Dec. 52 - July 53 (2)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~6. Letter~~	~~DDE to John S.D. Eisenhower~~ AK per GHC - 6/13/77	~~6/16/53~~	~~C~~
~~7. Letter~~	~~DDE to Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton~~ opened per DSH - 8/21/78	~~6/8/53~~	~~C~~
~~8. Memorandum~~	~~DDE to Dulles~~ ~~76-44, #1~~ JWL - 1/14/77	~~6/2/53~~	~~A~~
9. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles (2 pgs) remains closed per RR 80-7, 9B, 3/25/80	5/27/53	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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Folder: DDE Diary Dec. 52 - July 53 (2)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1953.

Personal

Dear George:

Last night one of my dinner guests was George Whitney of Morgan's. He expressed emphatic approval of the objectives the Treasury Department is seeking. On the other hand, he was critical of certain methods and practices observed in some of the Treasury operations.

I asked him to write a letter to you, assuring him that you would value his comments and criticisms. He may do this, but he did remark as he left that he would write a letter to me. So in one form or another we may be able to get his comments in greater detail.

One remark he made intrigued me. He said that a certain amount of guile and adroitness was necessary in the successful marketing of governmental securities. He stated that it was a mistake to take bankers into the Treasury's confidence by giving them advance information, even by a few hours, on a forthcoming issue of notes or bonds. He implied that there was no group of bankers that would not take advantage of such information, sometimes to the very great embarrassment of the Treasury.

The subject that turned out to be of the greatest interest to the group that met with me last evening was that of foreign investments and the accumulation in our country of stocks of raw materials. A number of ideas were

expressed, all looking toward furtherance of policies of this kind. One man even went so far as to say that our long term objective should be free trade and that we should immediately seek the accumulation of the greatest possible stocks of scarce minerals. Even Mr. McDonald, head of the Steelworkers Union, brought out a plan for encouraging American investment abroad. Briefly it was the privilege of rapid amortization so as to provide definite tax advantages during the early years of such investment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Personal

July 6, 1953

Dear Sid:

Thanks for your note. You give me a lift.

In the next few days, a lot will happen on Capitol Hill or this current Session is going to be unduly prolonged. Legislation is slow business. Legislatures rightfully and properly take a lot of time to examine all sides of every question. But the trouble is that government has gotten so complicated and reaches into so many affairs that more and more time is required in working out suitable programs.

So far as this phase of our development is concerned, we do not have the advantage of the Parliamentary system of government. As you know, in that system, the "administration" is part of the legislative body itself. It merely secures from the entire body of Parliament or Congress authority for pursuing certain general programs and expending certain amounts of money for them. Within those authorizations, the government works out details as it goes along. Thus the legislative process is less complicated and cumbersome than in our own country.

However, I repeat that, in our country and under our system, the legislature simply must handle a lot of things that, in the Parliamentary system, it could afford to ignore. This means either some voluntary reorganization of our Congressinnal methods (specifically with more respect for party discipline) or it will mean that our Congress will have to remain in Session practically continuously.

Whenever I write to you, I seem to get into some broad subject of philosophy or speculation that leads to nowhere in particular. Still, the assurance that you are always interested in every phase of our governmental-economic relationship gives me the comfortable feeling that I don't have to "plan" a letter to you.

With all the best,

As ever,

Mr. Sid W. Richardson
Fort Worth
Texas

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1953.

Dear Herb:

I suggest that you provide this copy of Arthur Sulzberger's talk to J. Edgar Hoover. My idea would be that he could have his people run a check through his records on a number of people suspected of Communist leanings. The purpose would be to find whether or not there is any particular date on which a number of these people actually seemed to discover what the Communists were really up to and deserted their Communist affiliations and habits.

If this should prove to be too much of a chore you should tell Mr. Hoover to ignore the whole thing. If, on the other hand, it should prove to be feasible, I should like to have the results of the check.

As ever,

The Honorable Herbert Brownell,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

HAND WRITTEN LETTER FROM GENERAL

NAGUIB, dated June 29, 1953. FILED IN

OUR TOP SECRET FILE UNDER "Historical Documents."

PERSONAL

June 24, 1953

Dear George:

You will be interested to know that the question of 'returning to a gold standard' continues constantly to plague me. The concensus of all the opinions I gathered last winter on the subject was that for the moment we had best do nothing. The feeling seemed to be that there was no possibility of making a currency stable merely by putting a temporary supply of gold behind it. It was argued -- and I think correctly -- that unless the country issuing the currency had things to sell to the world that roughly equaled the value of its imports, any so-called gold reserve would merely disappear in payment of balances. Consequently, the idea of achieving, at this moment, convertibility of currencies through placing them on a so-called "gold" standard is unattainable.

On the other hand, every one of my friends, without exception, who advised me on this subject stressed the importance of getting to a position where currencies could be made truly convertible. Most of my advisers believe that general world prosperity -- which means also general peace and security -- based upon equitable and mutually profitable trade is the sine qua non to currency convertibility.

Under this kind of reasoning, it becomes apparent that an attempt on the part of any one country, particularly a large and important country such as ours, to go unilaterally on a gold basis, would merely further upset world conditions and would set back, rather than advance, the general objectives of healthy world trade.

I became convinced, after reading and listening to many words on this subject, that we should first begin to work for a healthy trade as the basis for programs affecting money, both their convertibility and their relationship to gold.

Now I find that a number of people are stirring up the whole business once more. (I think some of them own some gold stocks.) None of these men, however, seems to have any conception of decent and necessary world relationships. Indeed as I listen to most of them, I get the impression that they are merely another type of isolationist. They seem to think that our currency is not only unaffected by conditions outside our own borders, but that we could be completely indifferent to any effects our own financial movements might have on these other countries.

Their best argument is that our country's investments are more and more dependent upon our long-term insurance programs. They believe that a considerable portion of the savings of the average wage earner goes into insurance policies and, manifestly, the mass of money so accumulated must be invested profitably by the insurance company. However, there is no such thing as a profitable long-term investment if money continues to deteriorate in purchasing power. Consequently, these people claim, as our people become more and more discouraged by this state of affairs, they will not purchase insurance policies, nor long-term governments, and will not save money. When savings dry up, there is no possible progress under a free enterprise system because there will be no mass of money to invest in new productive facilities. A cure for deterioration of money, they insist, is the gold standard.

I disagree completely with the conclusions reached by these people, although I must say that I am very definitely moved by their argument that if we allow our money to continue to cheapen, we will discourage savings. I believe, however, that by avoiding unwarranted increase in the supply of money -- which, of course, also means avoiding great deficits in the Federal budget -- we can establish the stability that will keep people saving their money and anxious to indulge in long-term investment.

I realize that we have often talked about these things, but this particular angle is one that I think we have never discussed at any great

length. I do not mean to ask you now for a treatise on the subject, but if one of these days you have an idea on it, you might take time off to write me one of your letters, which I always read so eagerly.

In any event, this is another of the reasons why I insist so urgently upon a balanced budget as soon as feasible. We are in the midst of a bitter fight and many Republicans seem determined to pursue the old political objective of lowering taxes and increasing expenditures. Some of them will shout "sound money" but they are unwilling to face the music in taking the steps that will keep that currency sound. This whole situation is exasperated by the legislative rules which make it possible for one individual in a strategic spot to keep necessary tax bills bottled up, and so prevent a vote. It is difficult indeed to call this a characteristic of free government.

If you have read this far, at least I now have the chance to say all the best to you and yours.

As ever,

Mr. George Whitney
23 Wall Street
New York 8, New York

June 19, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Bachrach:

Thank you for your letter of June twelfth. Your suggestion is a good one -- in fact, I have seen sporadic efforts made to apply it at numerous stations abroad. The actual trouble must come from some defect in our early training.

Every American abroad should be our country's ambassador and should feel his responsibility as one. The special opportunity open to men and women of the armed forces is that they usually stay in one country for a sufficient length of time to learn the local customs and language; consequently their successful representations of the American ideals and purposes would have an unusual measure of success.

I am passing your letter along to those in charge of the Defense Department.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Louis Fabian Bachrach,
Newton 58,
Massachusetts.

Personal and Confidential

June 18, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Congressman Rayburn of Texas came to lunch with me today. Among the things of which we talked was the South West Power Administration.

As described to me, this particular power activity seems to be conducted under the kind of umbrella that we have so often approved. In other words, it seems to be a combination of local and federal authority and interest.

In its functioning it appears that the revenues are covered into the United States Treasury, and that the federal portion of the expenditures is met annually from appropriations. According to Sam Rayburn, we are in danger of making a very great mistake because, he says, one of the Committees is ignorantly whacking the thing to pieces.

He would be glad to talk to you about this at any time -- I suppose either alone or together with the Secretary of the Interior. Depending on you to get in touch with him at your early convenience, I have dropped the matter from my mind.

D. D. E.

June 17, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Phil:

Your letter with regard to McCarthy confirms a number of other reports I have had to the same effect. A lot of people are genuinely alarmed by what they consider to be his potential capacity for harm, especially if he should achieve really high Executive position.

I dislike anyone who merely gives a quotation of an obvious truism in answer to the genuine concern of his friend. However, I am moved to say, "The truth is mighty and will prevail."

The reason I think this to be applicable in the present case is that the only effective answer to unjust and unfair attack is a constant repetition of truth in terms of doctrine and principle. To attempt to answer in terms of personal criticism is to place yourself in the hands of the attacker.

In their realistic application, all such truisms as this must be modified, and I do not feel that others need necessarily be guided by the same considerations that are applicable to my own particular case. But there is one thing to be remembered. The President of the United States has a position that gives his name a terrific headline value. Therefore, if he points his finger at any particular individual -- meaning to name anyone specifically -- he automatically gives to that individual an increased publicity value. This is exactly what many people are seeking and I decline to be a party to it.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

Moreover, if ever I started any such practice, I should run the risk of becoming just another "whiner and snarler" -- whereas I am truly trying to devote my mind to constructive things.

All this does not, by any manner or means, indicate that I intend to weaken in my support of a sane, decent presentation of America's case both to our own people and in every country of the globe.

With respect to your specific suggestions about other members of the Senate making strong statements about the importance of our foreign service and so on, I think you are right. I will follow that up.

The one thing you apparently did not know with respect to the Chief Joseph Dam incident was that every single technician in government recommended the purchase of American equipment. What the Administration did was to decline to go along with this, but we did have to determine that the equipment offered from abroad was of the same quality as that we could get here. As I understand it, this meant that we had to ask for new specifications in which we would have the right to examine into the relative weight in copper, aluminium, insulation and so on.

As you know by this time, the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act is moving through the Congress. I just sent a note of thanks to Simpson for leading the fight for the extension of the Act.

On Monday morning I took up the Customs Simplification Act with the Congressional leaders and have some hopes that we can get that moving also.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

My thanks for your letter. Please write to me whenever you have any other thoughts along the same lines. Meantime, I am going to send this one along to Foster Dulles to take a look at.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Philip D. Reed,
Chairman of the Board,
General Electric Company,
570 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

June 17, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Herewith a note from Clark W. Thompson regarding the Tin Smelter at Texas City, Texas.

When Mr. Thompson presented this to me, I told him that he should talk to you about it. I send you this memo so that you may be prepared whenever he comes to see you.

D. D. E.

June 17, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attached is a memorandum given me by Congressman Clark W. Thompson, which is self-explanatory. Is there anything which we should do about it?

D. D. E.

June 16, 1953.

Dear Johnnie:

For the past two weeks I have had a letter to you listed on my mental agenda. I do not need to tell you that up to this point I have not reached that particular item.

Life grows no easier, particularly when it is complicated, as mine has been, by an extended trip with a half dozen stops -- each with at least two motorcades. (There are many things that I hope you will never have to endure in this world, and somewhere near the top of the list I would put the motorcade when you are the chief victim.)

Barbie's departure for Chicago was delayed, as I suppose you already know, by Susie's illness. Apparently she got a case of bronchitis, or something similar, and the doctor wanted to keep her quiet for a few days. Now I hear that the family is to leave by air for Sheridan today, the sixteenth.

The Rosenberg case continues to cause a very considerable amount of furor. Involved in the effort to have the sentence commuted are not only Communists. In addition there are people who honestly believe that there is a doubt as to the Rosenbergs' guilt; others who have conscientious scruples against capital punishment; still others who believe that clemency should be extended because of the two children of the couple; and then there are just the out and out cranks. Certain of these groups, of course, constantly write threatening letters. For myself and the members of the family living with me, I have not the slightest concern.

In fact, life for me personally would be much happier if I had less of this so-called "protection." Certainly I think that one faithful fellow going along with a six-shooter -- possibly reinforced by one in my own pocket -- would be ample. However, in the case of the cranks, they could, in their twisted minds, try to reach an individual through any one in the family. You are well aware of the extent to which the Korean commanders have gone in their effort to make certain that you do not become a victim in this regard. In the present circumstances, and until the turmoil and the shouting dies down, I have directed my head Secret Service man to double the guard on the children. I also ordered him to make certain that Barbie had no knowledge of this increase in strength. The extra man is just to be in the offing, and in this way neither Barbie nor the youngsters will be alarmed.

To address myself more specifically to the Rosenberg case for a minute, I must say that it goes against the grain to avoid interfering in the case where a woman is to receive capital punishment. Over against this, however, must be placed one or two facts that have great significance. The first of these is that in this instance it is the woman who is strong and recalcitrant character, the man is the weak one. She has obviously been the leader in everything they did in the spy ring. The second thing is that if there would be any commuting of the woman's sentence without the man's, then from here on the Soviets would simply recruit their spies from among women.

Of course, another solution would be to commute the sentence of both. The impulses and sentiments that point to this kind of decision are obvious and scarcely need discussion. But, on the other hand, we know -- and of this there is no shadow of doubt -- that for some years the Soviets have been busily building up an efficient spy ring against the United States. We know that the Rosenbergs were part of that ring. If the Soviets can convince prospective recruits that the worst possible penalty they would ever have to pay for exposure as spies would be a relatively short term in prison, then their blandishments and bribes would be much more effective.

In other words, the exemplary feature of the punishment, the hope that it would deter others, is something that cannot be ignored. I had specific examples of this in the war. One month in Normandy, we had so many cases of assault, murder, and rape that the citizens of the region were driven to desperation. Even the priests visited me to say that they saw no recourse except to try to arm the French peasants with pitchforks, muskets, and anything else they could get. It happened that, at that moment, two men had been condemned to death for aggravated cases combining both rape and murder. Under my direction, this was made a semi-public execution, with representatives of all units, citizens, police forces, and churches present. The following month, we had only two cases, and they were both of a much less serious nature.

Of course, I think that, if it were possible to assure that these people would be imprisoned for the rest of their natural lives, there would be no question that the vast bulk

of the argument would rest on the side of commutation. But the fact is that, if they do not go to the chair, they will be released in fifteen years under federal law.

Jumping to another subject, your Uncle Milton is soon to start on a good will trip to South America. He will visit all the countries on that Continent except Argentina, where he will not go unless Peron ameliorates, to some extent, his unfair attitude toward American individuals and interests in that region. It is going to be an exhausting trip for Milton, but I hope it will be very much worthwhile in promoting better relations between the United States and the countries to the South.

In October or November, I expect personally to meet the President of Mexico somewhere on the Rio Grande in furtherance of this same kind of effort.

Mamie and I are both well, and very much hope to get out to Denver this summer for four or five weeks. Take care of yourself.

Devotedly,

P.S. In this letter, I intended to discuss some of the factors involved in the Korean armistice and our struggles with President Rhee. I shall have to put that off for some later time.

Major John S. D. Eisenhower
1st Battalion, 15th Regiment
3rd Infantry Division
APO 468, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Following letter was dictated to the wife of the former Secretary of War, Mrs. Robert Patterson. After getting so far in it, the President said: "Maybe you are right (I had prepared simple acknowledgment) it gets too involved -- and sent the letter as indicated on carbon. This dictation preserved for the record.

June 15, 1953.

Dear Margaret:

Many thanks for your note of the tenth. I truly value your thoughts on world affairs.

The tricky problem that is posed these days is this: if firm opposition to the spread of Communism requires fighting, as in Korea and Indo China, how can the free world turn its attention to the solution of these great humanitarian problems which must be tackled in order to eliminate conditions that promote Communism?

One of the reasons this problem is a difficult one is, of course, that it is not easy to convince an overwhelming majority of free people, everywhere, that they should pull in their belts, endure marked recessions in living standards, in order that we may at one and the same time develop backward countries and relieve starvation, while ~~paying expenses~~ bearing the expenses and costs of battle in the more fortunate countries.

Added to all this is the fact that people grow weary of war, particularly when they see no decisive and victorious end to it. In the present instance, victory would require such an expansion of the present conflict as to demand, practically, a general mobilization. This means regimentation -- and the question arises as to the length of time that we could endure regimentation without losing important parts of our free system.

I am not attempting to argue out, here, all of these questions and their implications. I am merely pointing out that while we are and must always be, uncompromising foes of the spread of communism, that we have to adjust our tactics and employ our resources even more skilfully than do they in the whole global battle. Above all things, our causes must be so clearly understood by the masses of the free people that they

stand ready to sacrifice for them. In this case the issue is particularly clouded; positions are too arguable as to hope to have people regard them as vital. I do not believe that this great struggle is going to be won or lost in Korea as long as we do not recede from our originally announced position.

...

acw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Clyde:

Thank you very much for your thoughts on the Rosenberg conviction. It is extremely difficult to reach a sound decision in such instances. Not all the arguments are on either side.

I started studying the record of the case immediately after Inauguration, and have had innumerable conferences on it with my associates.

Several of the obvious facts which must not be forgotten are these. The record has been reviewed and re-reviewed by every appropriate court in the land, extending over a period of more than two years. In no single instance has there been any suggestion that it was improperly tried, that the rights of the accused were violated, that the evidence was insufficient, or that there was any factor in the case which justified intervention on the part of the Executive with the function of juridical agencies.

As to any intervention based on considerations of America's reputation or standing in the world, you have given the case for one side. What you did not suggest was the need for considering this kind of argument over and against the known convictions of Communist leaders that free governments -- and especially the American government -- are notoriously weak and fearful and that consequently subversive and other kind of activity can be conducted against them with no real fear of dire punishment on the part of the perpetrator. It is, of course, important to the Communists to have this contention sustained and justified. In the present case they have even

stooped to dragging in young and innocent children in order to serve their own purpose.

The action of these people has exposed to greater danger of death literally millions of our citizens. The very real question becomes how far can this be permitted by a government that, regardless of every consideration of mercy and compassion, is also required to be a just government in serving the interests of all its citizens. That their crime is a very real one and that its potential results are as definite as I have just stated, are facts that seem to me to be above contention.

Another factor that appeals, quite naturally, to Americans is that one of these criminals -- indeed the more strong-minded and the apparent leader of the two -- is a woman. But the question presents itself -- if the Executive should interfere because of this fact, would we be justified in encouraging the Communists to use only women in their spying process?

I assure you that I appreciate receiving your thoughts on the matter. You not only have the right of any citizen to submit your suggestion, but, of course, our old friendship at Columbia assures that I would give special attention to your convictions. But when it comes to the decision to commute such a sentence -- which would mean that these arch criminals would be subject to parole at the end of fifteen years -- I must say I have not yet been able to justify such an action.

I have answered your letter at some length, because I know that you wrote it out of a deep sense of duty and friendship. I realize that your desire to protect America is as great as mine, but I doubt that you have had to consider some of the results that could spring from the action you recommend.

Personal and Confidential

We shall, of course, have another clemency petition presented this week, from which we will see whether there are additional considerations to take into account.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Professor Clyde Miller
Butler Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Personal and Confidential

Note: This letter prepared 6/8/53.

Not sent.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

From the Secretary of State, I learn that you have made official inquiry as to the possibility that I may have changed my adverse opinion with respect to the proposed Constitutional Amendment contained in SJ Res. 1.

I have carefully studied a text described to me as the latest revision of that Amendment, but I find nothing in it to alter my conviction that amending our Constitution in this fashion would hamper the orderly conduct of our foreign affairs. This could have serious effects in peace, and could approach disaster in time of war or threatened war.

Frankly, it seems to me the 176-year record of the handling of American foreign affairs by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, is one that will favorably stand comparison with any other similar record in the world. While lawyers can probably concoct sets of hypothetical circumstances under which the present arrangement could lead to real difficulty, yet it seems to me that such an eventuality becomes remote when we consider the safeguards of our system. The members of the United States Senate and the Chief Executive occupy those offices as a result of an elective process that presumably selects the individuals most trusted by the public at the particular time. Consequently, any proposed treaty or agreement that to become effective requires not only the deliberate efforts of the Chief Executive and the Secretary of State, but the approval of two-thirds of the United States Senate, is one that can scarcely become effective over the opposition of public opinion. But even beyond this, it is to be remembered that the domestic effect of any Executive agreement or treaty can be corrected by a Congress at any time by appropriate legislation.

On the other hand, to tamper with this process, introducing uncertainties and indecisiveness into the conduct of our foreign affairs, could not fail in the long term to damage the position of the United States in its relationships to other nations.

Without going further into details, which I have already discussed with you at length, I assure you again of my conviction that this Amendment is unnecessary and that its inclusion in the law of our land would work to the disadvantage of our country.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Alexander Wiley
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

cc: Herb Brownell - 1/6/53

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Personal

June 8, 1953.

Dear Mrs. Horton:

I know that you have received from others explanations of the extraordinary investigative delays that finally resulted in depriving us of your services in the United Nations Social Commission and caused you personal embarrassment. Nevertheless I write this note to express my deep regret and the hope that I may have an opportunity soon to repeat these sentiments in person.

In the meantime I scarcely need tell you that never for a moment have I lost an iota of confidence in your capacity for public service or my admiration of your past accomplishments in that service. I trust that you will not permit one unfortunate occurrence to deter you when again there may be need to call upon you to fill some important position.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton,
52 Gramercy Park,
New York,
New York.

Personal

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3 6/1

WILLIAM PHILLIPS
"HIGHOVER"
NORTH BEVERLY, MASS.

June 8th 53

Dear Mr. President.

This is only to tell you how very deeply I appreciate your letter just received, although I realize more than ever that I should not have taken even this amount of your time. I shall show it, in strict confidence, to a few of your ardent sufferers here who will be equally grateful to you for your frank and friendly response. Your words are convincing and stimulating and reveal the high principles of your leadership.

With warmest thanks,

Sincerely yours,

William Phillips

To The President
The White House

DDE has seen
6/15

cc - MRS. WHITMAN

Letter sent to hea of each Dept. and Agency listed in indentation.

June 6, 1953

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I know you share with me the feeling of need for the most careful planning against the results of depression and general retard of the economic activity of the country. I am anxious that all of the appropriate departments of the Government collaborate with the Council of Economic Advisors in order that such plans may be perfected to the maximum extent consistent with the possible needs of the country.

Consequently, I wish to constitute an Advisory Board of Economic Growth and Stability. You, of course, will have to determine whether you can arrange your schedule so that you yourself may serve as a member. In case you cannot, I request that you please designate a representative.

I am asking the following Departments and Agencies to be represented on the Board:

Department of the Treasury
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Bureau of the Budget
Council of Economic Advisors

as well as a representative of the White House Office.

Depending on the issues that come under consideration, the representatives of other interested Departments and Agencies will frequently be invited to join in the deliberations of the Board. At all times close liaison will be maintained with all Departments and Agencies, and with inter-departmental committees.

In my message to Congress I stated that "it is contemplated that the Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability, supported by the existing staffs in various Departments and Agencies, will meet frequently, and through its Chairman will keep me closely informed about the state of the national economy and the various measures necessary to aid in maintaining a stable prosperity." Under this concept I am asking the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors to act as Chairman of the Advisory Board. I am looking to the Board to aid greatly in the important tasks of planning and formulating economic policies for our country.

Sincerely,

The Honorable
George M. Humphrey
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

June 5, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

I appreciate your taking the time to write me. Letters from old friends who are qualified by experience to comment critically on public matters are invaluable to one who, like myself, sometimes feels insulated from popular contact.

Let me hasten to say that your observation is, in my view, obviously correct. Anyone who accepts a position of responsibility must, by that very fact, exert the leadership required in that position. He must, of course, determine and employ the methods applicable to his particular situation.

Clearly, there are different ways to try to be a leader. In my view, a fair, decent, and reasonable dealing with men, a reasonable recognition that views may diverge, a constant seeking for a high and strong ground on which to work together, is the best way to lead our country in the difficult times ahead of us. A living democracy needs diversity to keep it strong. For survival, it also needs to have the diversities brought together in a common purpose, so fair, so reasonable, and so appealing that all can rally to it.

I deplore and deprecate the table-pounding, name-calling methods that columnists so much love. This is not because of any failure to love a good fight; it merely represents my belief that such methods are normally futile.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

Speaking from a more distinctly personal point of view, the present situation is, I think, without recent precedent in that the particular legislators who are most often opposing Administration views are of the majority party. People like to think of Mr. Roosevelt as a leader; in the situation where his own party was delighted to hear a daily excoriation of the opposite political party, his methods were adequate to his time and to the situation. As of today, every measure that we deem essential to the progress and welfare of America normally requires Democratic support in varying degrees. I think it is fair to say that, in this situation, only a leadership that is based on honesty of purpose, calmness and inexhaustible patience in conference and persuasion, and refusal to be diverted from basic principles can, in the long run, win out. I further believe that we must never lose sight of the ultimate objectives we are trying to attain. Immediate reaction is relatively unimportant -- it is particularly unimportant if it affects only my own current standing in the popular polls. These are the principles by which I try to live. I regret that I so often fail.

I repeat -- there has been no change in my convictions as to principle or my determination to serve the long-term good of all the people. I simply must be permitted to follow my own methods, because to adopt someone else's would be so unnatural as to create the conviction that I was acting falsely.

With warm personal regard, and many, many thanks for your letter.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William Phillips,
"Highover,"
North Beverly,
Massachusetts.

Personal and Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~Secret~~

June 2, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

As you have probably been told, we had a conference this morning with the Congressional leaders on the amendment added by the Senate Appropriations Committee to the bill for the support of the United Nations. It was agreed that the Senate leaders would remove this particular amendment, but that the Administration would seek assurances from our allies, through diplomatic channels, that those allies would not use a Korean truce as an excuse for urging the acceptance of Red China in the United Nations. I stated that I would make it perfectly clear in these representations that the Congress of the United States would be badly shaken by any such development; that the temper of the Congress was such that any determined attempt on the part of our allies of this kind could have the most unfortunate results.

I further stated that so long as Red China was constituted on its present basis, under its present leaders, and so obviously serving the ends of Soviet Russia, that I would never be a party to its recognition and its acceptance in the United Nations.

I understand also that your Appropriations bill has been so badly slashed in the House that it appears you may have to close more than thirty consulates in Europe. Isn't this something we should prepare to make a real fight on? I am all for reduction in budget and personnel, but I do think that by and large our consulates have performed for us a most useful service.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-41. State ltr 5/26/76
By ..... Date 1-14-77

D.D.E.

~~Secret~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

SUBJECT: Gift Report for the period January 20 through May 20, 1953.

GENERAL FIGURE — A count of the card file indicates that over 1,800 Presidential and secretarial letters were written during the above period acknowledging gifts for the President. This is a general estimate; it includes a few cross-reference cards, and cards on unacknowledged gifts from Secret Service cases, which "up" the figure of letters written.

GIFTS NOT REFLECTED — On the other hand, it does not usually account for Refusals and gifts which required more than one letter of acknowledgment. The figure also does not include more than seventy-five gifts from foreigners as yet unacknowledged about which the State Department has been notified.

The biggest omission in the figure is in regard to the gifts which can be filed with their acknowledgments and therefore are not carded. This would include items like photographs, subscriptions, pamphlets, poems and drawings.

ASSISTANCE — First two and then one of the regular White House drafters were assisting part-time for the first two and a half months. Miss Jo Ann Hayes helped out for the following month and a half. At present there is no extra assistance, other than that of the mailroom, but now the channels are cut the work should be able to be done by one person -- in fact it may prove easier.

FORECAST — Currently, acknowledgments are owed on some gifts received about three weeks ago. All told, there are about 100 letters to be written. However, since the gifts are coming in more slowly it seems, without being too optimistic, that the situation should be up to date within two weeks.

Alice

Alice Hardie

May 28, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I think I have forgotten to tell you about my great interest in what we call basic research. I think we probably overdo what is generally called development research, but in the basic research largely conducted in industrial establishments and our universities I think we have been doing a good job.

Since a relatively small amount of money is involved, I should have to see this contracted or much damaged.

If we have planned to cut this particular part of our research program seriously, will you let me know?

D. D. E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

May 27, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

With respect to the suggestion that I meet President Cortines at Falcon Dam sometime next October, I hope that you will see that our Ambassador to Mexico is completely informed of the facts in the case. They are somewhat as follows:

> At the very beginning of this Administration, we tried to think of some way that would symbolize the special interest this government feels in Mexico. Consequently, it was suggested that sometime during this calendar year the two Presidents might meet along the Rio Grande River. The Falcon Dam dedication seemed a good way to do it since it has international implications.

It should be made clear to the Ambassador that he is not under any circumstance to press for acceptance on the part of the President of Mexico. We have taken the initiative in making the suggestion and I think our attitude should be that it is now up to President Cortines. If we do not hear within a reasonable time, I will drop the whole matter and my schedule will be made up accordingly, but I do think that any attempt to press the matter could be badly misunderstood.

If you agree, do not bother to answer this note; but if you disagree, I should like to talk to you about it.

D. D. E.

May 26, 1953

The actual story behind the gift is that:

1. At first the State Department was not going to take a gift to Naguib -- they were taking one to the King of Saudi Arabia.

2. Then they reconsidered and suggested a revolver. Through garbled version, this was presented to the President as a "gold" revolver whereas actually it should have been "Colt." He pondered, asked what a "gold" revolver was; I shrugged my shoulders -- he then decided it must be a revolver with a gold inscription plate. Said the State Department could do as they wished.

acw

- - - - - - - - - - -- - - — -

Point .38

The incident was more o less drowned in the uproar o the McCarthy - Attlee explo sion, but President Eisenhower's gift of a pistol to Egyptian Premier Gen. Mohammed Naguib stirred quite a rumpus in London. There were loud complaints that Gen. Eisenhower was, in effect, "arming" Gen. Naguib at a moment when the British and the Egyptians were drawing their swords.

This is the story behind the Presidential gift: A couple of weeks before Secretary of State John Foster Dulles set off on his current Mid-East tour, one of his aids went to the White House to ask the President what sort of gift he would like to send to Gen. Naguib.

The President pondered for a moment. Then he recalled that he has a large collection of pistols and wouldn't it be nice if he gave one of them to the Egyptian Premier? At that time, the Anglo - Egyptian talks on the Suez Canal were going smoothly and the pistol idea appealed to every one. But by the time Mr Dulles reached Cairo, the Anglo-Egyptian talks had been broken off and relations between Egypt and Britain were at a low and dangerous ebb.

And all this produced this wisecrack in Washington: "The point 4 program has now been reduced to the point program."

Herald Tribune

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May 25, 1953.

Dear Arthur:

Herewith a letter from a good friend of mine, together with a short editorial on some murals in a San Francisco Post Office Sub-station.

I do not know who can be a completely impartial judge as to the fitness of murals appearing on the walls of public buildings. I must say, however, that if these murals are really representations of the artist's subversive purposes -- in other words, if they are clearly propaganda -- then I would have no patience with an argument that they should be preserved in the name of art.

I hear that your Department is looking into this whole subject. I would be glad to learn of the results of any investigation you make.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield,
The Postmaster General,
Washington, D.C.

3

May 25, 1953

PERSONAL

Dear Bea:

It was good to have word from you and to see the letter from the Tank Corps Association. They seem to be a very active group, and I am sure that the memory of George and his legacy of combat leadership will be a lasting inspiration to the membership.

I do hope that, since the time you wrote, our position on the Defense program has been made more clear to all. I assure you that the proposed budget is a long way from "giving the Armed Services a death blow." With new money and unspent appropriations, the Services are going to have available in the 1954 fiscal year approximately 99 billion dollars. To me, this is a tremendous figure, and it does not include the great sums we are spending on the atomic program or on the extensive military assistance in tanks, jet aircraft, and all kinds of equipment for our allies. XOF 107-73 XOF 107

We are going to force some economies on the Services, but I feel that we absolutely must do so in order to survive for the long pull. Moreover, I feel that they are justified, not only from the standpoint of efficient management, but considering also the fundamental need for strength and viability in our economy. XOF 114-C

With respect to "telling the truth to Congress in 1946" - someday I'll try to find, and send to you, the record of talks I made to Senators and Congressmen, beginning at that time. I gave many solemn warnings against deterioration of our defenses, and kept up the same kind of talk after I left the Service in XOF 99

Dept of Defense

PERSONAL

February 1943. Because of one of those warnings, I was called back from Columbia University to testify before a Senate Committee. It did little good.

Again, thanks for your thoughtful letter. Mamie joins in kindest personal regard and every good wish to you and yours.

Sincerely,

DE.

Mrs. George Patton
Green Meadows
South Hamilton
Massachusetts

xPPF 424
xSon.

May 17,1953.

Dear Ike,

This is such a nice letter that I am sending it on to you to be destroyed when read.

Many people here ,of whom I am one,are deeply concerned over the cutting down of our armed forces as outlined in the proposed new budget .With the present short enlistments,the reserves being continually called back into service,the draft being cut,and the inducements to Regular officers and non-coms dwindling as they are,where are our morale and our man power to come from?.

I am sure you will remember our conversation at the Sure's when I told you that America had such confidence in you at that time that,had you stood up before Congress and said "Don't scrap our army" they would have listened.You answered ,"We couldn't have stopped it," but if you had tried then,I and many others believe that you could have ,and we would not have had the cold war.

Now,with the European and Asiatic situation what informed people know it to be,this budget is giving the Armed Services a death blow.

When George was in the hospital just before he died,I asked him if he thought the Russians were going to fight us"Not now". They don't have to.They will raise puppet nations with puppet armies who will do the work for them for awhile.Then,when we have demobilized down to a few divisions ,they will move in."This prophecy has been largely fulfilled ,and with the cutting down of our striking power we are getting ready for its completion.

There are about two thousand civil servants at the Boston Army Base,working eight hours a day for high pay.If an object of bud-

get cutting is to eliminate waste,this work could be done just as well by limited service men, or 4fs, or WACS,all on army pay.How much would that save the defense budget?

Why not cut down on the State Dept .carpet baggers in E. T.O. instead,and save on pay and graft both?

S o far ,everyone believes in you ,just as many did in the war,but a few more incidents like the Van Fleet report (fortunately laid in Mr.Truman's lap)could turn the entire country against you..

I know you are trying to please everyone. You can't do it, and my earnest hope i s that ,as a soldier who knows the situation,you will stick your neck out and tell the country that we cannot scrap our armed forces now,o r for many years to come.Yo u will be more popular in the end because you will be right.

Georgie's prophecies have all been fulfilled to date.

My best to you both.

May 18, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Harry:

I emphatically agree with most of what you have to say in your letter of May ninth. I shall certainly take seriously your observation about the Judd case.

With respect to McCarthy, I continue to believe that the President of the United States cannot afford to name names in opposing procedures, practices and methods in our government. This applies with special force when the individual concerned enjoys the immunity of a United States Senator. This particular individual wants, above all else, publicity. Nothing would probably please him more than to get the publicity that would be generated by public repudiation by the President.

I do not mean that there is no possibility that I shall ever change my mind on this point. I merely mean that as of this moment, I consider that the wisest course of action is to continue to pursue a steady, positive policy in foreign relations, in legal procedures in cleaning out the insecure and the disloyal, and in all other areas where McCarthy seems to take such a specific and personal interest. My friends on the Hill tell me that of course, among other things, he wants to increase his appeal as an after-dinner speaker and so raise the fees that he charges.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

Mr. Bullis - 2.

It is a sorry mess; at times one feels almost like hanging his head in shame when he reads some of the unreasoned, vicious outbursts of demagoguery that appear in our public prints. But whether a Presidential "crack down" would better, or would actually worsen, the situation, is a moot question.

With all the best,

As ever,

Mr. Harry Bullis,
General Mills Incorporated,
400 Second Avenue South,
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

Personal and Confidential

Inserted in record to show autograph given first four months. These are all inscriptions -- mostly lengthy. acw

May 22, 1953

Mrs. Whitman:

You asked for the number of pictures the President has inscribed the last four months. I went through the card file and it shows the following:

INSCRIPTIONS (Pictures)

Senators	23
Members of Congr.	159
White House staff	9
Family	5
Cabinet Members	7
Dept. & Bur. persons	10
Am. Ambassadors	16
Foreign Dignitaries	15
Private citizens	299
Total	543

AUTOGRAPHS (Pictures, bookplates, diplomas, etc.)

Almost all to private citizens	226
TOTAL	769

Mrs. Mosher

52 - July 53 (3)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum	DDE to Charles Wilson ARK-2/25/77 76-62 #3	4/10/53	A
2. Memorandum	DDE to Wilson open	4/8/53	A
3. Memorandum	DDE to Wilson ARK-2/25/77 76-62 #4	4/6/53	A
4. Letter	DDE to Milton Eisenhower (2 pgs) remains closed per RR 80-7, 9B, 3/27/80 Open on 6-Rev., RS, 9/18/84	3/25/53	C
case 5. Draft Letter,	DDE to Winston Churchill (2 pp) 76-63, #5 Exempted, MR 76-63 #5	3/19/53 11/6/85, kr	A
6. Letter	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) 76-62 #6 exempted MR 81-173 # 3	3/19/53	A
case 7. Letter	DDE to William Draper ARK - 7/17/77 76-62, #7	3/16/53	A
8. Draft letter,	DDE to Anthony Eden (4 pp) 76-68 #1 exempted, MC 78-68 #1 8/4/82 LKS	3/16/53	A
9. Memorandum	DDE to Cabinet officers and Admin. & Directors of Executive agencies open	3/6/53	A
10. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles (2 pp) 76-41, #2 Exempted by State letter - 5/14/76 - LKS exempted by NSC 5/19/81 LKS	3/3/53	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 3 — Folder: DDE Diary Dec. 52 - July 53 (3)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION — GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

May 18, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Radford:

I am delighted to receive your note -- especially as I was just contemplating the dispatch to you of a suggestion. This is purely personal and I know that you will keep it confidential.

As you know, some gossip columnists and others have reported that a very great fear is expressed by air force partisans over your appointment. The columnists and officers profess to believe that your fervent, and what they called your prejudiced, arguments of some years back in the struggle over unification and "inter-continental bombing" make it impossible for you to render the impartial and balanced judgments that must distinguish the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They foresee, they say, the destruction of many of the Air Forces plans and programs. There is no need to elaborate further; you are probably as well acquainted with all this as I am.

When I brought you and Charlie Wilson together last winter, I did so after frankly telling him that, at the time some of the old arguments were in progress, I thought you exceeded the bounds of tact and wisdom in the character of your presentation. On the other hand, I also gave him my opinion that your concern for the defense of the United States and your breadth of interest were such that, given the responsibilities inherent in the office of the Chairman, you would perform exactly as the requirements of patriotism, loyalty, and dedication to teamwork would necessitate.

I have recited this merely to make one little suggestion. When it becomes possible for you appropriately to make some kind of public statement about your new assignment, could you make some point of

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

the fact that with your confirmation in this post will come a divorce from exclusive identification with the United States Navy? I believe you could observe that you now become a Defense man and the champion of all the services, governed by the single criterion of what is best for the United States of America?

You will understand, of course, that I am not trying to put words in your mouth. But I feel so certain of the sentiments and of the devotion in which you approach this new task that I venture to say that a statement, conveying to the public some assurance of your purpose, could not fail to be helpful.

Mr. Wilson may have told you that one reason for the advanced designation of the new appointees is so that they may get together before they take over their responsibilities, and conduct a sort of sweeping survey of our whole international defense picture. We hope that this will contribute both to the accuracy and wisdom of our policies, and to the teamwork that will be so necessary over the ensuing years.

With every good wish and the assurance of my complete confidence,

Sincerely,

Admiral Arthur W. Radford
Commander in Chief Pacific
and United States Pacific Fleet
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

for record p poses only - put in our book.

President dictated this but was overruled on sending it.

acw

May 12, 1953.

Dear Mr. Teague:

I am grateful for the informative letter that you brought to my office this morning. All of us Republicans are, of course, struggling for unity and team work in the Party -- team work that will allow the establishment of proper national and local programs that will justify the support of a growing number of our people. It is too bad that there are people who still persist in preserving preconceived prejudices and arguments; you can be sure that I shall do all I can to see that every loyal member of the Party is treated fairly and squarely -- just as I consider it my governmental duty to see that everybody in the nation, regardless of party, is entitled to the protection and services of his government.

I am sending your letter to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, with the request that he study it thoroughly, make such investigation as he choose, and give me his recommendations and suggestions. Undoubtedly he will be in direct touch with you, sooner or later.

In this connection, will you extend my greetings and best wishes to each of the individuals who signed the report accompanying your letter.

Sincerely,

Mr. F. A. Teague,
Berryville,
Arkansas.

COPY

May 6, 1953

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

The situation in Indo-China continues to be one of grave concern to all who are striving to increase the strength and stability of the free world. To the people of the United States, conditions there seem to be worsening rather than improving, despite our outlays for material strength.

After much thought on this subject, my associates and I have arrived at two convictions, a knowledge of which may be of some value to you in your contacts with French officials.

The first is that an outstanding leader is needed, empowered with the means and authority to win victory -- a man who is at once eminently qualified in the training and organization of military forces, and who is at the same time a forceful and inspirational leader. With such leadership in the person of the late Marshal de Lattre de Tassigny, French Union forces made extensive progress against the insurgents and I believe the progress would have been maintained had this outstanding soldier lived.

The second requirement, as I see it, is for a clear and unequivocal public announcement on the part of the French Government, repeated as often as may appear desirable, that France seeks self-rule for Indo-China and that practical political freedom will be an accomplished fact as soon as victory against the Communists is won. (France would, thereafter, have such relationships with the peoples of Indo-China as are agreed between the two peoples to be of mutual benefit.) Such a declaration would place this tragic conflict in an appealing perspective and win millions of friends for France, not only in Indo-China but throughout the world.

A short time ago, I mentioned to our State Department my views as to the urgent requirement for a top-flight commander in Indo-China. I specifically referred to General Guillaume as the type of man capable of providing the leadership required. Yesterday I had the pleasure of seeing Lieutenant General Jean E. Valluy. I understand he is receiving consideration for appointment as Commander in French Indo-China. Based on my personal impression of him, and on reports reaching me of his work at SHAPE, I feel that General Valluy may well be the man who can perform this critical task successfully. If such be the decision of the French authorities,

I strongly urge that he be sent as early as practicable and that he be given powers and support equal to the great task that will be his.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Clarence Dillon,
American Ambassador
American Embassy,
Paris, France.

May 4, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Al:

The group that came back from the NATO Conference seemed to exhibit an optimism -- cautious, it is true, but definitely an optimism as compared to the feeling developed by the earlier trip of Foster Dulles and Harold Stassen.

As you know, we are trying to bring the total expenditures of the American Government within reasonable limits. This is not because of any belief that we can afford relaxation of the combined effort to combat Soviet communism. On the contrary, it grows out of a belief that our organized, effective resistance must be maintained over a long period of years and that this is possible only with a healthy American economy. If we should proceed recklessly and habitually to create budget deficits year after year, we have with us an inflationary influence that can scarcely be successfully combatted. Our particular form of economy could not endure.

I realize that many people dismiss all such warnings with glib statements like "What would you pay to save your life?" and "You can't break America" and "America's economy is not to be measured in dollars; its strength is measured in the skill of its workmen, the genius of its management, and the extent of its productivity and natural resources." Each of these aphorisms has a grain of truth in it, but each also neglects to mention the obvious truth that we have a free economy; its health and strength depends upon the incentives that induce people to produce. Experience indicates that failure in this regard usually results in regimentation.

Money is the normal incentive in our kind of society; this means that taxes must not take so much away as to destroy incentive, nor must inflation be allowed to destroy money.

To induce people to do more, leadership has the chore of informing people and attempting to inspire them to real sacrifice. In the present case, there are many dissident voices -- all those people that like to buy the Chicago Tribune -- appealing to man's natural fear of the future, his hatred of being made a sucker by someone else, and his natural sensitivity when his own pocketbook is involved. So when, in the interests of collective security, you ask a professional man or a business executive to continue to function enthusiastically and efficiently for one-fourth of what he has been getting, or labor to work longer hours without an increase in pay, or farmers to produce even more without additional compensation -- then you are really up against it. A higher taxation rate translates, in the final sense, into these simple demands upon the population.

Faced with these political and social facts, it is vitally necessary that the government, in the interests of all the people, take stern measures to protect the value of money. Another reason for this is to encourage savings, the foundation of a capitalistic system. A great portion of the investment in America's development has been made possible through the operation of life insurance companies, long-term bonds, and savings accounts. Once we should permit Americans to believe that it was futile and silly to make this kind of long-term saving, we would be in for really hard sledding. Already we have gone quite a long way along that road. The present dollar is worth about fifty-three percent of the dollar in 1939. People's resentment against this state of affairs is reflected in the growing resistance to the purchase of long-term bonds, including government bonds.

So a growing number of people believe that we must remove all possible inflationary tendencies, and one of these is obviously the deficit. The people in Congress that believe this naturally look for those items in the budget that can be cut with the least possible disadvantage to their own chances for reelection. To them,

"foreign aid" is a natural. In cutting this item they can shout and scream about their concern for the individual voter and taxpayer and, of course, show how they are helping to protect the value of the dollar. In this particular case, we can be very penny-wise and pound-foolish, as you and I both know. Nevertheless, it is going to be a hard fight to avoid excessive cuts in a field where it is entirely possible -- even probable -- that the United States is getting more for its money than in any other.

Another factor that aggravates the situation is the great carry-over now to the credit of the Mutual Security Administrator. As of June 30th, we expect to have something over ten billion carry-over. Of this sum there is, at this instant, something on the order of three billion that is completely unobligated. But obligated or not, the fact is that there is still ten billion dollars' worth of equipment, undelivered and unpaid for, that is yet to go abroad. The Congressional attitude is "As long as you are this far behind, you do not need any money for 1954." As a matter of fact, my own Budget and Treasury people partially share this opinion. I see some virtue in the argument. But here again is an item that you and I have been over together a dozen times. We know that it is exceedingly difficult to limit the lead-time on some of the items we make, especially when they are often subject to confiscation for other purposes before delivery -- and the whole weary process has to begin again!

Harold has cut his estimates to the bone and is prepared to make a good fight for the remainder. Jerry Persons thinks that even the reduced amount is going to come in for bitter criticism and, consequently, reduction. For one or another of the excuses or reasons given above, he feels this reduction may go almost to the point of emasculation.

While the Administration does not intend to give up the fight, and I personally believe that the result will not be so bad as to be

unacceptable, I did want to tell you privately of some of these dangers -- and of the concern they cause me.

No one is keener than I to lower taxes. This is an important personal matter with me, highlighted by the assertions made to me by some of the tax experts that, in spite of a large gross salary, I am going to have to borrow twenty to twenty-five thousand a year to get through this job. Whether or not this will be the case, I cannot say. But you can see that taxes constitute for me something more than a mere academic question. Nevertheless, there are thousands of others who believe exactly as I do -- we should not really kick about taxes until we know that we have made ourselves reasonably secure against any possible move by the Soviets. Reasonable security demands good outposts, and these have to be furnished by the foreign nations close to the U.S.S.R. I trust that this conviction and this understanding will eventually prevail, and that nothing will happen to damage irreparably the progress toward unified strength and collective security that we have been trying so laboriously to build up.

It is a shame that in the Senate we have lost the understanding, the shrewdness, and the debating skill of Cabot Lodge. He would be a real source of strength in any struggle where the welfare and security of the United States ~~is~~ are pitted against the narrow-minded, selfish, and completely reactionary views of Colonel McCormick.

We should soon know the outcome.

With all the best,

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther
Chief of Staff, SHAPE
APO 55, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

P.S. I'll arrange the June 4 bridge game.

D

May 1, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

Your letter brings me my first intimation that Nelson and Milton have disagreed over the proper organization of our information service.

As you know, I have never been one of those who maintains that in some particular detail of organization lies the secret of success or failure. Consequently, I am moved to agree with your statement that this is an important, but not a vital, question.

In a very few sentences I shall try to give you my convictions about this information business. Admittedly, my impressions and conclusions have been formed in the "receiving" areas of the world, rather than the "sending" end. Our actual needs, as I see it, fall in three broad classifications.

The first of these is a need for accurate statement of the American position on great questions and problems, embellished only by giving the facts, circumstances and conditions that have brought about the formulation of the policy. This particular function must be done so accurately, with such careful regard for the truth, that it will come to be respected and trusted throughout the world. To my mind this is the real function of the Voice of America, or whatever other name this strictly official instrument should want.

Personal and Confidential

Another need is in the job of presenting the American story throughout the world, to friends and enemies alike. It is hopeless to do this by lecturing and pontification. It must be done in many ways. And in most of it the hand of government must be carefully concealed, and, in some cases I should say, wholly eliminated.

The same facilities used by the so-called "Voice" might be used for part of this work at different hours of the day, but there would be no real or apparent connection between the two activities.

A great deal of this particular type of thing would be done through arrangements with all sorts of privately operated enterprises in the field of entertainment, dramatics, music, and so on and so on. Another part of it would be done through clandestine arrangements with magazines, newspapers and other periodicals, and book publishers, in some countries. This entire part must be carefully segregated, in my opinion, from the official statement of American position before the world.

Finally, there is a part of this picture that involves deeds rather than words -- the helping out with gifts of wheat or money, or Point IV programs, or anything else of related character. These things have a direct impact, and they must be carefully coordinated with all other efforts to present America accurately to the eyes and ears and hearts of the world.

Now, my own personal viewpoint is that the Voice of America belongs to the State Department. I personally think that all other activities would best be operated outside the State Department but in complete faithfulness to the policies laid down by

Personal and Confidential

the government and interpreted by the State Department.

This particular belief I still hold, in spite of the fact that few here have agreed with me in all the details, and I by no means intend to impose my own individual views upon a program that has been devised by a whole group of devoted people.

Another factor, of course, that always affects organization is the personality of a responsible individual. One system will work for one man or group of men, while with other personalities a somewhat different system is often better.

I did not mean to write quite such a long letter, but yours has reminded me that I want to talk to Milton about this matter this afternoon.

In any event, it was nice to hear from you again.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William Benton,
Encyclopaedia Britannica,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, New York.

Personal and Confidential

April 23, 1953

Dear Nelson:

For the moment at least, I think it would be very unwise for me to accept the recommendation of the Committee that I dissolve it and discharge it from any future responsibility in connection with reorganization.

I am quite ready for you to allow it to lie acquiescent for the moment, but I should like to have another long talk with you before I do anything so drastic as to "let you off the hook."

Have a good week end.

As ever,

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller
President's Advisory Committee
on Government Organization
Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1953.

~~Secret and Confidential~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subject: Military Organization in NATO

I address this memorandum to you, and I am sending a copy to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the expectation that the two of you will want to talk over the points I suggest herewith.

There is a movement on foot -- a wise one, I think -- to establish a central single command in Western Europe with Marshal Juin in charge.

I have always believed that each of the several commands under SACEUR should be organized under a single authority, and it is logical that the central area should be under the command of a Frenchman.

Marshal Juin is a capable professional, but his great difficulty is that the French Government insists upon giving him a half dozen different jobs. The commander of the central area will have to bear very heavy responsibilities, and those responsibilities cannot be discharged on the basis of "absentee landlordship." If you so choose, either one of you may quote me in your confidential discussions with others in NATO. I shall be unalterably opposed to giving exclusive command jurisdiction to Juin in the center if he is to retain his natonalistic posts in the French services. Juin is my friend. I admire him and like him and I am perfectly delighted to see him have this command, but provided that he givies it his exclusive attention and has his only duty that of supervising control and directing the defense of the great central sector of the NATO battleline.

Another thought on the same organization: I believe that since Juin will have under him two army group commanders, one in the north and one in the south, that it would be totally unnecessary and unreasonably expensive to set up an intermediate "ground commander." It will be Juin's job to promote such coordination as is necessary between his two existing ground commanders -- something that he will have to do in any event because only he can intervene with reinforcements from the general reserve or with the air power that might be necessary in any given set of circumstances.

Copy: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of staff.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-62, #3
By [illegible] NLE DATE 2/25/77

April 8, 1953.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DDE 6/25/75

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Please notify the Navy Department that I desire to make no further use of the Presidential yacht after the end of this fiscal year. Unless there is some other and definitely necessary purpose to which the Navy should put this ship, I should like that she be retired from service for the next four years and the maximum savings realized as a result.

I understand that the resulting reduction in her personnel will not be so great as the present size of her compliment because some of her crew also perform other necessary functions in the government. Nevertheless, I am sure that Secretary Anderson will reflect the largest possible savings in the 1954 budget.

With respect to her activities for the remainder of the fiscal year, I should like to make only one trip in her -- which will be to go to Williamsburg about the 15th of May, returning here about the 18th. After that she will be at the disposal of the Navy to begin whatever work will be necessary in retiring her from service.

I intend to make some announcement of this plan within a matter of a few days.

D. D. E.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 6, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO

DR. HAUGE

Even though we may have all the statistics on price changes that we can possibly use, the thought that we agreed upon was that it would be well to let industry know, so far as possible, that we were aware of the facts.

It occurs to me that we might, therefore, ask the headquarters of the NAM or the Chamber of Commerce to keep us informed on these matters, saying that we should like to have these reports to us circulated also to all their own members.

What do you think?

D. D. E.

April 6, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

There has been one item on my mind that I forgot to mention at our meeting Saturday.

As you know, the Military Standing Group is regularly stationed here in Washington; its civilian counterpart -- or, I suppose, technically speaking its civilian superior -- is located in Paris. I believe that it would be a worthwhile effort towards coordination and better understanding to require the Standing Group to go to Paris for a month's work in intimate association with the NATO Council. I believe that such a visit would be very profitable because there are many things of a military nature to be studied and examined there, just as there are many subjects of an economic and political character of which the Standing Group should have intimate knowledge.

You understand that if this is to take place, it will have to be done on proper request of the governments -- probably at the Council of Ministers. Consequently, it could be proposed, if you approve of the idea, at that meeting, as a recommendation from the American group.

Such a tour of duty would give the Standing Group a chance, on the ground, to look into such matters as size of headquarters, composition of headquarters, supply lines, bases, and all other matters involving infra-structure.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #4
By [illegible] Date 2-25-77

~~SECRET~~

I venture to suggest that such a visit would be feasible and profitable right after the close of the next Ministers' meeting in Europe.

Incidentally, this brings to mind another point. When the new appointment to the position of Chief of Staff is made, I would consider the question as to whether that individual should occupy, also, a position on the Standing Group. At present this is the case. I personally believe that our man on the Standing Group should serve, in his own right, as a representative of the Secretary of Defense and of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This would mean that he should be of the calibre of General Hull. I believe that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff cannot function efficiently if he is burdened with this extra work. This is a suggestion -- not a directive.

D. D. E.

~~SECRET~~

April 3, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Ed:

I didn't know that the American Bar Association was going to keep pounding at you about the possibility of my going to their convention in August. Some months ago we started to work out a tentative plan for a summer vacation for Mamie and me, and from every standpoint it appeared that August would be the best month.

Since we arrived at that conclusion, I have been setting my jaw to resist every invitation for that particular month. This morning, in addition to your letter, comes a most persuasive one from some friends in New York who are earnestly hoping that I can participate in a ceremony honoring my old friend, Bernard Baruch. I believe the date is August twentieth, or something of that order.

It is really discouraging; either a man gives himself up completely to the grinding round of engagements and meetings which are the result of tearful calls made upon him for his presence at some notable occasion -- or he has to become so austere, remote and arbitrary that he tells them all "No."

At this moment, of course, I can do little more than make a guess as to the proposals for August. Congress could conceivably still be in session and there would simply not be a vacation period in the cards for me. In this case, I should be close by and I might find it advisable to accept one or both of the invitations to which I refer. On the other hand, I do not want to give up the idea of a vacation. Over and

Personal and Confidential

beyond this, I went to the Bar Association in 1949 after a protracted argument. In fact, I had once refused to go and then reconsidered upon your personal appeal.

All of this would be easier for me if I liked to make addresses. Actually, I have so little faith in the efficacy of words and get so tired of the stream of them that is constantly being poured out upon us all, that I have an instinctive revulsion against the whole business of speech making.

The tone of this letter probably implies to you exactly what is the truth. It is for the past couple of days I have been completely fed up and it is high time I was getting away from here for three or four days. Sometimes I think only a miracle will make it possible.

My best to the family, as always,

As ever,

Mr. Edgar Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

Personal and Confidential

March 27, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Ed:

I admit that everybody is worried about everything -- but I do hope that you will not worry too much about the things said by John T. Flynn. There are a great many people, like him, who have not the slightest conception of what they themselves mean by "repudiation." Do they mean they are going to war if someone does not accept their decisions?

With respect to your other question concerning agreements made by the President of the United States, I think it is necessary to apply the rule of reason. Obviously anything in the nature of a treaty has no force until it is approved by two-thirds of the Senate.

On the other hand, the President has to make frequent arrangements with other governments that could not possibly be classed as treaties and could never be handled if the treaty-making process had to be used. Take, for example, the Executive arrangements for hiring labor at an aircraft base we are building in North Africa; the setting up of a command post with American participation in France; arrangements having to do with the exchange of information, some of it vital in character. These simple illustrations could be multiplied a hundred-fold.

It is this kind of thing that most people know nothing about, but unless this authority resided with the President, much of our business would come to a standstill.

I am quite ready to admit the right and duty of the Congress to watch the Executive Departments and to make such investigations as they may choose in order that their law-making function may be properly performed. But I do think that the wisdom of our founding fathers in establishing the balance between the Executive and Legislative Departments has been proven time and time again. I do not see any point in amending the Constitution to prove that it should not be changed. I quite agree that in this particular, at least, it should not be changed, and that is the reason I want no amendment.

Love to Lucy and to Janis, and of course all the best to you.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

March 25, 1953.

Dear Milton:

As you know, I have always considered the writer of the article that you sent to me to be both incompetent and untrustworthy. I think it would be fair to say that my opinion of him is equalled almost exactly by the opinion I have of the magazine that published his curiously distorted story.

I note that toward the middle of his article he states "This 'explanation' completely satisfied the White House, Eisenhower's press secretary, James Hagerty, said the next day." This is untrue. What Hagerty said was that I had concurred in the appointment of Wes Roberts to the position of Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and that until there was some evidence brought forward that indicated his unworthiness for the job, I would have no cause to express dissatisfaction.

Now this alleged writer has the effrontery to say that his unsupported prejudices constitute evidence on which some official action shoul be taken. Moreover, he leaps to the conclusion that I have available to me evidence to convict and authority to remove. If he does not know better than this, he is, in my opinion, even more ignorant than I had supposed.

I have no doubt that he is one of those who has berated McCarthy-ism day in and day out. He probably has

fairly foamed at the mouth in crying out against guilt by association and the besmirching of reputations in the absence of proof. I had the same kind of person flood me with telegrams on the day after the Nixon case broke -- insisting that I "repudiate him within twenty-four hours or lose the election." I have held out against the McCarthy type of accusation against individuals who have not been proved guilty of anything. I shall continue to do so -- ~~even against anyone I know~~.

So far as his challenging my mental and moral fitness for this job, I have never claimed to be equal to its limitless demands. But certainly I feel no less worthy because of the accusation by innuendo of such an individual.

I note also that he got to use his favorite word of "pragmatism" in the article. Maybe that is the reason that he could not sell it to any of the respectable Eastern newspapers and had to be satisfied with the one cheap magazine whose code more nearly fit his intentions.

After all this, I am not going to remind you that you are the individual who originally commended the man to me. As you know, I always make it a rule to allow one mistake a year to anyone associated with me. I certainly should be able to allow you one in a lifetime.

Give my love to Helen and the youngsters, and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

P.S.: Please note the attached, which I submit as my best defense against your "friend."

Personal and Confidential

March 19, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Subject: Soil Conservation and Related Activities.

This morning I had a long talk with Senator Carlson and Congressman Hope, both of Kansas. They advanced the idea that during the ensuing months, which they believe will be a period of relatively depressed and possibly decreasing farm prices, it would be both logical and politically wise to undertake certain necessary positive programs in the agricultural field. Their particular suggestion involves the further development of Soil Conservation Districts and Natural Drainage Areas.

They point out that this is a subject upon which the public has become fairly well informed, and there is very great support for positive action both on the farm and in the city. They point out further that much could be done with very little increase in Federal expenditures; I understood them to say that it was even possible that any Federal expenditure that might be necessary could be acquired by transfer from another agricultural fund.

They advocate such things as providing a greater number of supervisors and other kinds of technical help; making arrangements to guarantee local bank loans for this purpose through collection of a small insurance premium; developing of further support for the project by concerted work on the part of Cabinet officers and Congressional leaders.

They pointed out that several divisions of Government would be interested, including the Army Engineers, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and possibly others. But they agreed that the Department of Agriculture would have a predominant interest in developing a program which could be worked up in very considerable detail.

I told them that I would pass the idea on to you immediately, together with a request that as soon as convenient, you contact them directly in order to gether further explanation of their idea. Above all, they are convinced that this would make a splendid, positive, and popular program for the Administration to foster. Therefore they urge that we seize the opportunity and get busy.

D.D.E.

cc Governor Adams

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1953.

Dear Senator Taft:

I know that you will be glad to learn that the appointment of your son as Ambassador to Ireland was based solely upon merit, as judged by the battery of individuals who examine personal records and the qualifications of individuals for these appointments. While I have never met him, I am confident, from the character and tenor of the reports made to me, that he is one of the most fitting selections made by this Administration for an Ambassadorial post.

Quite naturally, I am delighted that you feel that true cooperation is developing between the Executive Department and the Legislative Branch, particularly between the Executive and the Leaders of our Party in the Congress. I have had the same reaction -- and I hope you will permit me to say that in the Senate I have felt this to be especially true in your case. I always try to remember that only through a team accomplishment can the Republican Party be assured of solidifying its hold on both branches of the Congress in 1954.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert A. Taft,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DRAFT

~~TOP SECRET~~ Revised

March 19, 1953.

Dear Winston:

I am a ~~little~~ bit puzzled as to the real meaning of your recent note to me. By no means have I, or my associates, indicated or implied that we are not in agreement with your Government in what ~~it is~~ opinions trying to do in the Canal Zone. On the contrary, Anthony and I reached a clear understanding of what we should strive to get under the various alternatives laid down by the staff, and both of us were very clear that the offer we would be making would be so fair to the Egyptians that we hoped it could not possibly be rejected.

While he was here, I raised one question involving procedure. The question was: "How does the United States get into this consultation?"

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NSC 84-454 #1
BY NSC DATE 1/26/05

It was obvious that no one had thought very much on this point and it was recognized that a very awkward situation could result for our representative, and, indeed, for the negotiations themselves, if an American should show up without some prior invitation and agreement between the principals, namely, your Government and the Egyptian Government.

My point is this: If the United States walks into a conference with you, against the wishes of the Egyptian Government, then the only

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 19, 1953.

DRAFT OF LETTER TO WINSTON CHURCHILL - 2.

obvious interpretation would be that our two governments, together, are there to announce an ultimatum. An uninvited guest cannot possibly come into your house, be asked to leave, and then expect cordial and courteous treatment if he insists upon staying.

So far as I know, this is the only point that has blocked the initiation of the conference. But until it is ironed out, I do not see how we can possibly get into it.

I am sure that Anthony will confirm to you that I expressed exactly these sentiments to him when he was in my office.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SUGGESTED~~ INSERT

Please be assured that I have no idea that either of us should be bullied by Naguib. We have objectives in common and they are vital objectives, so vital indeed that I do not think we ~~can~~ should be inflexible on procedure.

I am much interested in what you say about Tito. I am glad that you and Anthony have been urging him to improve his relations with some of his neighbors.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

March 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: T[illegible]

An idea was presented to me this afternoon that I want to pass on for your consideration.

In one department a civil service officer states that every administrative position in that department is presently held by an individual who believes in the philosophy of the preceding Administration. This officer says that, almost without exception, these individuals reached these high administrative offices through a process of selection based upon their devotion to the socialistic doctrine and bureaucratic controls practiced over the past two decades.

As a consequence of this fact, it was further pointed out that if any sizeable reductions in the civilian force are made before these top individuals are removed and new ones appointed to their places, the result will be that down through the organization there will be a studied effort to hang onto those believing in the New Deal philosophy and to eliminate those who show any respect for ideals of self-dependence and self-reliance.

This was presented as a very real possibility and one presently with us. My own opinion is that if we are watchful we can prevent any such unfortunate outcome.

D.D.E.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

March 17, 1953

My dear Mr. President,

I wish to say how grateful I feel to you for Bill's appointment as Ambassador to Ireland, and how much I appreciate your taking this action in the face of possible criticism. I believe Bill will do such a good job that no criticism will develop. The appointment has given great pleasure to all the Taft family but especially to Mrs. Taft.

I also wish to thank you for the friendly notes you sent me regarding the confirmations and the reorganization bills; and to say how much I have appreciated the cooperation you have given the legislative leaders and myself in every matter we have discussed; and also the friendly and helpful spirit of the entire White House staff.

With kindest personal regards,

Robert A. Taft

March 16, 1953

[redacted]

Dear Bill:

We have been studying the letter you sent to me under date of March ninth, as well as the material contained in its accompanying memorandum. I am more than grateful for the trouble you took to get these facts before the interested departments in the government. Certainly they will be most seriously considered.

As you know, I have been living with this matter for some years. The difficulties in the way of solid progress toward real collective security constantly urge us to seek new and cheap solutions. I quite agree with you that new weapons and new methods may -- in the long run -- bring about some fundamental changes that will tend to outmode what we are now trying to do. But what we are presently trying to do seems to me to be absolutely essential to the meeting of the immediate threat. By that I mean the threat that is lying squarely in the middle of Europe this minute.

I do not know what comments the several governmental departments here will make upon your alternative suggestions and on your analysis of them. But I am quite sure that the adoption, at this moment, of a different defense policy could not lessen the need for the very modest number of military units that we are now striving to produce in Western Europe.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #7
By D. Wilson Date 5/12/77

[redacted]

We certainly all need a shot in the arm -- we need to remind ourselves that if, on the other side of the Iron Curtain, a backward civilization with a second rate production plant can develop the power to frighten us all out of our wits, then we, with our potential power can, through work, intelligence and courage, build any countering force that may be necessary.

With warm personal regard and again my appreciation of your letter,

Sincerely,

The Honorable William H. Draper, Jr.,
United States Special Representative in Europe,
2, Rue St. Florentin,
Paris 1, France.

[redacted]

March 16, 1953

Draft of letter to Anthony Eden

Dear Anthony:

Thank you very much for your nice message, which was sent to me by Sir Roger Makins.

I was really disturbed this morning to find that the question I had personally raised about the planned Joint Conference in Cairo had obviously not been successfully answered. You will recall I expressed a reluctance to get too far involved in the matter until the United States could be assured of the agreement of General Naguib -- preferably an official invitation from him -- to participate in the negotiations.

It seems to me that we should have been able to achieve this. Now we are told that the proposal -- apparently coming jointly from our two governments -- is not acceptable. I feel we have been clumsy.

This brings to mind again my concern over the way we present to the world the picture of British-American association, which asso-

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12... Sec. 3.4(b)
MR 81-173 #2
By DJK Date 7/15/82

ciation in our joint view will mean so much to progress in the development of collective security and to the best interests of the whole free world, including, of course, ourselves.

We must, by all means, avoid the appearance of attempting to dominate the Councils of the free world. This, I think, is just as necessary as is the prior study of common problems, by joint effort, before we go into multilateral conferences. Over the past decade I have had some experience, in the military field, with international conferences. I am certain that nothing infuriates an individual in one of these meetings so much as an insinuation or implication that he may be representing a country, whose convictions, because of some national reason, are not really important. I know, for example, that the French frequently feel that the U. S. and Britain are guilty of power politics on this point, and they resent it fiercely. At the same time their willingness to go along with us is tremendously important; not only because of their re-

sponsibility in the Indo-China war but because of their central, key position in Western Europe.

I am repeating these thoughts, merely so that you and your associates will not forget the conviction we hold that our two nations will get much further along toward a satisfactory solution to our common problems if each of us preserves, consciously, an attitude of absolute equality with all other nations, in every kind of multilateral conference in which we jointly participate.

I am, of course, hopeful that the Egyptian tangle will be straightened out and that we can get along with our negotiations. The proposed plan, if adopted, will operate to the advantage of Egypt and is in keeping with their just claims to sovereignty and equality. It will likewise give the free world assurance that the Canal will remain available for our use. I feel certain that no justified criticism of the plan itself can be made; consequently it is doubly important that the methods we use do not defeat it.

I once had a very wise commander who used to use a very simple illustration to point out to me the difference between "command" and "leadership." Maybe you can try it sometime on some of your associates and subordinates, just as I do on mine. It goes:

"Put a piece of cooked spaghetti on a plate. Take a hold of one end and try to push it across the plate. You get only a snarled up and knotty looking thing that resembles nothing on earth.

"Take a hold of the other end and pull the piece of spaghetti across the plate. Simple!"

I did not mean to get into a long letter like this in acknowledging your nice note, but in conformity with our agreement to unload our minds when we felt like it, I shall send this on to you.

As ever,

Personal and
Confidential

March 10, 1953.

Dear Bernie:

Thank you very much for sending me the memorandum by Mr. Lubell. It is intriguing and appealing. It puts into definite words and into concrete recommendation an idea that I have frequently heard discussed but never in terms of practical suggestion.

The one point not mentioned by Lubell in his memorandum -- a point which was an essential part of your own Atomic Energy Control Plan -- is the method to be applied by the world in determining the actual "butter-gun" ratio in effect in any particular country. In a nation such as ours this is fairly easy to determine because of the openness of our processes. The hearings and debates in Congress provide a very accurate estimate, even without the use of expert analysts.

I do not mean to be hunting for defects in the idea, but I do mean that any peace proposal of today must contain, as an essential part, the provisions that will make enforcement possible.

I have been looking forward to talking with Mr. Lubell, but I have not yet had that privilege. So when you communicate with him, won't you please ask him for a little bit of additional explanation on the point I raise?

His idea comes at an opportune moment, not only by reason of Stalin's death, but because we here have been earnestly seeking for a dramatic approach to this whole question of peace and disarmament. This morning I cannot go into the details of the various projects we have bean discussing, but I do assure you that it is a very lively issue with this administration.

A somewhat different thought prompts a reference to a particular paragraph in his letter, which reads:

> "...The need to stand guard against this possibility sets up tremendous problems for us. As only one illustration, take the matter of government controls under conditions short of war. Such controls clash violently with our free market habits. Yet to hew blindly to the doctrines of the free market, regardless of the risks of war, would actually help invite aggression."

The one word that I think makes this paragraph completely correct is the adverb "blindly." Assuming the indefinite extension of a period of strain and tension, I feel that measurable abandonment of our accustomed economic practices would bring in its wake consequences that could be most significant and permanent. I definitely believe that the preservation of individual liberty requires what we generally refer to as a free economy. We can for short periods, and must in great emergencies, apply specific controls to this whole economy to make certain that the over-riding needs of the state are satisfied ahead of any other consideration whatsoever.

But to accustom our population to living indefinitely under such controls will gradually bring a new conception of the relation of the individual to the state -- a conception that would change in revolutionary fashion the kind of government under which we live.

In this problem I think that eternal watchfulness and study are indicated. I readily agree with Mr. Lubell that if we blindly adhere to past habits, we can eventually get

into a most sorry mess. On the other hand, if we blindly trust to legal controls for long periods and under conditions short of real emergency, we will likewise grievously suffer.

This is already too long a letter, but I do want to hear a bit more about the particular point I raised.

With my warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch,
4 East Sixty-sixth Street,
New York, New York.

March 6, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR CABINET OFFICERS AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATORS AND DIRECTORS OF THE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

This note is to request that you exercise particular care to make certain of appropriate and timely consultation with Congressional leaders in all matters where this seems necessary or desirable.

On occasion papers are presented to me for signature when the time element demands instant action. In such cases there is no opportunity for my personal staff to undertake desirable consultations before I am compelled to sign. The only way to avoid the development of awkward and embarrassing situations is for the initiating authority to make sure of the attitude of Congressional leaders before the subject is submitted to me for action.

In those occasions when bipartisan action would seem desirable, I think that the best practice is to arrange for Democratic participation through the Congressional leaders of our own party. On all of these questions relating to the Congress, the advice, counsel and assistance of General Persons and his staff will always be available, if desired, to any member of the Administration.

I will appreciate your giving this matter your personal attention.

D. D. E.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 4, 1953

At this moment in history, when the Soviet ruler lies gravely ill, the thoughts of America go out to the Russian people - the men and women, the boys and girls, in the cities, farms, and factories of their homeland.

They are the children of the same God who is the Father of all peoples everywhere. Like all ~~those others~~, ~~the Russian people~~ share the ~~hope~~ for a friendly ~~and prosperous~~ world.

It is the prayer of us Americans that the Almighty will watch over ~~all those~~ people and bring them in his wisdom, the free opportunity to ~~enjoy~~ their lives in a world where all men and women and children ~~live~~ in ~~liberty and~~ peace.

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February 21, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO

MR. ARTHUR FLEMMING

Congressman Clarence Brown came to see me this morning. He mentioned a procedure that was recommended in the Hoover Commission Report for getting rid of unsatisfactory civil service employees. I told him that I felt sure that the plans you were developing along these lines would be effective. (He seemed to think that at the time of the Hoover Commission you were possibly too much concerned with academic justice to the individual rather than with good to the government.) I hasten to add, however, that he spoke of you in the most complimentary and highest terms. He just was concerned that we not overlook this necessary point.

He seems very friendly to all our efforts in the reorganization line, and I suggest that when you get a chance you might contact him just for an informal conversation.

Incidentally, if an time you think it would be helpful for me to meet with particular members of the Senate or of the House, you could arrange the appointment and bring them either to my office or to the White House as the situation might seem to indicate. You understand, of course, I do not mean we should make this a frequent practice -- I am talking about acute circumstances.

D. D. E.

Personal and Confidential

February 19, 1953.

Dear Charlie:

Attached is an article which may or may not be based upon factual conditions.

During World War II I had, as a commander in the field, difficulty with this question of feeding prisoners. The United States, of course, in its conduct of war, insists upon following the procedures established by international conventions. As I recall the provisions of these conventions as they apply to the feeding of prisoners, there is a phrase specifying that prisoners will be fed a ration equivalent to that fed in the base camps of the capturing power.

Our own forces were fed a very heavy ration -- probably the highest in caloric value of any in the world. As our numbers of prisoners increased in the African theatre, we had the same embarrassing situation as is now reported in the attached clipping. Our French allies were underfed and even the British ration was not so high in caloric value as we were feeding German and Italian prisoners.

In this situation I directed the use of a ration that was both on a reduced basis and was made up of items that were not popular with the American soldiers. We fed to the prisoners lots of desicated cabbage and other similar items. Of course I always allowed the International Red Cross officials to inspect the conditions of the camps since international agreement provided for this kind of inspection. These officials reported themselves as completely satisfied that the arrangements we made met the spirit and intent of the international conventions.

dde. acw

Mr. Wilson - 2.

In the current situation it is the United Nations rather than the United States that should be responsible for carrying out the provisions of international agreement. The Republic of Korea has more troops in action than any other nation. It would appear to be a ridiculous situation if we actually fed prisoners a bigger ration than the South Koreas are getting.

Another point to be explored is whether there might be some way in which some of our agricultural surpluses could be used to remedy this situation.

At your convenience I would like a report as to what has, or can, be done in this matter.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

Clipping from the Washington Post, Sunday, February 15, 1953, says "Low-Diet, Disease Hospitalize 7000 ROK Soldiers a Month -- that diet is almost free from fresh foods, that Communist prisoners eat better than their Korean army guards."

February 10, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Al:

This is not an answer to your Gruenther-gram. I am merely seizing a bit of time I have between appointments to satisfy a desire to write to you that I have been nursing for quite a while.

I sent Secretary Dulles and Governor Stassen to Europe to further the same causes for which you and I have been struggling for the last couple of years. I wanted the European governments to be assured on an official basis that I had neither changed my personal views nor did I have any intention of denying the basic truth that only in collective security was there any real future in the free world. Along with this, I wanted them to know that I still felt there was much progress they could make in the political, economic and spiritual field -- progress that in the long run would raise their standards of living even as it raised their defensive power. In other words, I felt it necessary for them to be reminded that the cooperative effort was bound to be weakened unless they moved definitely in the direction of greater unification.

All this I wanted done in the most courteous and sympathetic way possible -- consequently I asked my two associates to go over there and do it personally. At the same time I thought this would dramatize the government's continuing interest in the region. This seemed necessary after the publicized fears, inspired by my trip to Korea, that I would suddenly become obsessed with Asia's problems to the exclusion of Europe.

Incidentally, I am constantly amazed at the way people, even mature, experienced individuals, allow themselves to be stampeded by commentators and irresponsible writers of editorials. If anyone of my European friends has ever found in anything I have ever said or done any reason to believe that my interest in Europe was not continuous, intense and sympathetic, and inspired by the realization that America's enlightened self-interest demands the closest

cooperation in that region -- then I should like to see such an individual point out to me the instance on which he bases his conclusion. Yet at the first appearance of a contrary statement written by some lazy individual who simply has to get out a few hundred words for the day, even old and good friends get uneasy and upset.

I find that people in the State Department grow very long-faced and worried-looking when I mention any intention of writing to one of my friends in another country. They become fearful that I will be misunderstood or that my words will be quoted or that some person to whom I do not write may draw false inference by my indulgence of the personal desire to remain in touch with friends. However, I think I can without consulting the preachers of protocol ask you to remember me kindly and on a personal basis to such of my old friends as you may encounter. I do not mean merely those in SHAPE -- but likewise in the several governments of NATO.

There seem to be many changes going on in SHAPE, and I imagine that with every change your work becomes more difficult. I notice that Schuyler has left you -- and a number of others. For the life of me I can't understand why you permitted Jimmie Gault to leave, but possibly Ridgway did not find him as useful as I did.

The new civilian heads of the Defense Department will take some little time to get their feet on the ground and make up their minds concerning their future programs and the individuals they will select to be their close associates. I doubt that, except for Vandenberg's replacement in May, any other major personnel changes will take place before August, when

both Bradley and Collins will retire. Of course the Defense officials can make changes any time they see fit, yet it will take them some little time to make their own decisions so I would not expect anything much before that time.

If you and Grace ever expect to take a leave and come over here for a visit, please give me as much advance notice as possible. We shall want you to stop over night with us, and of course I want to have a long talk with you.

Give my love to Grace, and as always, all the best to you,

As ever,

General Alfred Gruenther,
Chief of Staff,
Supreme Headquarters
Allied Powers Europe,
APO 55,
c/o Postmaster, New York.

personal and confidential

February 7, 1953.

Even though Mr. Minnich keeps the official record, I want to try to set down some of the things -- on the human side -- that occur daily.

Today the President wanted to play gd, f very, very badly. He awoke to a cold and drizzly rain. He peered at the sky frequently during the morning, and finally, after another excursion out to the ~~pxxx~~ porch, announced, "Sometimes I feel so sorry for myself I could cry." With which he arranged a bridge game, and whereupon the sun came out. A truly unfair set of things.

52 - July 53 (4)

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~~12. Diary Entry~~	~~listing appointments~~ (1 pg) Opened per 81-16, RL 7/9/81	~~1/5/53~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 3
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

January 22, 1953.

Staff meeting at 8:30 A. M. from now on; attended by: Willis, Stephens, Snyder, Persons, Cutler, Hughes, Rabb, Steffen, Persons, Hagerty, and later Hopkins.

Governor Adams discussed - question of department -- dress, no smoking, conduct, feet on desk, punctuality, hours (9 to 5:30) noon hour, luncheon arrangement. Offices may be decorated as individuals wish.

Re messages. Mr. Stephens will look after questions relating to whether or not messages will be sent and will prepare message. Later it was said that Mabel Williams would prepare the messages, occasionaly consulting with Emmet Hughes on problems that require extraordinary special attention.

Proclamations will be brought to President's attention.

Mr. Hopkins prepares commissions.

Applications for jobs turned over to Mr. Willis; acknowledged by staff member who receive thems

We were taken in and stood around in a semi-circle and shook hands -- again ! -- with the President. He talked again about matters concerning health and vacations and working habits of staff. He said he would like to meet with the group at luncheon once a month.

JANUARY 21, 1953.

A few unimportant, perhaps, and mostly strictly personal observations from now on.

The President talked to me a little about the type of letter he likes best -- friendly but short and to the point. He says men are apt to go to either extreme -- either too flowery or too solid letters result. He wants to try the present new setup of Miss Harrington handling the personal mail, but filtering them to him through me.

He spoke about the health and personal working habits of staff members. He wants every staff member to have the four hours off during the 6 day week, and to take proper vacation time. He doesn't want people to take sick pee- leave as a vacation period -- in other words, to abuse the system.

He said that from now on he was afraid he would have to stop using "Ike E." as a signature. Feels it will embarrass military associates. He will sign messages to them ~~either~~ "Eisenhower" ~~or "D.E." depen~~ and use "D. E." initials in other cases to friends.

Saturday, January 17

The General came in early; had no definite appointments, but saw Charles Wilson (re Senate hearings about Mr. Wilson's holdings); C. D. Jackson (about revision of Inaugural Address); and others.

He dictated possible revision on his speech; wrote to Mr. Sloan, of General Motors, re services of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Kyes; wrote Mr. Brownell re who appoints U.S. District Attorneys; wrote Robert Jones; letter to Arthur Vandenberg; and miscellaneous other personal letters.

He talked on phone to Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers about Captain Lawrence and promised that Mr. Charles Wilson would call her; which Mr. Wilson did.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1953.

Appointments

8:30 — Eugene Pulliam -- discussion of situation in Indiana.

8:45 — Harold Stassen brought in five men described by Mr. Stassen as new key appointments in M.S.A. Jobs to be announced later. Five men were:

Vice Admiral Walter S. DeLany, U.S.N. commander, Eastern Sea Frontier

Clarence Francis, chairman of General Foods Corporation

Robert E. Matteson, research specialist

John H. Oley

Willard F. Rockwell, chairman of the Board of Rockwell Manufacturing Co.

9:00 — George E. Leighty, Chairman of Railway Executives Association.

Mr. Leighty's announced purpose of visit was to talk about pensions and welfare. He also discussed reappointment of W. J. Patterson to Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Patterson is 70 years old, and his term has expired. However, the Railway Executives Association would like to see his term continued; if not continued because of his age, they would like to be consulted on new appointee.

Situation (not about age) is same with respect to Frank O'Neill, of Mediation Board.

9:30 — Harry Darby, Republican National Committeeman from Kansas; G. Mason Owlett, Republican National

(more)

Committeeman from Pennsylvania; C.C. Spades, Republican National Committeeman from Florida; Mrs. Wesley Dixon, National Committeewoman from Illinois; and Mrs. Neal Tourtellotte, National Committeewoman from Washington. The members came to announce to the General their selection of Mr. Wesley Roberts as new National Chairman.

10:00 John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense in Charge of Manpower and Personnel; discussion regarding manpower.

10:30 General Kenyon Joyce - personal friend .

10:35 Mr. George Whitney. Personal friend.

10:40 Presentation of embroidered patchwork quilt by the Women's Division of the New York State Citizens for Eisenhower, by Mrs. Arthur Anderson and Mrs. David Peck. Also present: Mrs. Ellen Selden, Mrs. Sadie Collier, Mrs. Keith Lorenz, Mrs. Graham Heiner, Mrs. Roger Hull, Mrs. Martin Newton (the last two "worked" on quilt.

The General also saw John Foster Dulles and Mr. Charles Wilson.

12:25 Left for Links Club, 32 E. 62nd, luncheon with trustees of Columbia University.

2:00 Men's Faculty Club for "look in" at meeting of Institute of War and Peace.

4:10 Richard Chapin, student at Columbia, picked up General and went with him to Rotunda, Low Memorial Library, where he said "goodbye" to Columbia students. The General, according to the press report, gave a "preview" of inauguration speech.

He thereafter went to the Columbia office to accept check from Walter Winchell for cancer research.

5:00 Farewell to Columbia Faculty at McMillan Theatre.

6:50 Dinner for Dean Smith, resigning Dean of Law School, Columbia -- held at Astor Hotel.

(more)

1/16/53.

Phone call.

General received call from Anna Rosenberg. She explained that she had spoken to Mr. Hannah (new Manpower appointee) and had discussed her department with him.

She says real savings have been made in the budget, which will show up in 1954, and to some extent in 1953.

The General asked her if she was familiar with the Columbia University - Eli Ginsberg study -- and Mrs. Rosenberg said it was "academic, not realistic."

There was some discussion of raises for officers and enlisted men. Mrs. Rosenberg explained that the press had first criticized her for not announcing salary raise; then when it was announced, for so doing.

Mrs. Rosenberg said she had had nice words from Senators Bridges, Saltonstall and Congressman Short, and even from Senator Taft. If she can ever be useful (not in public office, she said), the General is only to call her and she will be at his service.

Other matters

The General sent a telegram to Mr. Alan E. Brockbank, President, National Association of Home Builders, at request of Senator Taft.

The General signed requests that Commander Beach and Major Draper be released for appointment as naval and air aide-de-camp, respectively.

The General sent letters of farewell to approximately 40 members of Columbia Associates.

January 15, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Dulles

I sent the attached letter to Mr. Hoffman. However, I want to make this one observation, based upon a point that Mr. Hoffman presented to me at our first talk on this matter.

This administration will not even be in the saddle before the legislative hoppers will be filled by bills - each sponsored by some pressure group and each seeking to establish some new kind of obstacle to throw into the path of international trade. Not all of these will be directed toward raising of tariffs -- every gimmick possible will be thought of and argued.

One of the ideas that Mr. Hoffman had was that through the establishment of a committee for the study of these subjects, automatic rebuttal could be brought forward against some of these spurious proposals. I think that the kind of body he has in mind would include representatives of agriculture, of labor, of industry, and of the professions -- to say nothing, of course, of people who have had experience in the foreign field.

Above and beyond the usefulness of such a body in providing answers, will be the added one of providing a reason -- or an excuse -- for urging postponement of unwise legislation pending the receipt of the Committee's findings. Consequently from the second that a study group of this kind would be appointed, there would be an automatic break upon speedy enactment of unwise laws.

D. D. E.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1953.

8:30 Emmet Hughes

9:00 Stuart Tipton, General Counsel of Air Transport Association, Lou Kelly and Walter Swan. Presented with plaque commenorating Generl's use of air travel in campaign.

9:30 Billy Graham - discussion of his recent Korean trip. Left photograph for General to give to Major Eisenhower.

10:00 Senator Case of South Dakota, Chairman of District Committee in Senate, and Congressman Simpson, Chairman of the House District Committee. Three main points were discussed. (1) Senator Case thought that any legislation introduced to end the discriminatory practices in the District, would start a fillibuster which might conceivably interfere with other legislation in connection with the District. (2) This other legislation consists of suggestion either home rule for the District, or the increasing of the number of commissioners from 3 to 5. (3) The suggestion was made that if the number was increased to five, one might be a Negro.

Congressman Simpson stated that he was going to reintroduce a bill which would set up machinery to handle the details of primary elections in the District. Everybody agreed that the Present method of primary elections in both parties was inadequate and in some instances, disgraceful.

10:45 Congressman Samuel K. McConnell, regarding labor matters and legislation.

11:30 Aksel Nielsen arrived -- saw General, and had lunch and left with him. During part of conversation Gabe Hauge was present. Later Mr. Hauge was to see Mr. Nielsen to get the latter's views on housing.

The General referred to a letter which Senator Taft had written to Herb Brownell and which Brownell had transmitted to him some time ago. Taft proposed appointing a man to the HHFA for the purpose of taking a look at the whole Federal housing situation. The General thought it would be a good idea to follow that suggestion -- rather than get another commission for the purposes of studying what the new Administration ought to do in the field of housing.

He also gave Gabriel Hauge a letter from Clarence Dillon in which Mr. Dillon commented adversely on HR-2.

WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1953.

9:00 Meyer Kestnbaum, Frazar B. Wilde, J. Cameron Thomson -- all of Committee for Economic Development - with Gabrial Hauge. Discussion on future economic policy. Report in file.

10:15 Jewett Shouse, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Discussion regarding certain conditions in Washington.

11:00 Mr. Dulles, Mr. Wilson, Governor Stassen and General Bedell Smith. Through lunch, joined by Governor Adams. Briefing.

1:30 Senator Tobey - "social" call.

2:15 Tom Millsop and Arthur - re situation in West Virginia.

3:30 William Blakely and Governor Stassen. (Blakley strong Eisenhower supporter from Texas).

4:00 Mr. Clifford Roberts -- Mr. Roberts left with the General.

The General wrote Paul Hoffman re Hawaiian situation. He wrote Gordon Dean asking that his resignation be deferred until they have a chance to talk things over.

On telephone, the General promised John Foster Dulles and group use of Independence if they wished for European trip.

TUESDAY, January 13

Continuation of meeting of January 12.

Agenda

9:30 Presentation of the Budget to the Committees of Congress. (Mr. Dodge)

10:30 Discussion of the procedure on making appointments. (Governor Adams).

Appointment of an assistant in each department and agency as contact on personnel matters.

File system established for applications for appointments.

"Friendship with the General" as a qualification for appointment.

11:15 Discussion of policy relating to matters such as coordination of department and agency press relations with the White House, speaking appearances, receipt of gifts, TV, radio, etc. (General Eisenhower).

12:30 Luncheon. Major John Eisenhower joined group for lunch.

2:00 White House organization, staff and duties. (Governor Adams).

2:15 Commission on Welfare Legislation

2:45 Planning a Cold War Program. (Mr. Jackson).

3:15 Reorganization Committee. (Mr. Rockfeller).

3:45 Advertising Council Project. (Governor Adams).

MONDAY, January 12, 1953.

Appointments

8:45 Alain Bertrand. Son of Mr. Alexandre Bertrand, President of the Saint Germain Golf Club near Paris -- to present a gold cup from the members of the Club.

9:00 Senator Robert Taft, Senator Eugene Millikin, and Senator William Knowland -- regarding patronage.

10:00 Senator Homer Ferguson, Congressman Clarence Brown and General Wilton B. Persons, regarding Hoover Commission legislation.

10:45 Sinclair Weeks -- continuation of previous discussion on controls

12:30 Lunch and meeting with Cabinet members-designate.

This meeting was a two-day affair. Attending were:

President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower
Vice-President-Elect Richard M. Nixon

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State
George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury
Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense
Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General
Arthur E. Summerfield, Postmaster General
Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior
Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture
Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce
Martin P. Durkin, Secretary of Labor

Governor Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Permanent U. S. Representative to the United Nations
Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Federal Security Administrator
Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Director
Joseph M. Dodge, Director of the Bureau of the Budget
Thomas E. Stephens, Special Counsel
Gabriel Hauge, Administrative Assistant
Major General Wilton B. Persons, Special Assistant

MONDAY, January 12 - 2.

Robert Cutler, Administrative Assistant
Emmet J. Hughes, Administrative Assistant
James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary

Agenda for Monday, January 12

12:00 Luncheon

1:30 Schedule and arrangements for Inaugural Week. (Mr. Stephens with Mr. McGarraghy and a representative of the Congressional Inaugural Committee).

2:15 Schedule of action by Senate Committees and by the Senate on confirmation of Cabinet members and for the swearing-in of Cabinet members and their assistants.

2:45 Mr. Robert Cutler - National Security Council

3:15 Inaugural Address and State of the Union Message. (General Eisenhower, with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hughes, Dr. Hauge).

SUNDAY, January 11, 1953

No appointments schedule as far as I know. The General went to LaGuardia Field to meet his son, Major John Eisenhower, who was returned from Korea for a 15 day leave.

SATURDAY, January 10, 1953.

Met with:
Gabe Hauge,
Emmet Hughes,
Dr. Milton Eisenhower,
Harold Talbot and Herbert Sprague,
John Foster Dulles,
George Sloan - briefly.

Talked with Dr. Milton Eisenhower on phone.

Letter from Clarence Dillon re gold standard turned over to Gabe Hauge.

12:15 Bill Robinson called for General Eisenhower to attend private party at home of Cliff Roberts.

Other matters:
Answered cable from Dr. Mossadegh.
Letter sent to Senator Taft re wage and price controls.

FRIDAY, January 9, 1953.

8:45 Max Blouet, Manager of George V Hotel in Paris, presented the General with bottle of brandy from Napoleon's private stock and a bottle of other brandy; and for Mrs. Eisenhower perfume.

9:00 Robert Burrows from Manchester, New Hampshire, regarding telegrams sent by Burrows on behalf of the General during the campaign to "Indian Groups" wherein the General stated he had real interest in the solution of Indian problems and suggested a study of their problems would be made. Mr. Burrows also discussed Inauguration.

9:15 Major General R.W. Crawford - personal friend.

9:30 Frederick Coudert, Jr. regarding finances and balancing the budget. Mr. Coudert brought in copies of H.R. 2, which he has introduced into Congress. General sent copy to Clarence Dillon asking for comment.

11:00 Jacob Blaustein of the American Jewish Committee.

12:30 Staff luncheon: Abbott Washburn, Ed Green, Anne Wheaton, Edmund and Ann Whitman.

2:00 Harold Talbot, bringing Herbert Sprague, proposed Under Secretary of Air, and Mr. Lee White, proposed Assistant Secretary of Air in charge of management.

2:30 Seymour Berkson, General Manager of I.N.S.

Mr. Dulles.

4:00 Harry Butcher.

8:45 Leave Morningside Drive to go to Waldorf to attend 1953 Inaugural Heart Dinner, benefit New York Heart Association.

January 9, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

After the opportunity to check over sample replies to donors of small gifts, I think the following instructions are applicable:

1. I will personally sign the replies when the acknowledgment is made of any kind of gift that obviously comes from some old and dear friend or member of the family.

2. I will likewise sign in those cases where there is some unusual circumstance connected with the donor of the gift. For example, if any donor is of great age or if there is anything that would give the whole thing a real sentimental value.

3. I will sign when any article has more than nominal value. My concern here is that we should not accept things of great value and if there is any doubt in the matter I want to be informed.

I realize that from time to time there will be borderline cases, but I should think that usually you can find a chance to come in and see me during the day on such matters. I suggest further that you cease coming out in the morning with the mail because certainly with some of the pressure easing up, you can find a chance during the day to arrange with Mrs. Whitman for the necessary ten or fifteen minutes that you ordinarily need.

D.D.E.

THURSDAY, January 8, 1953.

Appointments

9:00 Mr. John Jackson, Sr., Mr. John Jackson, Jr. and Colonel Schulz -- personal legal matters.

During morning: Governor Adams, Emmet Hughes, Kirk Landon (Florida - Mr. Landon going into hospital).

12:30 Lunch with Henry Luce. Memorandum on Asiatic situation given to Mr. Dulles.

2:30 Bernard Baruch. Memorandum for State of Union Message given to Emmet Hughes.

Later: Dr. Gabriel Hauge brought in Dr. Marion Folsom.

4:00 Mr. Cliff Roberts called for the General and left with him.

Phone Call

Phone call from C. E. Wilson accepted. Matters touched upon included (complete record in file) announcement of McNeil, Whitman and Nash maintaining positions; question of supplies for NATO vs. Korea, Sarnoff report on Manpower, maintaining relationships with Taft, possibility of Negro appointment as Special Assistant in Defense Department, and discussion of gold standard.

Other matters

For General's position on gold standard, see file under Clarence Dillon.

WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1953.

Appointments

9:30 Miss Marie-Jeanne de Bucheres de Lepinois (French student and writer). "No significance to appointment."

10:00 Senator Henry Cabont Lodge. (General Persons sat in on appointment.) Senator Lodge brought up various subjects:

1. Reported on banquet of Women's Press Club -
Rayburn infers Republican leadership same old guard.
John Cooper talks about moving ahead, not turning clock back.
Mansfield says all Democrats would cooperate with Eisenhower on foreign policy. Said Mutual Security Administration should be abolished and functions transferred to State Department.
Joe Martin emphasized peace - first time.
Ferguson "red hot" about communists in U.N.

2. Other conversations reported -
Thye says Republican Party both houses top heavy on conservative side.
Mrs. Sayre, Oklahoma, says Taft people working to get back control of state for patronage.
Edith Nourse Rogers complains that Defense Department new appointees are indifferent to Congress.

3. Senator Lodge made two proposals -

a. that General should recommend to Congress immediate enactment of legislation setting up Commission to investigate the government's present loyalty program (a body possessing the power of Congress - through the subpoena - plus the expert knowledge of the trained investigator. (General Persons has all details of recommendation).

b. that study be given to advisability of recruiting a Volunteer Freedom Corps of stateless young anti-communist Slavs, to be organized into battalions for Korea. (Persons also has details).

4. Recommended Jock Whitney to be Finance Chairman of Republican National Committee.

5. Recommended Mason Sears for Assistant Secretary in Defense Department setup, preferably Navy. (General wrote Charles E. Wilson about this.)

11:00 Professor John Williams of Harvard. (Possibility of helping out in Washington in Economic field.)

12:30 Mr. A. de los Monteros (talked about Mexico) and following staff members for lunch: Gabe Hauge, General Persons, Professor Williams, and Senator Lodge.

2:30 Emmet Hughes re Inaugural speech.

General also saw Mr. Dulles during day.

Telephones: General talked with Senator Styles Bridges (regarding invitation to The Defiance College choir to sign at Inaugural ceremonies), the General saying he would like to have this done if possible without embarrassing Inaugural committee. No arrangements for housing of choir necessary.

General talked with C.D. Jackson - and will discuss Mr. Jackson's future plans with Mr. Luce Thursday at lunch.

The General talked with Dr. Milton Eisenhower re plans for Friday night and Saturday.

Suggestion from Milton Eisenhower; there are to be no more announcements of appointments on Sunday.

Letter sent to Dr. W. H. Jernagin of the National Fraternal Council of Churches in America.

Greetings to the USO on 12th anniversary, addressed to Harvey Firestone, sent.

Tuesday, January 6, 53.

Appointments

8:30 Grayson Kirk, at Columbia

9:00 General Milton G. Baker, Superintendent Valley Forge Military Academy

9:30 Mr. A. Lingan Warren, President, Safeway Stores.

(As a point of record, the General saw Mr. Warren before seeing General Baker).

10:00 Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press

10:30 Fulton Lewis, Jr.

11:15 Mr. John Foster Dulles and group consisting of Congressman Morton, Mr. Donald B. Lourie, and Mr. Carl W. McCardle (and perhaps others). The appointment of Mr. Lourie as Under Secretary of State for Administration and of Mr. McCardle of Washington Assistant Secretary of State concerned primarily with public affairs, was announced later in the afternoon.

12:00 Mr. Emmet Hughes

12:30 Staff luncheon. Present:

Dr. Gabriel Hauge
Congressman Hugh Scott
Congressman Charles Case
Mr. Maxwell Rabb
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mr. Emmet Hughes
Mr. Charles Willis

2:30 Mr. Colville, Mr. Churchill's secretary

3:00 Mr. Sinclair Weeks and Mr. Walter Williams, presenting report on controls.

Phone calls

The General talked to Senator Ferguson, who said certain of his friends were upset because in a telegram sent to the "Swearing In" ceremonies of Michigan's newly elected senators, representatives and appointees to the new administration, no mention had been made of Senator Ferguson. The General had no knowledge of the sending of the telegram, and suggested to Senator Ferguson that he come up to New York and talk with him about various matters (including transfer to Foreign Relation Committee).

The General talked with W. Alton Jones and later with Prime Minister Churchill about a matter involving sending of technical experts to Iran for use only in connection with production for domestic supply of oil. It is believed the Prime Minister's reaction was that negotiations were going well at present and that he did not wish anything done that might upset the matter.

General talked with Mrs. Eisenhower.

MONDAY, January 5 1953.

APPOINTMENTS

9:00 Mr. Summerfield and Mr. Charles Hook, Jr.

10:00 Meeting with Senators Hugh Butler, Nebraska,
Arthur Watkins of Utah
Guy Cordon of Oregon
William Knowland of California.

See below.

11:00 Representatives of the National Education Association, headed by Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, of Akron, and including William G. Carr of Washington, and two legislative commission members, Robert H. Wyatt of Indianapolis and Mr. J. L. McCaskill of Washington. The Committee presented a series of recommendations, which were turned over to Governor Adams for study.

11:45 John Foster Dulles, through lunch.

5:00 Meeting with Mr. Churchill at Mr. Baruch's apartment; General went home and changed, returned for dinner and evening.

Phone calls:

Early in morning the General accepted a call from Mr. Randolph Crossley from Honolulu, who said Mr. Farrington had "accepted" Mr. Crossley's appointment; that Mr. King was still a candidate for the position, but that if asked, Mr. Crossley believed Mr. King would accept position as High Commissioner of Trust territory.

After the General met with Senators and heard certain presentations they made, he asked Governor Adams to check with Mr. Brownell, who reported that there was still a certain hedge in his conversation with Mr. Crossley; Governor Adams then called Mr. Crossley to say that certain developments had arisen and that appointment was not to be considered definite.

The General talked with Colonel Schulz about John Eisenhower's return for Inauguration (and getting message to Major Eisenhower).

He talked to Mr. Baruch about arrangements for the evening.

He talked to Mrs. Eisenhower several times.

The General talked to Arthur Hays Sulzberger about presenting honorary degree to Grayson Kirk on the 16th; General agreed to do it.

FRIDAY, January 2, 1953.

Appointments

8:45 Walker Buckner, Reynolds and Company, to present long time report on plans in event of depression.

9:15 Mr. Sidney Weinberg, former Treasurer of Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, to explain plan to refund unused portion of funds collected to donors.

9:30 The Honorable George Yeh, Chinese Ambassador to the United Nations

10:00 Mr. Webster Todd, Republican Finance Chairman of New Jersey, to discuss situation in Yugoslavia and Italy. After Mr. Todd saw the General, he saw Mr. Dulles.

10:30 Spyros Skouras - friend

11:00 Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, National Presbyterian Church, Washington. To discuss plans for services on Inauguration Day and other matters.

11:3o General Raymond McLain, Dr. Karl Compton, Admiral Kinkaid, Edgar Shelton (Executive Director of National Security Training Commission) to discuss Universal Military Traiming.

12:30 Mr. Clarence Dillon, lunch.

2:00 Mr. John Foster Dulles

2:30 Governor Val Peterson

3:00 Miss Ichiwaka from Japan, and Mrs. Joseph Gordon, her interpreter. Miss Ichiwaka here on exchange student basis, at Columbia (interview requested by Dean Carman).

4:00 Mr. H. Brian Holland

4:30 Judge David Peck

Mr. Brownell; Governor Adams and other staff members at various times during day.

Telephone calls: Call from Mr. C. E. Wilson discussing personalities and plans.

January 1, 1953 - New Year's Day.

No official appointments. General spent day at Morningside.

WEDNESDAY, December 31, 1952.

Appointments

8:30 Mr. Stassen. Purpose of meeting not known. The General signed a letter at request of Governor Stassen to Sigurd Larmon, asking Mr. Larmon to serve on Governor Stassen's analysis group.

8:45 Colonel Schulz.

9:00 General W. Bedell Smith.

10:00 Ambassador William H. Draper. Presented memorandum for General regarding priority problems with reference to Europe and Mutual Security Program. Also presented statistics on obligations, expenditures, value of shipments, tonnage of material. As a result of General's conversation with Mr. Draper, he asked Mr. Wilson and Governor Stassen to lunch with Mr. Draper. Later, it was advised by Governor Stassen that Mr. Kyes, Mr. Wilson's Deputy, would take Mr. Wilson's place in meeting with Mr. Draper.

10:30 Mr. Ogden Reid

11:00 Escapees from nine Iron Curtain Countries were scheduled. The General did not see them, but Mr. Dulles did, and following message from General was given to them

"I hope there will be ways and means to forward my New Year's greetings to all those young people behind the Iron Curtain whose good wishes for 1953 are extremely touching.

I want to assure them that they are not forgotten. I know how many of them fought bravely in the underground against Nazi tyranny and that they tried to build up representative governments after the war.

So long as the spirit of freedom lives in the youth, the future is one of promise."

11:30 Mr. Fairfield Osborn - Conservation Foundation. Re conservation of natural resources.

12:00 One minute film taken for March of Time -- to introduce Cabinet designees.

12:30 Roy Howard.

2:15 Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts. Congresswoman Rogers asked the General to "support legislation for a Department of Veterans Affairs with cabinet status, to replace the Veterans Administration." Source: New York Times). She also asked the General to write to Defense Department incoming authorities recommending interview with Captain Harold Lawrence, ex-USNR, very capable, especially in legislative affairs.

2:30 Emmet Hughes

Later: Allen Dulles

Stanley High

Gabriel Hauge

Telephone calls:

The General talked to Mr. Walter Williams about :

1. If Stanley Rumbough is not given a higher post in the State Department, Mr. Williams would like him as personal assistant to Under Secretary of Commerce;

2. Question of Inauguration tickets for friends of Mr. Paul Hoffman

The General talked with Dr. Milton Eisenhower re weekend plans.

The General talked to Mrs. Philip Reed, regretting invitation for January 4th.

Other matters:

The General wrote Senator Dirksen, regretting he could not attend dinner on January sixth for new Senators.

The General wrote Governor Driscoll, regretting his deicision on Civil Service Commission, and asking him to visit him whenever he came to New York.

As the General left the Commodore, he made the following statement:

> "Happy New Year to everybody everywhere. I hope that 1953 will be the finest year any of you has ever experienced. And particularly I hope that it will bring to us assurance that peace is again coming to the world."

Tuesday, December 30, 1952

Appointments:

8:45 John A. Hanna, President, Michigan State College, and Mr. Albright, Ford Foundation

9:30 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

10:00 Miss Bertha Adkins, Republican State Committeewoman from Maryland. Miss Adkins left a proposed plan for the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee for 1953, which was turned over to Mr. Rabb, with the request that he abstract it for Governor Adams.

10:30 Congresswoman Frances T. Bolton, Ohio. Among other topics discussed, Congresswoman Bolton recommended questions be submitted in advance at the President's press conferences.

11:45 Dean Philip Young

12:00 Emmet Hughes

12:30 Lunch with Senate Leaders. Present: Senators Styles Bridges, Leverett Saltonstall, Robert A. Taft and Milton R. Young; staff members - Mr. Brownell, Governor Adams and Tom Stephens.

Other visitors: Colonel Schulz.

Telephone calls: Mr. Charles E. Wilson, from Miami, re possible names for heads of National Resources Board and Research and Development Board. Mr. Stephens is to report back to Mr. Wilson regarding whether chairman of Atomic Energy Commission is a term appointee.

General called Senator Dirksen and explained that the Senate leaders with whom he had lunched had been against his going to Washington to attend proposed dinner for new Senators on January 6th; that in particular Senator Bridges had felt it would be more appropriate for the General to not go to Washington now, but to attend dinner for Congressmen and wives after Inauguration. Senator Dirksen agreed; and General Eisenhower said he would send message for dinner on sixth saying how sorry he was he could not be with them that day.

Call initiated for Milton Eisenhower; he was unavailable and letter was written.

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TAFT SEES GENERAL, PREDICTS HARMONY

Reports Eisenhower Is Agreed to Consultation on Jobs— Aides to Dulles Named

By RUSSELL PORTER

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower assured Senate Republican leaders yesterday that there would be "adequate consultation" about future Federal job appointments, and that he also desired to cooperate in legislative and all other matters.

This was revealed by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who opposed General Eisenhower for the Presidential nomination and recently criticized as "incredible" his appointment of Martin P. Durkin to be Secretary of Labor. Yesterday Mr. Taft predicted a "harmonious relationship" between Congress and the President-elect.

The Ohioan, who is slated to be Senate Majority Leader in the new Congress, acted as spokesman for a group of leaders who had a two-and-one-half-hour luncheon conference with General Eisenhower at his headquarters at the Commodore Hotel.

Other Senate leaders present were Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who is to be President pro tem of the Senate; Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, prospective chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Milton R. Young of North Dakota, Mr. Saltonstall a member of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

Also at the luncheon were Governor Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, assistant to the President-elect; Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General-designate, who advised General Eisenhower on the Durkin appointment, and Thomas E. Stephens, special counsel to the General.

Mr. Taft made the following statement after the conference:

"We had a very harmonious conference and I feel very confident that there will be no dif-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

TAFT SEES GENERAL, PREDICTS HARMONY

Continued From Page 1

cultty in working out a harmonious relationship and a Republican legislative program that will be progressive and will put the country back on the road we abandoned twenty years ago before the New Deal.

The Senator said a general method of approach had been worked out on appointments and he expected there would be "adequate consultation" hereafter. After the Durkin appointment, he complained he had not been consulted. Yesterday he said other members of Congress had complained about appointments for the same reason.

He added that the whole field of domestic problems had been discussed. No conclusions had been reached, he added, on extension of price controls beyond April 30 or on the filibuster issue in civil rights legislation.

Senator Taft said it was recognized that a failure to agree on Senate rules, growing out of a filibuster fight, might tie up the Senate three or four weeks and delay confirmation of the Eisenhower Cabinet, but that this was a problem for the Senate itself to solve.

The question of reducing Federal expenditures also was discussed, according to Senator Taft, who said spending was the key to the budget problem, as it determined what taxes would be.

The Ohio Senator was in a smiling mood throughout his press conference except when asked whether he still considered the Durkin appointment "incredible." He promptly said yes. Mr. Durkin, a plumber and union official, opposed the Taft-Hartley Act and supported Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for the Presidency.

Asked if there had been any talk of the latest "peace" feeler from Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union, Mr. Taft laughed and replied, "There was no mention of Stalin."

Talks With Benson

Before the conference Senator Young, who is a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, told reporters he would oppose confirmation of Ezra Taft Benson of Utah to be Secretary of Agriculture because of doubt as to where he stood on farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity.

Parity is a theoretical figure that attempts to establish a fair relationship between what a farmer receives for his produce and the cost of what he must buy.

After conferring with the President-elect and talking with Mr. Benson by telephone at Salt Lake City, Mr. Young said both had assured him they planned to continue to back 90 per cent parity through 1954, and that, therefore, he would vote to confirm.

The Senator said General Eisenhower told him he would keep "a completely open mind" on the issue and Mr. Benson had promised to "restudy the whole question" after 1954. Senator Young also said they had told him of plans to appoint a permanent farm board to include a "sizable farmer representation other than farm organization leaders."

Through his press secretary, James C. Hagerty, and after consultation with John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate, General Eisenhower announced the appointment of Herman Phleger of San Francisco to succeed Adrian S. Fisher as legal adviser to the Secretary of State, and Thruston B. Morton of Glenview, Ky., as an Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Phleger is a graduate of the University of California and Harvard Law School. He served as a Navy lieutenant in World War I, and in 1945 was associate director of the legal division of the Office of Military Government in Germany.

Mr. Morton is a graduate of Yale University. He is chairman of the board of the Ballard & Ballard Company, a grain and milling concern in Louisville. During World War II he served in the Navy as a lieutenant commander on minesweepers and destroyers in the Pacific. He has served three post-war terms in the House of Representatives from Kentucky.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, called on General Eisenhower and Mr. Brownell, but left without talking to reporters. Mr. Brownell has announced he has asked Mr. Hoover to remain in his job, but the F. B. I. chief has not said whether he will do so.

Miss Bertha S. Adkins, Republican State Committeewoman from Maryland and director of the Republican National Committee's Women's Division, called on the President-elect, and then told reporters the General intended to appoint more women to Government posts.

Representative Frances T. Bolton of Ohio, who also visited the President-elect, said she had proposed Mrs. Lottie Randolph of Columbus as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Zelma George of Cleveland as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's successor in the United States delegation to the United Nations. She said Mrs. George was a distinguished Negro sociologist and Mrs. Randolph a former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Ohio.

Dad:

Your letter of May 6 to Doug Dillon on the subject of Indochina* seems invaluable in the text of Chapter VI.

* marked by card, Diary DDE Dec 52 - July 53

MONDAY, December 29, 1952.

Appointments:

9:00 Miss Willow Sharp, former secretary of the General at Columbia. Miss Sharp's address: 109 West 77th Street, New York. If additional secretary is needed at White House, General suggests we get in touch with Miss Sharp.

9:10 Mr. Donohue and Mr. Gill (Haskins and Sells) and Colonel Schulz on personal matter.

12:00 Mr. Robert Cutler. Mr. Cutler's appointment as Administrative Assistant to the President, with special responsibility to the National Security Council and to coordinating the work of the various departments and agencies with the Council's functions. Mr. Cutler presented memorandum regarding appointment.

12:30 Lunch with Mr. Paul Hoffman, Mr. Milton Katz, Mr. John McCloy, Mr. Cutler, Governor Adams and later, Mr. Brownell. Mr. Hoffman presented list of suggested names for membership on high level commission to restudy fiscal, monetary and trade policies of the United States in the international field. He is going to prepare for General further memorandum on subject.

During day General saw Governor Adams and Mr. Brownell several times. He also talked with Mr. Bernard Shanley.

Phone calls:

The General accepted calls from Ralph Cake and from General W. Bedell Smith. He initiated calls to Mr. John Foster Dulles and to Mr. Roy Howard. He discussed with Mr. Dulles, probably among other things, message to be sent to General Ridgway on New Year's day. He told Mr. Howard he would like to see him if schedule permitted time for a good long chat (details of appointment given to Mr. Stephens). Mr. Howard told the General he felt that if the election were held now, he would receive eight or nine million more votes than he had on November fourth, and the General replied that he suspected his popularity would be at its all-time high just about Inauguration Day.

Other items:

Memorandum for Senate meeting 12/30 prepared.

Letter to General Clark dealing with personal matter, with question of lack of ammunition in Korea, and with matter concerning Generals Van Fleet and Taylor, prepared.

Letters prepared and given to Mr. Cutler introducing him to Mr. George Morgan, Deputy Director, Psychological Strategy Board, and Mr. James M. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary of the National Security Council.

Other mail consisted of acknowledgments for Christmas presents.

Diary - Aug-Sept. 1953 (1)

9/30/53

"GRASS ROOTS" REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS OF SECOND PUBLIC OPINION POLL IN CALIFORNIA

(NOTE: The following is a brief outline of the salient points from casual conversation and also direct answers to the question, "How do you think President Eisenhower is getting along?" Representative types, i.e., business men and women, students, doctors, lawyers, secretaries, elevator operators, taxi drivers, retail store clerks, waiters, truck drivers, janitors, etc. Republicans and Democrats were polled.)

I. LEADERSHIP

A. President Eisenhower still personally popular but America expects and wants more active positive leadership.
   1. Since loss of Senator Taft as Republican leader more imperative than ever to assume complete command.
      a. Senator Knowland able but cannot immediately replace Taft.
      b. Campaign was a "Crusade" -- President must "ride the white horse."
      c. President's successful effort to make friends with Congress and release more power should now be changed to providing greater leadership.
      d. Fear expressed that "big business" is exerting too much pressure and is keeping the President from being the powerful leader he really is.

II. PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Publicity, generally, very poor and public relations almost totally lacking.
   1. Public feels "millionaire cabinet" favoring "big business."
      a. Proven ability of cabinet members should be "sold."
         1. Secretary Wilson's treatment of Congress unfortunate.
         2. Secretary Dulles' publicity invariably bad.

2. Book burning badly bungled!
3. House-to-house canvass for income tax dodgers unpopular.
   a. Average voter knows about big income tax scandals; important to catch big offenders and publicize rather than "snooping" among small homes.
4. Economy in government -- stress cuts in Federal payroll due to normal reasons: retirement, death, voluntary decision, etc.
   a. Emphasis should be on policy not to hire rather than on firing.
   b. Intelligence test required by Stassen generally unpopular reaction.
5. President's golf game on the front page of every paper daily.
   a. Control publicity so public will not think golf is the only thing the President is doing.
   b. Golf game actually takes short time and is needed relaxation but publicity indicates it as overwhelming interest.
6. Summer Capitol at Denver.
   a. Work schedule, appointments, conferences, etc., completely minimized.
      1. Only golf and fishing featured.
      2. Summer vacation seemed long because work not publicized.
      3. Vice President Nixon's visit recorded in casual sport pictures instead of publicity on serious business meetings.
7. High Cost of Living -- offset fear with better publicity.
8. Rent Control -- bitter resentment when removed.
9. Need a Charlie Michelson!

III. TELEVISION AND RADIO

A. The President MUST have regular TV and radio programs!
   1. June TV show successful; need consistent series, at least one a month.
   2. Follow the FDR "my friends" fireside chat technique exactly.
      a. The President should do most of the programs alone; use cabinet members and other distinguished guests only occasionally.

IV. DEFENSE CUTS

A. Public generally concerned and fearful; explanation necessary.
   1. In ABG words explain: as much money is available each year as production facilities can use.
   2. Cuts are made to eliminate obsolete models.
   3. Kaiser-Frazer cuts because of proven waste.

V. "HARD MONEY"

A. Explain in simple terms.
   1. It is hard to borrow money, to build houses, etc.; therefore, public reaction bad.
B. Possibly firming the "honest dollar" should be done more slowly.

VI. POWER ISSUE

A. Simple explanation must be made
   1. Public power desirable but when government funds not available for needed dams, private power satisfactory.
   2. Govt. assistance and supervision will still protect public's interest.

VII. LABOR RELATIONS

A. Some explanation on Durkin's resignation should be made.
   1. Campaign promise of modification of Taft-Hartley will be kept but acceptance of Durkin's 19 points impossible.
   2. Statistics prove more man hours lost by strike under the Democrats in the same months last year; needs publicity.

VIII. SENATOR McCARTHY

A. His publicity far over shadows the President's in quantity.
B. Generally reaction to him and particularly to his methods is extremely unfavorable.

IX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A. The world needs the President's personal active forceful leadership.
   1. World trade must be clarified.

X. ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

A. American people are extremely impatient -- state that the campaign promises have not been kept -- imperative to spell out in ABC Terms:

1. Food for Germany,
   a. The President solely responsible, has not received sufficient credit and publicity.
2. Lower Budget.
   a. Cost of govt. has finally been turned downward.
3. Economy and efficiency in government.
4. Social Security extended.
5. Tidelands' money returned to states (only for states involved).
6. Raised the tone of Federal Government, restored dignity and confidence.

CONCLUSION: "Mr. President, your play is still on in the most important theater in the world, your audience -- most of it -- is seated -- some are patient -- many are impatient -- some have already left. You are on the stage but the lights are out. Please go on with the play -- talk to your audience -- be the leader of the United States and the world!"

# # # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1953.

Dear Arthur:

Until I received your note, the 1951 incident of which you spoke had entirely fled my memory. I assure you that there never occurred to me any thought that I should caution you against indiscretions in connection with any confidential matter.

Looking at the business from the vantage point of more than two years later, it seems apparent that you didn't do any harm!

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur Krock,
Washington Bureau,
The New York Times,
Albee Building,
Washington, D. C.

September 30, 1953

Dear Paul:

You compliment me beyond all reason when you, even by implication, classify as "paintings" the things that I actually get down on canvas. However, I do realize that your interest is not so much in the objects you are gathering together as in the individuals who produce them. This circumstance gives me additional reason for self-congratulation.

My real difficulty is that, over the past many months, I have had, in self defense, to return a flat negative to requests for any of the things that result from my efforts with paints. I could not violate this policy at the moment without hurting the feelings of a great number of friends.

On the other hand, I do engage -- provided you still may then want it -- to do something for your gallery once I have laid down the cares of this office. So if you will remind me of my promise at that time, I shall be more than glad to comply with such a request from a good friend.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul H. Helms
Helms Athletic Foundation
8760 Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles 34, California

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1953.

Dear Foster:

What are we doing about the Trieste affair? Ever since I returned to Europe in January of '50, I have been expecting some kind of solution within the month. In spite of the fact that I was, of course, hopelessly optimistic, it does not lessen the importance of the subject to Italy -- and consequently to Western Europe and to America.

When we have a chance, let's talk about it.

As ever,

D.E.

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Regarding: Panama - American Relations

I understand that your representative, Under Secretary of the Army Johnson, is sitting in with State Department representatives to discuss certain points of friction between the governments in the Panama Canal Zone. President Remon personally presented some of his specific complaints to me. I give you a few from memory:

a. Without the consent of the Panama Government, the whole Panama operation was reorganized something like two years ago, setting up the Canal as a corporation, solely owned by the United States Government. Apparently the purpose of this reorganization was to make the operation largely free of control from Washington and of the normal processes of government.

My own reaction to this complaint is that, assuming the alleged change was perfectly legal and proper under the Treaty, there was still a rather arbitrary attitude displayed and, in any event, no kind of organization can relieve the Administration of complete responsibility for the action of its agents. Consequently, the Panama Canal must be directed and run in such a way as to be in keeping with the integrity, dignity and reputation of this government.

b. The Panama Canal has certain special privileges, recognized by Treaty. In general, these privileges make certain that American employees in the Canal Zone will be treated as well as American employees in any

other place. However, the complaint is made that these privileges are consistently and flagrantly abused. It is claimed, for example, that the Panama Canal, operating as a corporation, sells supplies to ships passing through the Canal. This, the Panamanians believe, is not only in direct violation of the spirit of the Treaty, but is the cause of very great resentment on the part of the normal citizen.

It is claimed that personnel within the Canal Zone take advantage of their commissary and post exchange privileges, and conduct black market operations outside of the Zone.

It is further claimed that people within the Zone make imports from all over the world of items that come in completely duty free. Thus these items entering the region escape the normal tariff tolls of Panama and of the United States as well. This practice, it is alleged, further encourages black marketing, and robs Panama of tariff revenues and of trade that might otherwise come to that country.

c. It is maintained that if a Panamanian is employed by the Zone, then Panama has no right whatsoever to tax the individual. This applies even though the individual lives outside the Zone, sends his children to Panama schools, and participates in the advantages deriving from public expenditures of many kinds.

All these are merely illustrative.

I promised the Panama President that we would take up every single complaint and try jointly to decide each on its merits. I promised that we would try to apply our sense of logic and of justice to the whole problem.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE - 3.

In the presence of the Secretary of State, I specifically stated that we would not entertain the thought of revising the basic Treaty, but that if we found that abuses had grown up and persisted in the Zone, that we would take the necessary steps to correct them, even if this process should call for the drawing up of a new Treaty dealing with these particular points.

I do not know whether Mr. Johnson is participating in negotiations as your representative or as a representative of the Secretary of the Army. In any event, I believe he should be informed that it is the purpose of this Administration to be fair and just in working out solutions to these several problems.

I am sending a copy of this memorandum to the Secretary of State so that if there is any substantial error in it -- either of commission or of omission -- he can so indicate to you, and to me.

D. D. E.

Bureau of the Budget

September 30, 1953

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Fiscal year 1955 Department of Defense budget

I not only was appalled but completely discouraged to read in this morning's paper the alleged statement of Secretary Wilson about the Defense budget for 1955, before any budgetary decisions have been made, and with all its implications with respect to added difficulties in resolving the budget problems with the Services, the Congress, and the public.

/s/ Jos. M. Dodge

Director

(President's handwritten note:)

Joe

I know exactly what you mean.

I'll see what I can do!

D.E.

P.S. Charlie Wilson says he was misquoted.

D.E.

September 28, 1953.

Handwritten by the President to be inserted in atomic speech.

The mere discovery by men of nature's principle of nuclear fission is of itself no possible danger to mankind. Every invention is susceptible of good or bad use, depending upon the intentions of those possessing it.

The danger confronting us, therefore, is to be examined from two aspects: the first of these is comprehension of the extent of the destructive power now transportable in a single bomb; the second is determination of the objectives and purposes of the men or nations to whom this destructive force is available.

September 26, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CARROLL

Please get from Mr. Steffan for me some information on account procedures, with particular reference to travel and entertainment. I would like to know how the vouchers are drawn; who drawns them against the transportation account. I want to get a certain understanding of what the funds are that are useable, and for what purposes.

I would like at the beginning of each month an accounting presented to me, and a statement of how the fund or funds stand.

D. D. E.

September 30, 1953

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for your note of yesterday and for the draft of the joint statement that you propose we issue.

From the State Department, I understand that our two delegations are today working together on details of such a draft. I find nothing in the spirit of your suggested statement with which I could possibly disagree. However, I note that you have mentioned a number of details that have not yet come to my attention from the State Department. But I am hopeful that, before this evening, when I am to have the honor of dining with you, all these matters will be completely agreed upon.

With assurances of my deepest respect,

Very sincerely,

His Excellency
Colonel Jose A. Remon Cantera
President of the Republic of Panama

(9/30 --
Mr. Scott, State Dept., delivered to Blair House)

COPY

September 30, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE and

DIRECTOR, FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

As I understand it, it is now agreed that you two (keeping the Secretary of State constantly informed) will see that some individual is charged with the responsibility for the Washington end of our efforts to rehabilitate South Korea. Likewise, you will make arrangements at the Korean end so that this work can progress rapidly and efficiently.

Because it appears that a memorandum I wrote last July to express some thoughts of mine along this line was probably lost, I am attaching hereto a copy. As of today it is, of course, not completely applicable, but it does show you that I consider the Korean situation to give us an opportunity even greater than is the responsibility involved.

I realize that in Korea the Army's preoccupation has been in preparation of a defense line in the rear of the neutral zone. Now, however, this work should be well along and certainly there should be available technical personnel whose enthusiastic cooperation can make every appropriated dollar do the work of ten.

I shall be glad to talk with either or both of you at any time about this problem.

D. D. E.

Rough Draft July 31, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

THE MUTUAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR

Subject: Assistance to Korea

Under date of July 26th I wrote a memorandum on the above subject to the Secretary of State. He replied on July 29th to the effect that all of the addressees named above have seen my memorandum and are making the necessary organizational arrangements for carrying forward the assistance work.

It strikes me that never before have the armed forces of the United States had a better opportunity to contribute more effectively than they now have in Korea toward helping win the cold war, just as they have done their share in the hot war in Korea. If we can develop the proper understanding of this opportunity, if we can produce the enthusiasm that leadership should be able to develop, we can not only assure the technical coordination among all agencies involved in the problem, but we can accomplish several other things.

(a) We can show the entire world that America and her allies are engaged in helping humans, not merely in asserting and supporting any particular government system or policy.

(b) We can cement the bonds of friendship between the Korean people and the American people.

(c) We can relieve the boredom that always attacks an occupying army after the fighting is over, and give our men in that region such a challenge and constructive work to do that its morale will go up rather than down.

(d) We can improve the health and living standards of the Korean people, and we can assure that that region will remain a real bulwark of freedom, rather than a helpless slave of Communistic dictatorship.

I believe that we should communicate at once with General Taylor (who, I think, should take immediate charge of the work in Korea) and ask his comments on a proposed directive to be issued to him for the initiation of this work. It could run something about as follows:

Dear General Taylor:

With the cessation of actual fighting in Korea, it is of the utmost importance that economic rehabilitation of our Korean ally begin at once. Assistance from several sources for such a

program is already guaranteed. The Mutual Security Administrator has certain sizeable funds that can and will be devoted to the purpose. In addition to this, the Congress of the United States is authorizing the use of some two hundred million dollars of military funds, savings realized through cessation of hostilities, to help in the immediate work of rebuilding the Korean economy and in general rehabilitation. Beyond this, the privately sponsored and supported program known as the American Korean Foundation is working extensively and effectively in numerous programs that will be of the utmost benefit to that nation. Finally, there is the occupying army itself -- and of all these, it could under certain circumstances, be the most effective and the most helpful. Because of this, it is our present conclusion that you personally are best suited and qualified to act as the coordinator for all these programs.

Over and beyond those just mentioned, which are purely American in origin, is the United Nations Fund provided for the same purposes. Without expressing any opinion as to the methods for coordinating the American with the United Nations effort, it seems obvious that the American activities in this regard

will be so dominating as to make it logical that the United Nations program will be largely supplementary to that of this country. I am particularly enthused over the opportunity here presented to the Armed Forces of this country to do something almost unique in all history. It is the opportunity of an army in a foreign land to contribute directly and effectively to the repairing of the damages of war; to rebuild and revivify a nation, and in so doing, to give to itself the satisfaction of constructive and challenging work, dedicated to the preservation and enhancement, rather than to the destruction, of human values.

Every field of human endeavor would invite participation by understanding friends. The restoration of productive facilities of roads, railways, lines of communications, the rebuilding of schools, restoration of hospitals and health and sanitary organizations, the training of teachers, medical staffs and establishing suitable plans for recreation, as well as a countless array of other activities, would bring into play all of the talents present in the great Army, Navy and Air Force that would otherwise become at least partially idle.

I am well aware that you will retain responsibility for maintaining the tactical efficiency of your troops, including

the development of certain additional units for the Republic of K rea. You will be responsible for the safety of your own front and required to do a number of other things in pursuance of your military mission.

But beyond all this, the task so sketchily outlined in this message would provide a memorable opportunity not only to engineers, quartermasters, medical units, motor mechanics and signal units and the like, but to qualified men from all the line branches who could participate as overseers and advisers, and as teachers in everything ranging from medical school to the most elementary forms of learning.

I am certain that if America once learned that its armies in an enemy occupied country were devoting themselves earnestly and effectively to this kind of work, that the voluntary donations through the American Korean Foundation would be greatly enhanced and obviously, whatever amount they attain they could be expended largely for the purchase of materials and supplies, and for any highly technical services obtainable only in this country. With the actual work borne by Koreans themselves and our friends of the occupying armies working as partners,

an amazing transformation could come about, within the space of months, almost weeks. The effect of this upon the world would, in my opinion, be electrical. News concerning it would gradually penetrate even the vastnesses of the remote regions behind the Iron Curtain. The whole thing would be an inspiration to all of us who are dedicated to the task of defending and advancing freedom, a task to which the Army now under your command has dedicated its efforts and its sacrifices for more than three years.

I should like at the earliest possible moment your comments upon this concept and upon the kind of document that should initiate the work if we attempt to undertake it in this spirit and on this scope. Such a document could take the form of a directive from me as Commander in Chief to you in the field, as the Commander of all this work. Alternately, it could be your directive to your own forces. We here are open to any suggestions along this line, but we do believe that we now have a chance to do something that could easily have influence on every future instance of either hot or cold war.

September 26, 1953

Dear Jimmy:

I am writing this personal note to tell you that I am deeply sorry about your accident. Often in the past I have said those same words to American soldiers wounded in battle while fighting for all the rest of us. I hope that you, too, can look upon yourself as one of our country's soldiers -- with important jobs still to do for all the rest of us.

Possibly you will not mind if I suggest to you one of the important and wonderful things you can do right now. In such a misfortune as yours, all the members of your family and all your friends share your distress so deeply that in some ways they need your help even more than you need theirs. Their sympathy and sorrow are so sincere that their lives become clouded and unhappy.

But when they see you showing real faith and hope and courage, you will be helping them to have greater faith and hope and courage. As you show an understanding of the fact that you can make of yourself a useful and indeed a very happy citizen, then you will make them a very happy group. In this way you will help a lot of people -- your example will be one to make all of us proud that we know of another little American who would not be defeated by misfortune.

With this note come my very best wishes and the hope that you will not have to stay too long in the hospital and separated from all those who are devoted to you.

Sincerely,

Master Jimmy McLaughlin
Saint Anne's Hospital
4950 West Thomas Street
Chicago, Illinois

9 Re. Autograph

1206 Wilson Ave
Chicago, Illinois,
Sept. 17, 1953.

9/19/53 (3
ack-9-25-53.

President Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr President,

This is a plea for a short note, with your signature, to a little boy who lies in a bed of pain in St Annes Hospital, 4950 W. Thomas St, Chicago. This little boy has had both legs amputated in a railroad accident. I know Mr President, the load of your responsibilities to the nation are very heavy, and very onerous, but you also know what your signature alone can do for a little fellow whose morale is zero at this moment, and so I beg you, as his Uncle, and an humble citizen to give his morale the boost it so badly needs.

If you cannot find the time to write, I shall understand, and pray God will stand at your elbow to help you in these perilous times

The little boys address & name is. Jimmy McLaughlin, St Annes Hospital, 4950 W. Thomas St., Chicago, Illinois.

Your humble servant,

William Biggane

September 26, 193.

Dear Mr. Biggane:

Herewith a copy of the note I wrote to young Jimmy McLaughlin. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to write to him.

Sincerely,

Mr. William Biggane,
1206 Wilson Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

September 26, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

FOR MR. SHANLEY

Was a detailed record kept of the conferences held to agree upon changes in the Taft-Hartley Act?

As I understand it, these meetings were attended by yourself, Jerry Morgan, Sam McConnell, Senator Smith, a representative of the Department of Commerce, a representative of the Department of Labor, Senator Taft, and occasionally others.

What I should like to find out is:

a. How many of these conferences were attended by Senator Taft?

b. To what extent had he express his agreement, during the conferences, to the various points presented by the different individuals attending?

c. What was his general thinking, as expressed in these meetings, with respect to the two controversial points of secondary boycotts and Section 14(B).

In the event that no record of meetings was retained, could you, by correspondence, communicate with the other members and determine what is now their memory on these points?

If you feel there would be any embarrassment or difficulty in carrying this out, will you please see me?

D.D.E.

September 25, 1953

Dear Ward:

It was nice to hear from you again, and I am most appreciative of your sending me the excerpts from the traveling reporter's Diary. While he pursues the same line -- and has the same self-confidence -- that characterizes the normal round-the-world expert, his comments are often witty and descriptive. Beyond this, I am bound to say that, in more than one instance, I fully agree with him.

You were right in your supposition that they have great interest for me. If no confidence is being betrayed, I would be glad to read the entire account. To make sure that I could not be guilty of any unintentional slip, I would prefer that I not be informed of the name of the author.

I shall, of course, return the document to you in due time.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ward Melville
25 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

P.S. It has occurred to me that you may want me to return your excerpts. If so, please write to my secretary, Mrs. Whitman -- immediately, she will send them on to you.

September 25, 1953.

Dear Doug:

Helen Reid tells me she is now trying to get you to give a talk at her Forum sometime during the latter part of next month. Frankly, I hope you can do it -- although, of course, your own good judgment and schedule must be the determining factors.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I wrote to one of the Cabinet officers on this same subject. As you can see, I would like to use the Forum to the utmost in order to get the Administration viewpoint before the public.

Sincerely,

Mr. Douglas MacArthur, II,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

September 25, 1953.

Dear "Mc":

Thank you very much for your warm invitation to visit you and Margaret at Purple Sage Ranch. The whole idea sounds tremendously attractive, and I would like nothing better than to be able to accept. However, I have already accepted Allan Shivers' invitation to spend Sunday at his ranch. As governor of the State, his invitation seemed almost a command, while he is, as you know, a good friend of mine. His ranch is fairly close to Falcon Dam. Other than that, my schedule for the southwestern trip is crowded to the hilt with official chores.

I hope your invitation will still be valid when I am rid of some of the duties that now surround my life. Please give me a raincheck.

Mamie joins me in many thanks, and in all the best to you and Margaret,

As ever,

Mr. L. F. McCollum,
Purple Sage Ranch,

Bandera, Texas.

September 25, 1953.

Dear Slats:

It was typical of you to think of such a nice present for Barry. I scratched my head for a suitable word to write at the bottom of the clipping, and finally decided to congratulate him on achieving a tie. If you think something of a different kind would be more appropriate, let me know and I will try again.

My very best to all the gang.

Cordially,

Mr. Ellis D. Slater,
50 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20,
New York.

STAG DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE,
7:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 23, 1953

1.	The President	
2.	Mr. Frank Abrams	Standard Oil Co.
3.	Mr. Barney Balaban	Paramount Pictures, Inc.
4.	Mr. Thomas D'Arcy Brophy	Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc.
5.	Mr. C. F. Craig	AT&T
6.	Brig. Gen. Everett R. Cook	Cook & Co. (exporters), Memphis
7.	Mr. Harlow H. Curtice	General Motors Corp.
8.	Hon. Robert Cutler	
9.	Mr. Morse G. Dial	Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.
10.	Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless	U.S. Steel Corp.
11.	Mr. Henry Ford, II	Ford Motor Co.
12.	Hon. C. D. Jackson	
13.	Mr. Fred G. Gurley	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
14.	Mr. John L. McCaffrey	International Harvester Co.
15.	Mr. John J. McCloy	Chase National Bank
16.	Mr. Richard K. Mellon	T. Mellon & Sons
17.	Mr. Louis A. Novins	American Heritage Foundation
18.	Mr. Arthur W. Page	AT&T
19.	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley	
20.	Hon. W. Bedell Smith	Under Secretary of State
21.	Mr. E. J. Thomas	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
22.	Hon. Abbott Washburn	
23.	Hon. Charles E. Wilson	Secretary of Defense
24.	Hon. Allen W. Dulles	Dir. of Central Intelligence (OFF RECORD)
25.	Major John Eisenhower	

cc:
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Tolley
Mr. Crim
Mrs. Eisenhower

September 24, 1953.

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is a letter I have just received from a brother of mine, and a copy of my reply.

When his inquiry reaches you, I expect exactly what I have told him -- that you will give it the same consideration that you would give an inquiry from any other citizen, nothing more.

As ever,

The Honorable Harold E. Talbott,
The Secretary of the Air Force,
Washington, D.C.

Letter from Edgar Eisenhower dated 9/18/53, re Major now in Hospital in Korea. Has been in army 17-1/2 years and now notified that his tour of duty is ended. Within 2-1/2 years of retirement pay, wnats to complete the 20 years. Name not given.

September 24, 1953.

Dear Ed:

I suggest that you write directly to the Secretary of the Air Force, Harold E. Talbott, concerning the individual in whom you are interested. Your request will, of course, get no special consideration; but on the other hand, it will get exactly the same kind of treatment that would be accorded any citizen in making such an inquiry. I shall tell the Secretary that you are going to write to him.

Since it appears that the Major in whom you are interested is soon to be discharged, I assume you will do this promptly.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Eisenhower, Hunter, Ramsdell and Duncan,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

cc Harold Talbott

September 24, 1953.

Dear Herb:

As you know, Helen Reid of the Herald Tribune is definitely dedicated to the success of the Administration. She is now engaged in the business of making final arrangements for her yearly Forum.

I consider the Forum to be one of America's finest platforms from which to explain governmental policy; the audience is made up of representatives of every kind of cultural and educational organization, extending over the entire country. All the material delivered at the Forum is used by these people in their own local activities.

Helen has just told me that she is hopeful of getting you to give a talk at the Forum on the workings of the latest Immigration Law. She also told me that you were doubtful that you could comply with her request.

By no means do I want to put additional burdens on your already over-loaded shoulders. I did want, however, to let you know of the value of the Forum as a means for spreading information and understanding throughout the country. In fact, I would like during the period of this Administration to help out in enhancing the already splendid reputation enjoyed by the Forum in order to make it increasingly useful for this kind of purpose.

As ever,

The Honorable Herbert Brownell,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

September 23, 1953

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Postmaster General Summerfield has just given me an account of your City's remarkable success in rebuilding the tornado-stricken areas. It is intensely gratifying to know that, in the relatively short time since I made an aerial inspection of your city on June tenth, magnificent progress has been made in restoring the devastated sections.

The Citizens of Flint, by their action in "Operation Tornado," have demonstrated anew the vigor and vitality and strength that exist so abundantly in America. I am sure the entire country joins me in admiration of your great accomplishment, achieved through cooperative effort. Your example shines forth as one to be remembered in a world sadly in need of appreciating neighborliness and the Golden Rule!

My congratulations and best wishes to all of you.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Donald W. Riegle
The Mayor of Flint
Flint, Michigan

September 23, 1953.

Dear Charlie:

Thank you for your letter of September eighth relative to the amendments to the Taft-Hartley law.

I have received no final recommendations on amendments to the Act from my staff. There have been observations submitted to me by my staff from time to time on items under discussion. The entire program, however, is now under study by an informal committee which I have formed. Its members will report their recommendations to me before the end of the year, at which time there will be determined what I shall propose to the Congress. The matter will have my full attention when the time comes.

It may interest you to know that during the weeks preceding his final confinement in the hospital, Senator Taft conferred frequently with me on the matter of these amendments. He attended a great number of the conferences of the informal committee, and expressed himself to me as being highly delighted with the progress the members were making toward substantial agreement. The last time I met Bob Taft face to face, he told me that except for two particular points, he was ready to support all of the suggestions then under consideration by my own personal staff. These two, he said, would need more study.

With warm personal regard, and thank you again for the courtesy of your letter,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles R. Hook,
Chairman, Armco Steel Corporation,
Middletown, Ohio.

September 22, 1953

Dear Harry:

For personal reasons, Emmet Hughes is about to give up his position on my staff and return to your organization. To say that his going will constitute a distinct loss to our group -- and to me personally -- is a very weak statement of the truth. I am more than grateful for the time that he has been able to give to us over the past year -- a circumstance that has meant sacrifice on his part and possibly on yourself.

Nevertheless, I am bold enough to ask that you examine the possibility that we may call upon him from time to time for a bit of help. While the kind of work that he has been doing cannot be turned out by the yard or by the hour, still, if we can count upon having him occasionally for a day or two, it would give us all great satisfaction and real assistance.

I assure you that, under such an arrangement, we would hold our requests to the minimum, and Emmet and his associates in your organization would be the ones to determine the feasibility of fulfilling any request we might make.

Just now I learn that you are in this city, but that your departure time is close upon us. I regret not seeing you personally. Please remember me kindly to Clare in your next communication.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry R. Luce
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

September 23, 1953.

Note for the Files

In connection with award of National Security Medal to Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, given by the President on September 23rd, refer to the Director of Central Intelligence, who will retain the entire file.

acw

Dictated in Boston.
September 21, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Eyes only -

Dear Bedell:

I am sorry that I was not in Washington today to discuss the MIG incident with the entire staff. I realize that the recommendations sent to me had the unanimous support of my shrewdest and most knowledgeable advisers on such matters; however, I must confess I was not convinced. I have the feeling that the decision recommended to me -- and which I approved -- follows the ritualistic, and will likely have no other effect than just to start an argument as to the ethics of the case.

Perhaps I should pause to say, here, that I well realize I can be very wrong. If I didn't realise this, I would have decided according to my own instinctive reaction rather than as I did.

Having expressed this much distrust of the decision we made, I hasten to add that since we did not do anything startling or different we should expect no startling results -- either advantageous or adverse. My own solution made no hit with anybody and, of course, I must make the further admission that it was merely shooting from the hip.

But my reaction was:

(a). Like all the rest of you, I agree that we had to pay the $100,000 in this case.

Personal and Confidential

(b). The MIG plane is no longer of any great interest to us that I know of, and consequently we are not anxious to have this one -- and certainly I cannot see why we want any more of them.

(c). Having paid $100,000, I would have withdrawn the offer.

(d). Next, I would have notified the Communists that we had no interest in the MIG plane, and if they wanted to send a pilot down and take it back, that would be all right with us.

The advantages, as I see them, of this course of action would have been to stand before the world as very honorable people, maintaining that while we had not been guilty of real violation of the Armistice, we were anxious to avoid any implication of violating its spirit. As a consequence of this desire, we not only redeemed our pledge to pay the $100,000, but we likewise were ready to return the ship to the Commies.

Of course, someone would argue that you could not possibly explain to the American people the expenditure of $100,000 for something we did not want. My own reply to that one would have been that we were lettting the offer stand until we could find out if there were any signs on the other side of someone taking up our offer, well knowing that if we did, we would get certain technical information concerning the latest types in use, and then let it go.

Over and against this disadvantage of explanation at home would have been, in my opinion, a tremendous gain in propaganda value in almost every other country.

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Personal and Confidential

There is, of course, no reason for writing this except to give you personally some inkling of the reasons and considerations that flashed through my mind when I heard about the matter. If we are to win the propaganda war -- and I think it most important that we do -- we have got to be alert for every opportunity to produce unusual results. The normal and the routine are not good enough, and I do not for a moment believe that the defection of this one North Korean will encourage any others to come in.

You will recall that in World War II, when we gave the French some P-40s, two of the pilots defected at once and went back to France with our planes. This did not stop us from giving more to the French. Some months ago a Polish pilot came into Denmark with a plane, and I believe one also came in to Yugoslavia. These incidents are so scattered and so infrequent as to have little significance.

Of course, if MIG planes start coming in to us by the hundreds, I will eat crow, but knowing the Communists I would gamble that there will be little if any more of this. Their methods of punishing people through torturing families are too well known and too effective to give rise to any great hope that we are going to wreck the Communist Air Force in this fashion.

If we get accused of violating the spirit of the Armistice, and this argument makes any headway with neutrals and even some of our friends, I think we will experience a defeat in this so-called psychological warfare.

This note is for no official action whatsoever. I am merely trying to put my personal thoughts before you -- as my old comrade and associate -- so that when next we meet we may discuss

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Personal and Confidential

these matters in an effort to develop a sort of pattern, or at least a conviction, that will possibly help us in the future. As for the current one, we have made our decision, we will make it stick and we will do the best we can with it. I think it goes without saying that I hope you and C.D. and Radford are completely correct in your estimate.

As ever,

General Walter Bedell Smith,
Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

Denver, Colorado.
September 16, 1953.

Dear Dan:

Our letters concerning the "painting" crossed in the mails.

I still would prefer that you keep the painting as a personal gift from me; one reason is that I think it was largely a copy of something we found in a calendar or a magazine or something of that order. However, if you still believe that you should turn it over to the State Historical Society of Colorado, this note gives you authority to do so.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Dan Thornton,
Governor of the State of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colorado.
September 15, 1953.

Personal

Dear Dan:

I did my best to publicize the gold membership card of the Seniors Golf Association of Southern California, but Hagerty's statement to the press didn't seem to be very effective.

I have been thinking over the suggestion you made about the picture that I painted for you last summer. While I realize that at the time I agreed with your suggestion that I allow you to give it to the Colorado Museum, I think I would prefer you to keep it yourself -- that is, if you want it. To give it to the Museum smacks a little bit of egotism -- and as you know, I have never pretended to any excellence in the field of art.

Anyway, think it over.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Dan Thornton,
The Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colorado.
September 14, 1953.

Dear Fred:

Mr. Kronendock sang at Mamie's little church yesterday and he was magnificent. I am sure there is no doubt that the whole congregation felt deeply obligated to him.

On Saturday evening Mamie and I got to see him and his wife for a short time, after which my aide took them to dinner with the Vice President and others. On Sunday, after church, Mamie and I took them out to Cherry Hills for lunch. They spent the afternoon touring the mountains in an open car. I have not seen them since, but if they didn't get too badly burned by the Colorado sun, I am sure they had a good time. The scenery is now magnificent.

Mamie joins me in warm thanks for making this memorable treat possible.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Fred Waring,

Denver, Colorado.
September 15, 1953.

Dear Len:

I have just talked to a man named Jack Cornelius. We had hoped that he would take a specific position in the Federal government layout, but he convinced me that for a number of reasons it might not be wise for him to do this, at least now.

During the course of the conversation, I found that he is completely dedicated to the efforts of the Republican Party to lead our country into a sound, prosperous position at home and a secure one abroad. He is anxious to work in a completely anonymous position to advance this doctrine of the Republican Party.

I told him that I would communicate with you at once and ask you to get in touch with him. His address is: Mr. John C. Cornelius, 1640 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. My impression is that you could not have a better lieutenant in this particular field. He is an assistant vice president of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, and as such has a broad acquaintance throughout the United States with men of affairs and influence. I believe he could be one of your best salesmen.

Won't you please write him a note asking him to come to see you and talk over the whole matter of employing his talents in such a fashion as to help our Congressmen and Senators running for election this coming fall, and to strengthen the Republican Party throughout the country.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Leonard Hall,
Republican National Committee,
1625 Eye Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Denver, Colorado.
September 12, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

A few days ago someone brought me a verbal message from you that is amplified in your letter of the tenth. Frankly, I am at a loss to understand why the Cardinal should feel any unhappiness whatsoever regarding my inability to attend the October eighth dinner. As you know, I had to do a great deal of schedule readjustment in order to attend the dinner last year.

When he wrote to me about 1953, I laid out my whole situation in front of him and suggested that I send to the dinner a personal message expressing my very great interest in the purposes of the dinner and so on. He replied in what I thought was a very happy and enthusiastic vein. I cannot recall at the moment whether or not I have actually sent any message.

Mrs. Whitman just reminds me that what I actually sent was a statement that he could put in his program, and, in fact, use my expression of sentiments in advance of the dinner. When I get back to Washington, I shall look up his reply, but I assure you that both of us had the impression that he was very pleased.

I do not need to plead to you the importance of "precedent" as applied to the office of the Presidency. As you know, I joined the Presbyterian Church, Scarcely had I done so when all the VIPs of the entire organization extended me an invitation to address a mammoth convention -- and to participate otherwise in certain of their important works. This kind of invitation has been received from many other religious organizations.

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I well realise that the Al Smith Dinner is actually non-sectarian, and that its directing genius is a Jew. Nevertheless, the name of Cardinal Spellman has been so intimately connected with the dinner that in the popular mind it is really a Catholic enterprise.

If my memory serves me correctly, I am making an address on October eighth at Atlantic City to the combined church women of America. At the moment I cannot recall whether these are all church women, or Republican church women, or just Protestant church women. Anyway, it was something that my staff felt I should do. It takes the place, this year, of any address to veterans or labor organizations. Maybe it isn't even on the eighth, but that is the impression I have.

Nevertheless, I shall look over my whole schedule very seriously when I return to Washington. It is already a man-killer for the month of October. I shall examine it to see whether there is any possibility of my adopting your suggestion.

In any event there are one or two points on which you can be absolutely certain. The first is that you are never presumptive. I deeply appreciate your readiness to give me your views on such delicate subjects. The second is that there can be no possible doubt in the mind of the Cardinal as to my affection and admiration for him personally, my respect for his work and accomplishments, or my interest in the purposes and the success of the Al Smith Dinners.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Personal and Confidential

P.S.: After we get back to Washington, we will look up the entire correspondence on this, and I shall probably give you a call.

Mr. William E. Robinson,
The New York Herald Tribune,
230 West 41st Street,
New York, New York.

Aug-Sept. 1953 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum	DDE to Brownell opened per RR 78-24 10/15/78 - DSH	9/11/53	C
2. Memorandum	DDE to Sherman Adams (1 pg) opened per RR 80-7, TR. 3/27/80	9/11/53	C
3. Letter	DDE to Milton Eisenhower (3 pp) opened per RR 80-7, TR. 3/27/80	9/11/53	C
4. Memorandum	DDE to George Humphrey (3 pgs) remains closed per RR 80-7, TR. 3/27/80 opened 10/83 in Adm. Series so opened here 12/6/83	9/9/53	C
5. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles (5 pgs) 76-62, #8 7/17/81 HCS	9/8/53	A
6. Letter	DDE to Charles Wilson 76-62, #9 ARK - 2/25/77	8/15/53	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box 3 Folder: DDE Diary - Aug-Sept. 1953 (2)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Denver, Colorado.
September 11, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Enclosed is a letter that refers to some patronage problems in Louisiana.

The man that is being supported for the vacancy in the Federal judgeship by the women who telephoned me is named Moss. His first name I am not quite sure of, but it was either Kenneth or Clement, or something like that. My friend, Mrs. Michie, tells me that Governor Kennon is supporting for this vacancy a man named Hunter. If I understood her correctly, she said that Hunter was partially responsible for the failure to eliminate the Long influence from Louisiana politics -- on the other hand, she says Mr. Moss is a man of the most unimpeachable character and universally admired, respected, and so on.

My friends, of course, have no great quarrel with Governor Kennon. On the contrary, so far as I know, they are all good friends, but they do think that the Governor is mistaken in supporting Mr. Hunter for this judgeship position.

D.D.E.

Personal and Confidential

Denver, Colorado.
September 11, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

This morning I was called by a couple of Louisiana women who were on our side -- fanatically -- in the recent campaign. They were interested in two men that they want to see appointed into Federal positions -- probably on the basis that they were always "anti-Long" and at the same time are people of the highest competence and character. One of the men, named Moss, is being pushed for a position as a Federal judge, and that one I will take up with the Attorney General. However, they have a man named Clem White that they want to appoint to the National Labor Relations Board. I understand that John Wisdom has also recommended him most highly.

I know none of the individuals under discussion, but I do know the women who called me. One of them, Mrs. Emma Michie, has always had a splendid reputation in Lake Charles, Louisiana. While my phone connection was very poor, I think she said that an old friend of mine, ex-Governor Sam Jones, of Louisiana, likewise stands behind the two men that these women are recommending.

Will you please have thoroughly looked up the qualifications of Mr. White for a position on the National Labor Relations Board?

D.D.E.

Personal and Confidential

copy to the Attorney General, also marked Personal and Confidential.

Denver, Colorado.
September 11, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO

GENERAL CARROLL

It seems to me that the next to the last paragraph of the letter drafted by the Bureau of the Budget is not well drafted. Under our policies we are striving to get state, local and private interest into these projects, and I think that we should so state. Instead of this the original draft intimates that we are not particularly concerned in conferring with state authorities, but would not publicly object to this if we could not help ourselves.

Please discuss this point with the Bureau of the Budget, and then dispatch to Governor Murray either draft that seems to you proper in the circumstances.

I am handling it this way because it is possible that there is something in the whole affair that I do not sense.

D.D.E.

Denver, Colorado.
September 11, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Art:

With respect to the two letter of comment that accompanied your note of September tenth, about the only reply I can make at the moment is that Senator Taft, during his lifetime, was my principal adviser on all matters affecting labor. The Amendments to which your friends refer were worked out in conferences which were always attended by Senator Taft, as long as he was physically able. He informed me, at the last personal meeting I had with him, that he agreed with all the Amendments except that he still had reservations on two of them. One of these had to do with secondary boycotts, the other with the old business of states' laws insuring "right to work." He thought that something had to be changed in the law in both instances, but was not exactly sure what was the right thing to do.

You realise that I am a long ways from Washington and I cannot say for certain that none of the provisions that Senator Taft helped work out, was ever changed. I do know, however, that he was generally in favor of the program of changes that has been under discussion for many, many weeks.

On the other hand, no final or complete conclusion has been reached. All that the Administration is attempting to do is to achieve a program of law -- so far as law

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seems to be necessary or desirable, and constitutional -- that will tend to produce a climate of industrial peace.

I have sent on to Washington the letters from your friends so that they may be considered by the people working on these subjects.

Please thank your friends for sending their comments to me.

As ever,

Mr. Arthur Eisenhower,
Commerce Trust Company,
Kansas City 10,
Missouri.

Denver, Colorado.
September 11, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Arthur:

Thank you very much for your note of September eighth and for the generous suggestion you make. Long ago I established a habit that I would never read, in advance of publication, any text in which I was mentioned, either favorably or unfavorably. Moreover, I have carried this habit to the point of refusing to express any opinion about such things even after publication. There have been numerous books and articles published in which allegations have been made that can be easily refuted by documentary evidence in the hands of the Army. I have never attempted to make any defense even when such criticisms -- as they were in the campaign -- are directed more at my alleged personal habits than at my judgment or competence.

Knowing Winston Churchill very well, I have no doubt that he is going to try to make a convincing case for his side on some of the arguments that we had during the war. However, I doubt that he will challenge my honesty and loyalty, because I am quite certain that his feeling of friendship for me would not allow him to do this. So, regardless of the implications of his criticisms, the only answer I shall probably make was published years ago when I wrote my own book on my personal connection with the war.

I repeat my appreciation of your kind offer.

Not long ago there came up a matter of the possibility of a member of the British Royal Family coming to America. When the State Department brought the matter to my attention, I informed them of Columbia's interest in this pos-

Personal and Confidential

sibility in connection with next year's Bicentennial. I assume that Foster or someone else spoke to you about it.

It was nice to see you in New York.

With warm personal regard, and please remember me kindly to the lovely Iphigene,

As ever,

DE.

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York.

Personal and Confidential

Denver, Colorado.
September 11, 1953.

Dear Milton:

First of all, my hearty congratulations on your anniversary coming up on the fifteenth. It is difficult for me to believe that you will be fifty-four years old. A "baby brother" has no right to push along to the point where he makes all his older brothers feel like they belong to the Mexican War era. I do hope you and your family have a most enjoyable day.

We wrote you in response to your suggestion regarding Mr. Forbes, and this morning I received also your note on developments in Argentina. In the past I have had individuals tell me that the reporting of the New York Times from the Argentine area was inexplicably bad. I think that fundamentally Arthur Sulzberger is a man who pays great attention to standards, but it is possible, of course, that he is so dedicated to the organization that he fails to see defects in any of its members. He is, however, a very human and efficient individual, and I suspect that even though he may defend his representative vehemently, he will begin to watch very carefully once his attention is attracted to the kind of possibility you raise.

It is difficult indeed to avoid asking about Helen's health. I well realize that there is nothing much that can be done except wait -- and pray -- but I hope at least that she has so well rallied from the operation that she is going about her usual pursuits and really enjoying her day-to-day life.

It seems to me that it has been too long since I saw you. When I heard that you intended to come soon to Washington, I rather hoped that I would get to see you yesterday morning when I was there to attend Judge Vinson's funeral. However, I am delighted that you did not come down because I really had a morning, starting at seven and ending only as I practically scraped the skin off my face trying to get in a shave before going to the funeral at two o'clock.

I now have two big appointments to make -- one to the Supreme Court, one as Secretary of Labor. I have been thinking over your friend Hannah for the second job (I haven't the slightest idea whether or not he would accept it, if offered), but it is my impression that he is known as a liberal, is a man of high standing in educational circles, and has already established a good reputation in Washington.

As far as the Supreme Court vacancy is concerned, my problem is to get a man (a) of known and recognized integrity, (b) of wide experience in government, (c) of competence in the law, (d) of national stature in reputation so as to be useful in my effort to restore the Court to the high position of prestige that it once enjoyed. This prestige, I think, was lost in the appointment of such men as Murphy, Rutledge, and a few others.

If you have any suggestions at all, please write to me confidentially as soon as you can. Maybe you had better direct the note to Ann Whitman, and then no one in Washington or elsewhere will open it.

John arrived last evening from San Francisco, where he and Barbie had been for a couple of days. His orders will take him to Benning, where he will arrive about October fifteenth. If Buddie is still there, they should be able to get together occasionally.

Love to the family,

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
Pennsylvania State College,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

Personal and Confidential

Denver, Colorado.
September 9, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

This morning I had a most interesting talk with Mrs. Alma Schneider, Head of the Denver Mint. My impression is that she has familiarized herself very rapidly with the details of her job; she gives every evidence of knowing exactly what she is talking about.

I bring to your attention several points that I glaned from our conversation, and request that you have them properly examined.

A. Mrs. Schneider believes that we are suffering because of our failure to appoint someone to the position of the Director of the Bureau of the Mint. She says that the person now acting in that position is a civil service employee who has been there for a long time and whose inclination is to resist any suggestions for reform or improvement. She believes this attitude comes about because of the natural desire of the individual to defend the record of the past twenty years.

B. Mrs. Schneider says that locally they are so circumscribed by regulations that they cannot make savings even when these are obviously and easily possible. For example, she says that she is compelled to buy coin bags from the Philadelphia Mint, when, by local purchase, she could make a small but sensible saving every year.

Personal and Confidential

C. She has a second-in-command who has a civil service status and who is likewise a veteran. Consequently, removal from civil service is completely impossible. However, she thoroughly believes that the Director of the Bureau of the Mint should, upon application of the head of any facility (such as the Denver Mint) effect mutual transfer among civil service employees of similar grade. Under the present system of frozen occupancy, a second-in-command naturally does build up a sort of internal empire of his own. Thus loyalties are divided, and the authority and opportunities of the head of the facility to discharge his responsibilities are impaired.

D. Another item that Mrs. Schneider brings up -- and it seems to me very reasonably -- is the law that compels the immediate minting of every kind of gold that is shipped to the Denver Mint. Some of this gold is secured from confiscation in Customs and so on. Occasionally this kind of gold has been worked up into pieces of great value and does, in fact, constitute a museum piece for which a collector would pay an extraordinary sum.

She gave me two examples. On the Mexican Border a gold bracelet was confiscated and sent to the Denver Mint. The value of the gold in it was some three or four hundred dollars, but the item itself, due to the intricacies and perfection of the workmanship, was valued at many times such a price. The other item that she mentioned was an ancient Spanish coin, which she was compelled to melt up even though a collector had offered the government many times its value measured simply by its weight in gold.

It would appear that the government might establish a board in the office of the Director of the Bureau of the Mint to which could be referred this kind of item, and the government could then determine what to do with them. Such a system would at least avoid just blind adherence to a regulation that requires these items to go, without question, directly to the melting pot. If a slight change in law were necessary, I am quite certain that the Congress would look on such a proposal (if you should decide that it was wise and sensible) as very reasonable.

Personal and Confidential

It came out during my conversation with Mrs. Schneider that the head of the Denver Mint is given a civil service classification. This may have been part of the past Administration's attempt to freeze a number of political appointees into jobs, regardless of qualifications. In any event, she is classed as a civil service employee in grade 15. As Head of the Mint, I would assume that as soon as it were practicable, she would be advanced to the top bracket of her grade so that there would be no one in this particular facility drawing a greater salary from the government than she does. I gather that this has not been done -- at present she is carried in the bottom bracket instead of the top of her grade 15.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

Denver, Colorado.
September 9, 1953.

Personal

Dear General Lorenzen:

Thank you very much for forwarding to me the letter written by Father Athol Murray. I was most deeply interested in his observations, and, of course, more than complimented by his personal commendations.

Incidentally, I agree with him that liberty is not an absolute; yet it seems to me that in his statement he ignores the direct relationship between any form of free government and a deeply felt religious faith. When our forefathers attempted to express themselves and their ideas of government to the world, they were compelled to say, "We hold that all men are endowed by their Creator" with certain rights. The point is that except for this equality of right, a gift from the Almighty, there was no sense, logic or reason in free government. I think that any American contemplating the whole history of the writing of our Declaration and the establishment of our Constitution must conclude that an essential foundation stone of free government is this sincere religious faith.

Very sincerely,

General A. F. Lorenzen, Ret'd.,
1286 N.E. 98th Street,
Miami Shores 38,
Florida.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Denver, Colorado.
September 8, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

I

With respect to your outlined argument for reconsideration of security policies, I am in general agreement with the points you make. The following are specific comments:

A. I am doubtful whether we can, as a practical matter, greatly increase the emphasis we are now placing upon assuring our lead in non-conventional weapons.

B. While it is true that the semi-permanent presence of United States Forces (of any kind) in foreign lands is an irritant, any withdrawal that seemed to imply a change in basic intent would cause real turmoil abroad.

C. I note that you say the United States has put thirty billion dollars of economic aid into Europe during the six years - 1946-51. I assume you have looked up these figures, but I have often heard Paul Hoffman say that the total was something on the order of fourteen billion under ECA.

D. I am in emphatic agreement that renewed efforts should be made to relax world tensions on a global basis. Mutual withdrawals of Red Army Forces and of United States Forces could be suggested as a step toward relaxing these tensions.

E. I agree also that whatever move we make in this field should be done at a reasonably early date.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-287 #1
By DJH Date 7/15/81

A general comment is that programs for informing the American public, as well as other populations, are indispensable if we are to do anything except to drift aimlessly, probably to our own eventual destruction.

There is currently much misunderstanding among us. Our own people want tax relief; but they are not well informed as to what drastic tax reduction would mean to the security of the country. They have hoped, and possibly believed, that the Armistice achieved on the Korean battlefield is a prelude to an era of better relations between ourselves and Russia. The individual feels helpless to do anything about the foreign threat that hangs over his head and so he turns his attention to matters of immediate interest -- farm supports, Taft-Hartley Act, taxes, drought relief, and partisan politics. Abroad we and our intentions are suspect because we are known to be big and wealthy, and believed to be impulsive and truculent.

If we are to attempt real revision in policies -- some of which may temporarily, or even for a very extended time, involve us in vastly increased expenditures, we must begin now to educate our people in the fundamentals of these problems.

Among other things, we should describe the capabilities now and in the near future of the H-bomb, supplemented by the A-bomb. We should patiently point out that any group of people, such as the men in the Kremlin, who are aware of the great destructiveness of these weapons -- and who still decline to make any honest effort toward international control by collective action -- must be fairly assumed to be contemplating their aggressive use. It would follow that our own preparation could no longer be geared to a policy that attempts only to avert disaster during the early "surprise" stages of a war, and so gain time for full mobilization. Rather, we would have to be constantly ready, on an instantaneous basis, to inflict greater loss upon the enemy than he could reasonably hope to inflict upon us. This would be a deterrent -- but if the contest to maintain this relative position should have to continue indefinitely, the cost would either drive us to war -- or into some form of dictatorial government. In such circumstances, we would be forced to consider whether or not our duty to future generations did not require us to <u>initiate</u> war at the most propitious moment that we could designate.

I realize that none of this is new to you -- in fact, we talked it all over the other day. I put it down here merely to emphasize the fact that a re-study of our position, and even the adoption on a unanimous basis of radically revised policies by the President, the Cabinet, and the bi-partisan leaders of the Congress, would not, in themselves, be sufficient to assure the accomplishment of the resulting objectives. We must have the enlightened support of Americans and the informed understanding of our friends in the world. Moreover, all of these people would have to understand that increased military preparation had been forced upon us because every honest peaceful gesture or offer of our own had been summarily rejected by the Communists.

I well realize that the procedures and plans for accomplishing all that I have hinted at above, will first require intensive study by the ablest group of individuals we can possibly assemble. We are already overworking the staff of the Security Council, the only group presently established to study these questions on the broadest, inter-departmental, scope. But if your memorandum proves nothing else, it proves that we must get our thinking on these vast problems organized and coordinated so that as a first step all in responsible positions can have confidence that our conclusions are essentially correct. After that a carefully thought out program of speeches, national and international conferences, articles, and legislation, would be in order.

II.

With respect to the draft of your speech to the United Nations, I started out on page one to suggest certain editorial corrections. However, I then remembered that you had said that you had done no editing whatsoever, and so I abandoned that effort.

I think, of course, that the speech will be timely and informative. My chief comment is one of a rather general character. As I read it,

I had the impression, particularly in the first part, that the speech is intended as a new indictment of the Bolshevik Party, the USSR, and the Communist Governments in the world. Now I have no quarrel with indicting and condemning them, but I wonder whether or not, in front of the United Nations Assembly, this would be the proper approach. Realizing that you must recite certain facts and instances of guilt on the part of the Soviets, I rather feel that it would be well to state flatly in the beginning that you have no intention of producing a Phillipic -- that your purpose is to advance the cause of conciliation and understanding and not to be concerned merely with excoriation. The recital, therefore, of past misdeeds, including broken faith, calumny, or anything else, would be made -- let us say -- regretfully, and only to establish the basis for proceeding more constructively in the future.

I shall not belabor this point further. You can decide whether or not it has any validity. But I think that the speech can be made positive and clear without giving the impression to our opponents or to our friends that we are merely concerned with showing that we have been very nice people, while the others have been very wicked indeed.

As for the rest, I have no detailed comments to make, but because of my respect for Cabot Lodge's judgment and his familiarity with these problems, I would suggest that he be consulted before your text reaches its ultimate form.

III.

It was fine to have you out here. I am amused, in reading my morning papers, to find that the reporters who had insisted that you and I are at odds, found new evidence to support their contentions in the fact that we visited for several hours together.

It is amazing to find such little regard for fact in a nationally known member of the Press. I rather think that he got out on a limb and has been busily engaged in trying to show that he was correct all the time.

I assure you that I thoroughly enjoyed your visit; my only regret was that you had to take such a long trip in order that we could go over together the critical international problems that cry out for study and contemplation and action. I am truly obligated to you for the time and trouble you took to make the trip.

As ever,

COPY FOR FILES

September 8, 1953.

Mrs. Frederick M Vinson

Dear Roberta. Mamie and I find ourselves at a complete loss in attempting to give you some expression of our sincere sympathy. We were proud of our friendship with Fred, and prouder even of the evidence he gave us that he reciprocated that feeling.

To you and to your sons we send our earnest prayers that you will have the strength to bear your burden of shock and grief. We particularly hope that the knowledge that the whole nation shares your sense of loss will do something to help you now.

With abiding affection from us both,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

IMMEDIATE RELEASE SEPTEMBER 8, 1953

Murray Snyder, Assistant Press Secretary to the President

- -

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE
DENVER

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE FREDERICK MOORE VINSON

- - - - - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, ended the mortal life of Frederick Moore Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States, at 3:15 A.M., Tuesday, September 8, 1953, in the City of Washington; and

Whereas this eminent jurist served with out standing efficiency and great distinction as Legislator, as Cabinet Member, and in other positions of high responsibility, and was appointed Chief Justice of the United States in 1946, assuming the office on June 24 of that year; and

Whereas his extraordinary wisdom, his singular patience and his kindly humor endeared him to all who knew him, and enabled him to overcome many difficulties and to carry out brilliantly the many arduous tasks assigned to him;and

Whereas, although his voice is silenced, his faith, his courage, his dignity, and his supreme integrity remain as beacons to guide his fellow men in bringing their best ideals to realization;

Now, therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that the National Flag be displayed at half staff upon all the public buildings of the United States for thirty days; that the usual and appropriate civil, military, and naval honors be rendered to the memory of the late Chief Justice; and that on all the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates of the Un ited States in Foreign countries, the National Flag be flown at half staff for thirty days from the receipt of this Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-eighth.

(SEAL)

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Secretary of State.

Denver, Colorado.
September 5, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Dwight:

Thank you very much for your telegram concerning the prospective appointment of Charles Thone as Assistant United States District Attorney. I have just had a long talk with the Attorney General concerning the incident you describe and of which he had not previously been informed.

You are, of course, completely correct in your statement that any attempt to keep books on past political history is silly. Ever since last January I have insisted that the personal pre-convention loyalties and convictions of individuals should be completely and wholly disregarded in the selection of capable personnel for public office. Some of the most important men in the Cabinet, as well as in sub-Cabinet posts, were enthusiastic supporters of Senator Taft, and they not only have my respect and admiration but my warm friendship. These views have from the beginning been shared by Herbert Brownell. In fact, he tells me that Donald Ross, whom he appointed as District Attorney in Nebraska, was a Taft supporter, but that this fact was given no consideration whatsoever.

I cite all this in order to give some substance to my feeling that there is something behind the present incident other than what has apparently appeared on the surface. From all that you say I agree that Mr. Thone would perform brilliantly as an Assistant United States District Attorney, and I assure you that if the only reason that his appointment has been held up is because of his pre-convention convictions, that the Attorney

Personal and Confidential

Senator Griswold - 2.

General will take whatever action is necessary to straighten the matter out.

Mr. Brownell is now on his way to Indianapolis to address the AMVET convention, but he will investigate the whole thing and be in touch with you as quickly as possible.

Again my thanks for calling this matter to my attention.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Dwight Griswold,
Gering,
Nebraska.

August 12, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

FOR MR. RABB

In view of what you had to say on my proposed letter to Governor Byrnes, I think we had better mark the letter "Personal and Confidential." I return the draft herewith, with certain corrections, and assuming that it now meets with the approval of interested staff agencies, please have it put in finished form and return to me. I will sign it here.

In the event that the letter is not to be a personal and confidential one, perhaps I should handle the whole matter by telephone. After all, we are not after publicity for this particular letter; what we want is the governor to go along with us completely in the enforcement of federal regulations. Our job is to convince, not to publicize.

D. D. E.

Personal

Denver, Colorado.
September 4, 1953.

Dear Dick:

Herewith a copy of the letter I wrote some time ago to Governor Byrnes, and of which I spoke to you on the phone yesterday morning. I am sending also a copy of his letter to me, as well as a few documents that he sent along to show the thinking in the South.

Yesterday I had a long telephone conversation with him, during the course of which he expressed a readiness to talk to you at any time you should like. I reiterated to him the views that I have always held on this general subject. They can briefly be summarized as:

(a). The Federal government has a duty to insure equality in all areas in which it has complete and unquestioned jurisdiction.

(b). I have never agreed with the wisdom of enacting a so-called Federal FEPC law on the grounds that:

(1). It would be ineffective and would undoubtedly, by creating antagonisms, set back the cause of progress by a good many years.

(2). There would probably be alleged such a distinct violation of the Constitutional powers reserved to the States that confusion and misunderstanding would result, thus increasing prejudices.

(c). All public officials -- city, state and national -- should attempt to promote justice and equality through leadership and persuasion; no man is discharging his full duty if he does nothing in the presence of injustice even though these matters might not be suitable ones for punitive legislation.

Personal

I also told Governor Byrnes that the purpose of founding the Commission that you head is to make certain that the Federal government is not neglecting its plain duty in the areas in which it is clearly responsible. An additional duty will be to determine facts pertinent to the general purpose of promoting economic and political equality, and to bring these facts to the attention of the government and the public.

The Commission has not been conceived of as an agency through which the Executive might attempt to usurp the legislative powers of Congress. (Incidentally, in this connection Governor Byrnes said that there is nothing in the Federal Contract Law about racial discrimination, so he feels that the Commission must be very restrained or it will certainly get into the Legislative function.)

It looks to me that, if we apply to this whole problem standards and criteria that are dictated by decency and fairness, we will not go too far wrong. The Commission will be an agency that will not only find out whether existing laws are being enforced (and this we must be always concerned with if for no other reason than that we are sworn to defend the Constitution), but will also point out all those paths in which people in official and private activities can be helpful in assisting progress toward economic and political equality, regardless of race.

This letter, of course, is for you alone and is not in any sense meant to be a directive for the Commission.

I do want to add the one thought that if you could, at an early and appropriate moment, make some public statement as to the general intent and purposes of the Commission, it would be very helpful in quieting the fears that have been voiced by many, including Governor Byrnes.

As ever,

The Honorable Richard Nixon,

The Vice President,
Washington, D.C.

JAMES F BYRNES
GOVERNOR

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBIA

ALEX McCULLOUGH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MISS CASSIE CONNOR
SECRETARY

August 27, 1953

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. President:

Your personal letter arrived while I was on vacation. Since my return, I have carefully considered the letter. The exclusive Federal jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over Federal installations such as the Charleston Navy Yard is generally recognized. It can be disputed by no one.

There is no claim of discrimination in employment at the Charleston Navy Yard. There have been protests by the N.A.A.C.P. against a distinction between the races in certain facilities, namely, rest rooms, cafeterias and drinking fountains.

There will be differences of opinion as to the wisdom of your action, which not even President Truman deemed necessary at such installations, but everyone will realize and must admit the power of the Federal Government to promulgate such rules, not inconsistent with Federal law, for their operation.

Specifically, I as Governor certainly would assert no right to interfere with any operations at the Charleston Navy Yard. On the contrary, I have counseled prompt and full compliance with the new Order. Unlike the public school situation, no man is compelled to work at the Navy Yard. If he does work there, he must accept the working conditions.

I do not anticipate any disorder, but I have advised the Commanding Officer of the Yard that if he ever fears disorders outside the United States property, he can rely upon my wholehearted cooperation in quelling disorders.

But, Mr. President, your other proposal is entirely different. While you do not so describe that proposal, the press generally has referred to it as a Federal FEPC Order. I think you and I would agree its aim or purpose is the same as the FEPC legislation which in recent years has been considered and rejected by the Congress.

In your recent political campaign you steadfastly adhered to your position that you were opposed to Congress enacting a Federal FEPC law, believing that question should be left to the States.

If after consideration you have changed your views, it would not lessen my respect and personal regard for you. After the National Democratic Convention I changed my views about supporting the Democratic candidates. I gave as one of my reasons your opposition to a Federal FEPC law and the fact that candidate Stevenson after he got into the campaign changed his views and advocated a Federal FEPC law similar to that urged by President Truman.

Assuming that you have changed your views, I would much prefer that you advocate the enactment by Congress of whatever may be your present views on this subject instead of trying to accomplish your purpose by an Executive Order and through the purchasing power of the Government.

You have always been direct. You have shown greater respect for the Congress and its powers than have other Presidents. I only hope you do not seek to accomplish by executive fiat objectives that the Congress has considered and rejected.

The Federal Government purchases about one-fourth of our national product. If through the coercive influence of this buying power the executive prescribes by authority of executive fiat that every contractor with the Federal Government shall comply with certain specific rules of employment not ordained by the Congress, but on the contrary specifically rejected by Congress, then I respectfully submit the executive would be usurping the powers of the Congress.

I know that you appreciate some of the dangers in this proposal because of your statement, "I realize that if one should follow up the words 'Federal contract' far enough,-on an academic research job,-one could get into a lot of secondary and auxiliary activity, conceivably causing a confusion that would make any attempt at enforcement most difficult." I fear you do not fully appreciate where this development will lead you. As a result of thirty years of experience in the three branches of the Federal Government I know you cannot personally control its enforcement. No President could do it. No Vice President could do it.

Vice President Wallace tried to administer the Board of Economic Warfare. It resulted in his being unable to do full justice to his constitutional duties as Vice President or to the Board of Economic Warfare. That agency was a relatively small agency of the Government. Vice President Nixon will be called upon to assume jurisdiction of complaints as to working conditions in thousands of business enterprises.

After a short while the enforcement of your Executive Order will be left to the staff, which staff will be pressured by the committee you have appointed and which includes some of the ablest and most aggressive advocates of social and labor changes.

Vice President Nixon was quoted in the New York Times on August 20, the day the committee was appointed, as follows:

"Mr. Nixon said the committee's staff had not been set up as yet. He noted, however, that there were some permanent members of the staff of former President Harry S. Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance available and that some of them would be hired by the new committee."

I confess that when I think of the broad powers of your Order being enforced by the staff of President Truman's commission, I am frightened.

It is true that our federal contracts have certain prohibitions against extended hours of work, child labor, etc. But all these prohibitives have been incorporated into federal purchase contracts pursuant to express Congressional mandate. No such legislation authorizes the provisions indicated in your letter in Government contracts with private contractors.

I fear the use of Government contracts, without applicable federal law, to regulate our commerce and establish working conditions in private business. Inevitably, the executive lays itself open to every pressure group, which would like to employ the terms of the government contract as an instrument of coercion to further their own special group interest.

The whole process opens up dangerous avenues of favoritism, where political pressure would run riot. I am sure that no one would be more apprehensive than you to avoid the possibility of such danger.

Undoubtedly, if this exercise of legislative power by the executive branch of our Government were successful, there will be subsequent attempts to induce the Federal Government to incorporate requirements of annual wages, welfare funds, health insurance, etc., in Federal contracts. It is certain to arouse deep resentment in Congress and may adversely affect the degree of cooperation given the executive in matters of far greater importance to the country.

I do not refer to the legal question involved because it is not clear how far the executive branch will go in enforcing the program. The law requires that a contract be awarded to the lowest competent bidder. If it is proposed to disregard this law in case the lowest bidder in compliance with the law of his State provides separate rest rooms for employees, I am confident the courts will have to decide whether or not that is sufficient justification to make the taxpayers pay more for supplies.

I have long experienced the importunate pressure of organized minority groups. The leaders of such groups can never be satisfied.

With the achievement of one goal they must demand another or some ambitious person will challenge their leadership.

I always ask, Is it right? In this case I have no doubt. The proposal to use the purchasing power of the Government to by-pass the Congress is wrong. I have always distrusted left-handed and easy solutions to basic questions. Such solutions never "solve" and often open Pandora's box of woes.

Because of my devotion to our form of government and because of my sincere affection for you, I hope you will give the most careful consideration to the basic political philosophy involved in this development.

I have written at length. Because of the cordial phrasing of your letter, I have unburdened myself freely. I feel that friends are entitled to a frank expression of opinion. I would not be true to myself or to my friendship for you to dissemble my apprehension.

With best wishes to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

James H. Byrnes

JHB:ch

Denver, Colorado
August 14, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Jimmy:

As you know, I have been thinking of the whole field of equality of opportunity. Since our recent lunch together at which we discussed the pending "School Segregation" case, it has scarcely been absent from my mind.

I think that it is incumbent upon people who honestly believe in the power of leadership, education, example, and acceptance of clear official responsibility to show constant progress in the direction of complete justice. We who hold office not only must discharge the duties placed upon us by the constitution and by conscience, but also must, by constructive advances, prove to be mistaken those who insist that true reforms can come only through overriding Federal law and Federal police methods.

As I observed to you, I feel that my oath of office, as well as my own convictions, requires me to eliminate discrimination within the definite areas of Federal responsibility. You replied to the effect: You can do no less.

There is one of these areas of Federal responsibility where my efforts may run counter to customs in some States. This is the area involved in the "non-discrimination" clauses in Federal contracts.

In presenting my views to you on this particular matter, I am keeping in mind the whole scope of our conversation. On the basis of that discussion, I am hopeful not only that we may reach fruitful understanding in this matter -- but also that, in so doing, it can be shown that progress does not depend on Federal fiat.

This matter of compliance with the law and regulations in governmental contracts is being put into the hands of a Committee which I am appointing. I realize that if one should follow up the words "Federal contract" far enough -- on an academic research job -- one could get into a lot of secondary and auxiliary activity, conceivably causing a confusion that would make any attempt at enforcement most difficult. But I do believe that States should cooperate in, and never impede, the enforcement of Federal regulations where the Federal Government has clear and exclusive responsibility in the case.

Assume, for example, that we should have a Federal contract under execution in the Charleston Navy Yard: I feel that if there should be any trouble at the Yard in enforcing the non-discrimination regulations, you as Governor could instantly announce that, since this is clearly a Federal matter, beyond State jurisdiction, compliance should be complete and cheerful.

I sincerely believe that such cooperation would reassure those who seem to feel that the only alternative to stringent Federal action is no action at all.

I am, of course, dedicated to discharging the official responsibilities of my office, just as I am determined to respect the constitutional authority and responsibilities of others. In this particular case, I believe it is incumbent upon us to make constant and distinct progress toward eliminating those things that all of us would class as unjust and unfair. In this category there clearly falls, to my mind, the right to equal consideration in Federal employment, regardless of race or color.

If the above makes sense to you, then I should like you to communicate with your fellow Governors who feel generally as you do in these matters, and to whom you referred when we had our recent conversation.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable James F. Byrnes
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

EFX PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Party organization in the southern states.

Some months ago John Wisdom undertook the formation of a Committee of Southerners with the object of devising ways and means for strengthening the Republican Party in the Southern States. There was a great deal of difficulty experienced in the attempt to form and operate such a committee and finally it was suggested that the trouble lay in the fact that the Committee had a certain "official" atmosphere when it should properly be an informal grouping of Republican leaders in that section. There has been possibly some truth in this contention since Mr. Wisdom was actually attempting to function in his capacity as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee.

Now, I understand, that all have agreed that the Committee should be organized quickly but on an informal basis.

This morning I called the National Chairman (Len Hall) to tell him of my intense personal interest in the objectives of this Committee. I have little concern as to whether the Committee is formal, informal or anything else - I am simply interested in

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 19,1953

#2 - Party organization in Southern States

finding out from intelligent and experienced people what should be our next and succeeding moves in that region.

Chairman Hall is to see Mr. Wisdom tomorrow and will try to get this whole matter straightened out and the whole project on the rails.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Responsibility of Attorney General to provide a factual brief on the segregation of people in primary schools.

Several days ago in Denver the Attorney General explained to me the general nature of the responsibility placed upon his department, by the Supreme Court, for rendering to that body a brief on the above subject. It appears that the Supreme Court desires both a memorandum of fact as well as an opinion concerning the intent of the fourteenth amendment.

It seems to me that the rendering of "opinion" by the Attorney General on this kind of question would constitute an invasion of the duties, responsibilities and authority of the Supreme Court. As I understand it, the Courts were established by the Constitution to interpret the laws; the responsibility of the Executive Department is to execute them.

This morning I telephoned to the Attorney General to present this view to him. He promised to have the idea carefully examined. Because it seems to me that in this instance the Supreme Court has been guided by some motive that is not strictly functional. The Court cannot possibly abdicate; consequently it cannot delegate its responsibility and it would be futile for the Attorney General to attempt to sit as a Court and reach a conclusion as to the true

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1953

#2

meaning of the fourteenth amendment.

The Attorney General will, regardless of his conclusions as to the question I raise, render to the Supreme Court at the proper time a comple resume of fact and historical record.

Denver, Colorado.
August 18, 1953.

Dear Bill:

Thank you so much for acting as delivery boy for the beautiful shirts sent to me by Mr. McLeod. I am enclosing a note to him and hope you will address it properly. I am truly going to be a swanky golf player -- even if my golf form does not compare to my sartorial elegance.

As for the visit or yourself and our group of friends from New York, I cannot tell you when I have had such a really wonderful time. While I was distressed that my poor old elbow wouldn't function quite as it should, everybody seemed so genuinely glad to be together (in fact, I got the feeling that they were even glad to see me) that all in all I had the time of my life.

I do hope that your brief visit to Gunnison with Monty Moncrief was enjoyable (although a telephone call from Cliff inclines me to believe that from some angles perhaps it wasn't). While I had argued strongly for the whole group to come back here to be with me in Denver today, before taking off for New York, it has turned out that I was arguing without full realization of the facts. I have a number of chores on my slate today and so I would have had nothing but a sense of frustration had you come back.

My schedule seems rather full for my day in New York tomorrow. I doubt that I shall get to see you, but I believe that I have a short engagement with Helen Reid.

With affectionate regard, as always,

Sincerely,

Mr. William Robinson.

Denver, Colorado
August 15, 1953

Dear Dick:

I am delighted that you will be able to serve as Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Your talents, experience and dedication, and those of your new colleagues, will assure the success of this important project.

You know the purpose of the Committee: the Executive Order which I have issued fully describes its official assignment. To that Order, however, I should like to add two observations:

First: I want to emphasize the broad significance of your Committee's activities. We as a nation proudly profess our determination to support everywhere the values of democracy and to combat courageously all threats to them. We know, however, that there are those in the world who doubt our fidelity to the ideal of human brotherhood. Both as answer to that doubt and proof of our own faith, we are called to practice the principles of equality that we preach.

Second: I want to reiterate that the establishment of this Committee does not relieve the operating officials of the Executive Branch of the Government of their own very solemn responsibilities in this field. I have asked the members of the Cabinet and the heads of the independent agencies to send to all officials with procurement responsibilities a copy of our new Executive Order and to explain that they will be expected to take the initiative in giving daily meaning to the Government's non-discrimination policy.

On no level of our national existence can inequality be justified. Within the Federal Government itself, however, tolerance of inequality would be odious. What we cherish as an ideal for our nation as a whole must today be honestly exemplified by the Federal establishment.

I know that you and your Committee share this resolute purpose. I know that you will succeed in achieving it.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Vice-President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #9
By ____ Date 2-25-77

Personal and ~~Secret~~

Denver, Colorado,
August 15, 1953.

Dear Charlie:

Today I was visited by a man named Pack, whom I saw at the request of Secretary Benson. (Mr. Sharon D. Pack, 19 Redondo Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah - Phone: Salt Lake City 7-0232.)

As I understand it, Secretary Benson vouches for Mr. Pack as to character, integrity and so on. Mr. Pack is the inventor of a device that he believes has the most momentous implications for national security. It is electrical in nature and involves what he calls "a completely new field of electricity, related to the electronics." He says, for example, that with this device, an airplane could instantly spot at a distance of one hundred miles even an undersurface vessel, and spot it so accurately as to pinpoint it without error.

Mr. Pack is a reticent, fairly inarticulate person, but is unquestionably very sincere in his belief that he has discovered something of inestimable importance. Because of the newness of his theories and methods, he is fearful that he will be "kicked around" by scientists and that at the very least, there would be sufficient attended publicity about the matter that would end up by giving to potential enemies the secret that he believes so vital to us.

As you know, I am not a scientist. I did not allow Mr. Pack to attempt long explanations to me because they would be completely useless. However, wholly on the endorsement by Secretary Benson of Mr. Pack as a citizen, I told him that I would make arrangements for you -- if feasible -- to bring

Personal and ~~Secret~~

Mr. Pack into Washington for sufficient length of time to give him full opportunity to convince a small, highly selected, group as to the practicability of his device. (Apparently he has a crude model which he can carry with him and which can serve as a basis for construction of something a little more nearly perfect in design.) It develops that Mr. Pack has plenty of time to come to Washington, but is practically without funds. I advised him to return to his own home to await a communication from you, and that I would ask you to give him a temporary appointment as a Defense Department consultant, on whatever basis would appear fair to you, but sufficient to cover his transportation to and from Washington and to provide for a decent living during the period he would have to remain there. I assured him that you would zealously guard whatever scientific secrets are involved in his device -- in that you would allow no one to even hint at the general purposes of this particular investigation.

I realize that the chances are that this can be a wild goose chase. Nevertheless, I have all my life been impressed with the virtue and profit of examining every new idea carefully before we undertake complacently to reject it because it is "new." The experiences of Fulton, Morse, and others give sufficient warning of such practices.

Because it seems possible to make complete and secret examination of this idea at merely nominal cost, I hope that you will put the matter into the hands of someone who will communicate with Mr. Pack and make such arrangements as are necessary to conduct necessary investigations of his instrument and ideas.

This is supposed to be a vacation -- actually the problem presented in this letter is only a small item compared to the constant pounding

Personal and
~~Secret~~

I am getting from all sides. Nevertheless, I am getting in a little golf every day and get no better very rapidly.

With warm regard,

As ever,

P.S.: Regardless of the arrangements finally made for looking into Mr. Pack's idea, won't you please have someone communicate with him immediately so that he will know that I have not forgotten my promise to take up this matter with you.

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and ~~Secret~~

COPY FOR DIARY

Denver, Colorado.
August 13, 1953.

Dear Brad:

You are probably so worn out with dinners and ceremonies to salute you as you leave your post of active duty that you are glad you have to go through the thing only once in a life time. Nevertheless, I hope you never forget that each of those occasions is merely an effort on the part of others to express to you something of their appreciation of a long, useful and brilliant career in the service of our common country.

The purpose of this note is simply to assure you once again -- as I have so many times in the past -- that I have always counted your approval to be almost the certification of the value of any proposal or project; your disapproval to be equally conclusive that the matter had better be discarded without further to-do.

You well know that my admiration and continued affection go with you to your new occupation -- I sincerely trust you will find it interesting and rewarding.

With love to Mary and your family, and, as always, with the very best to yourself,

As ever,

General Omar Bradley,
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff,
The Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.

August 7, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

This morning I was visited by Mr. Leonard Hall, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who brought Harry Guggenheim in to see me. I was informed that Harry is by far the soundest and ablest member of his entire family.

It appears that Mr. Guggenheim has had for many years a very strong interest in South America. He was Ambassador to Cuba under Mr. Hoover.

He feels that the State Department is not properly organized to give to the sensitive South Americans the feeling that they are really important in our scheme of things. He does not believe that in the post of Assistant Secretary, we can secure a man of the stature that will impress our neighbors to the south. In the two documents attached hereto, written by Mr. Guggenheim, you will find that he agrees with us as to the importance of the area to the welfare of the United States.

In these documents he makes certain specific recommendations. Possibly it is not practicable to adopt all of them at this moment, even if the State Department should agree in toto with his conclusions. But in the event that the State Department does approve of his ideas, I would be willing to violate, in favor of the South American area, one rule that I had heretofore established and preserved in our diplomatic procedures. This rule is the refusal to appoint any "Ambassador at Large" for a particular region.

My personal concern in the region was, of course, exemplified by my readiness to ask my brother to give up his leave this summer to do a chore for us in that region. If we should deem it desire to continue the work Milton started by getting some outstanding American to accept the post of Ambassador at Large, I would be quite ready to go along with such a plan.

As I see it, such a person would not be a super Ambassador to whom all others would report. He would rather occupy on a permanent basis a position exactly like Milton had on a very temporary one. Individuals who would measure up to this kind of a post would be someone like Clay, McCloy, Conant, Douglas, possibly Eric Johnston, Paul Hoffman, and maybe young Joseph Peter Grace (a very able man of the younger group).

It is possible that you are well acquainted with Harry Guggenheim. It is also possible that he may have had himself in mind for the kind of chore of which he speaks. As to that I do not know. Moreover, I do not know whether or not he would be qualified even if we agreed with his current ideas. I can only say that he has raised a question that has caused all of us some uneasiness -- and this is no reflection whatsoever on John Cabot or anyone else in the State Department who is working so hard on behalf of South American interests. I do hope that you will have the attached papers well studied, and at some appropriate time, give me your comments.

D. D. E.

e/acw

August 7, 1953.

Dear Governor Gregg:

This note refers again to one of the subjects of our recent conversation -- the matter of the cessation of construction work at the Air Base at Portsmouth.

As you know, shortly after the inauguration of this Administration the decision was made to review critically all governmental construction projects with a view to making economies wherever feasible. The Portsmouth project was, of course, analyzed under this general directive, but as I told you the other day, no information concerning the results of this general study on the Portsmouth Air Base Project had ever been brought to my attention until I spoke to you. The same is true with respect to the Plattsburg project, of which you told me. It is scarcely necessary to repeat to you that the specific decisions affecting this type of project are necessarily left, in all Departments, to Cabinet heads.

Because of your personal interest, my office directed inquiries both to Secretary Wilson and Secretary Talbott concerning the status of the Portsmouth project. They indicated that they have been in close touch with you on the matter and assure me of their complete readiness to keep you fully informed on subsequent decisions as to the Portsmouth Base.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Hugh Gregg,
Governor of New Hampshire,
Concord,
New Hampshire.

copy ~~Tom Stephens~~

August 6, 1953.

Dear Homer:

This note is just to remind you that I accept the invitation you brought to me this morning to attend the opening of the Interparliamentary Union, to be held at 10:30 A.M., October 9, 1953. I understand that I am to come to the chamber of the House of Representatives and merely to extend greetings to the members of the Union, say a word or two about their work, and then depart.

You will recall also that you promised to send me a little memorandum of suggestion as to what I can say in the very few minutes that I would be on the platform.

It was fine to see you looking so well -- I congratulate you again on your election to the Chairmanship of the Policy Committee of the Republican Party in the Senate -- I hope you have a very fine time this summer -- I hope you gain a lot of ground toward re-election in 1954.

Otherwise, all the best!

Sincerely,

The Honorable Homer Ferguson,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

dde/acw

August 1, 1953.

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your note. Needless to say, I am delighted that you approve of the two appointments to the Federal Power Commission.

There is scarcely any one of these quasi Legislative-Executive bodies that has not been made the subject of criticism in one form or another. I have heard the FCC criticized for "sheer incompetence." I have heard the ICC criticitzed because of the age of its members. I have heard the Tariff Commission criticized because of the tendency to "do nothing." Your criticism of the Federal Power Commission is typical of many others that have come to my eyes and ears.

The suspicion grows that there is something wrong in the way we have organized these Commissions, but one thing is certain -- they will be improved according to the degree in which I am successful in finding top flight people to serve on them.

Before long I hope to get out to Colorado; maybe I shall see you out there this summer and have a chance to play a round with you.

As ever,

Mr. Joseph H. King,
Sixty-five Broadway,
New York, New York.

August 1, 1953.

Dear Ezra:

Of course I shall make no attempt to tell you how deeply I am touched by the very great understanding and generosity of your note.

I am profoundly thankful that Senator Taft lived long enough that he and I could establish what became, as I am sure he would have agreed, much more than a mere political cooperation. For a number of weeks before he was finally confined to the hospital, there developed a relationship between us which, on my side at least, was regarded as a satisfying friendship. Indeed only about ten days before his death, I called him at the hospital and had with him a very cheery conversation centering around various of our political problems, but giving room also for an exchange of more personal sentiments.

I agree completely with everything you say about the gap that he leaves in our leadership structure; all of us will have to work very hard to fill it.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

O.F.
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AUG 15 1953

Denver, Colorado.
August 11, 1953.

CHECKED BY KARDEX

Dear Dr. Rusk:

Thank you for sending me your column in the Sunday Times. It should do much to rectify the misunderstanding that originally arose about our project.

By all means -- you have my permission to tell General Taylor of our conversation.

I hope you have a good trip.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Dr. Howard A. Rusk,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York.

1851 HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY 1951

The New York Times
Times Square

August 10, 1953

My dear Mr. President:

I can't tell you how deeply I appreciate your letter of August 5th. I am attaching a copy of a column I wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday in which I attempted to clarify this situation. It is most heartening to know that the program that we discussed last week at luncheon is going on. With your permission, I will discuss our conversation with General Taylor, telling him about the spirit of the program as you envision it.

With deepest gratitude for your understanding and help, I am

Respectfully yours,

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Reprinted from The New York Times, Sunday, August 9, 1953

G. I.'s Termed Glad to Help In Reconstruction of Korea

Rhee Welcomes U. S. Know-How, but Bars Use of Any 'Labor Battalions'

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.

Just before his recent departure for the Far East, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announced a plan whereby American troops remaining in Korea would be used to help that war-devastated nation in its reconstruction program. Mr. Dulles also urged the Ambassadors of the fifteen nations allied with us in the Korean war to do the same.

It is unfortunate that, in this announcement, the term "labor battalions" was used and that there was immediate and sharp criticism of the proposal from numerous members of Congress and others.

This has since been clarified by both the White House and the State Department, who have emphasized strongly that in no sense should the plan be interpreted to mean that American troops would be used as "labor battalions" to man shovels and wheelbarrows.

Instead, the plan envisions the utilization of the tremendous resources of technical know-how of our specialized forces that will remain in Korea and of the vast quantity of machinery and heavy equipment that we have there. This equipment and know-how have been used for this purpose wherever possible during the last three years.

Water and communications systems have been restored, harbor facilities and railways rebuilt and bridges and power lines reconstructed, for the availability of these resources was necessary to our military effort.

Volunteer Service Described

Over and above these official reconstruction activities, scores of American units in Korea have voluntarily sought and received permission to use equipment and their own spare time in the restoration of other services. American technicians have operated their bulldozers to clear the war rubble from sites for temporary hospitals and schools in Seoul. Physicians and other medical personnel are teaching Koreans in their spare time at Taegu and other medical schools.

American officers and enlisted men are serving as volunteer leaders for Boy Scout troops. Technicians have aided in the rewiring of churches, hospitals and public buildings. This has been voluntary service in the truest sense of the word.

Time alone will tell how many of our troops must remain in Korea and for how long. As the White House said last week, the primary mission of our military personnel in Korea is defense, and our troops will be rested, trained and kept in a high degree of combat readiness. They will, however, have considerable leisure time and few recreational outlets except motion pictures, an occasional United Service Organizations troupe and sports contests.

As a result of their overwhelming generosity toward the Koreans over the last three years, it is expected that they will welcome this opportunity for further contributions of their technical skills.

Anyone who has been in Korea since the fighting started knows it would be impossible to use American troops as "labor battalions" even if that were contemplated, for the Koreans themselves would not permit it. Gen. James Van Fleet, former commander of the Eighth Army, recently told this writer of an incident that illustrates this.

The General recalled a trip to the front he had made in a jeep with South Korean President Syngman Rhee. They passed an American military unit, some members of which were operating heavy machinery, while others were working with picks and shovels. Dr. Rhee asked that the jeep be stopped and told the commanding officer of the American unit that additional laborers from the Korean Service Corps would be on the job the next day, for the Korean people did not want Americans to do labor work.

One of the few resources in Korea today is an abundance of unskilled labor. The people of Korea are ready, willing and anxious to perform the manual labor needed to rebuild their nation. They will need funds, equipment and supplies through the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, the Mutual Security Agency and such voluntary groups as the American-Korean Foundation.

One of their greatest needs, however, is technical know-how, and that we have abundantly among our troops in Korea, who are a cross-section of America and represent skills of every conceivable type.

With the three factors of funds from our governmental and voluntary groups, labor from the Korean people and the know-how of our American troops, Korea can become, as Mr. Dulles said, "an Asian show window of democracy."

The turning of swords into plowshares is certainly within the highest traditions of our democratic way of life. As President Eisenhower said in his message to the people last Thursday:

"I have now invited all the skilled specialists of the United States forces in Korea—engineers, Signal Corps, technicians of all kinds—to offer their knowledge to help rebuild the land whose freedom they have heped so bravely to save. Our purpose is sane and simple: to make secure and productive the freedom that has been saved—and to make it inspiring for the people on it has been saved."

O.F.
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August 5, 1953.

Dear Dr. Rusk:

I think that finally there is being straightened out in the public accounts what the Korean Reconstruction Plan really is. I had a talk with Gen. Mark W. Clark this afternoon -- he is enthusiastic about it. I am certain that Taylor will be the same. This will do a lot to get the thing on the rails.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Dr. Howard A. Rusk,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York, New York.

Personal

1851 HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY 1951

The New York Times
Times Square
New York, N. Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
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August 4, 1953

My dear Mr. President:

I can't tell you how deeply I felt about our discussion at luncheon on Friday. It is heartbreaking to see the distortion of this wonderful program as you conceived it and I am sure that when the facts are clarified, there cannot help but be general enthusiastic acceptance.

I am attaching a copy of the letter from John Crown.

I plan to leave for Korea the latter part of next week. I will be in touch with Milton and Howard Snyder and if there is anything that I can do on this mission to further the marvelous plan of yours, I am at your service.

xGF 186 R

Respectfully yours,

Howard A. Rusk

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.

Attachment

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

JOHN CROWN'S *Legacy*

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.

Veteran Leaves an Example of Courage and a Plea That Love Supplant Greed

In 1946 a letter was published in this column from a young veteran in Halloran Hospital, a letter created by suffering, anguish and bewilderment. Last week, after four years of struggle, the writer, John Crown, died.

His legacy to the world was an example of courage and a philosophy of life which, in these troubled and uncertain days, plead even more eloquently for the necessity of understanding than the day on which his letter was written.

In this era of precocious technology, hydrogen bombs, guided missiles and all the additions to the horrors of war that have caused an epidemic of anxiety and tension throughout the world, this pain-wracked boy's prescription for peace among men merits thoughtful re-reading.

MY NAME IS JOHN CROWN . . .

. . . I am a paraplegic at Halloran General Hospital. My physical wounds are very small in comparison with my spiritual wounds. I have come back from death to a world that I no longer care for. I, who have been engaged in the great struggle to save the world from tyranny and having seen my comrades die for this cause, can now find no peace in the world or in my country.

Having lived close to death for two years, the reasons why there is no peace seem infinitesimally flimsy. Russia wants the Dardanelles, Yugoslavia wants Trieste, the Moslems want India, labor wants more wages, capital wants more profit, Smith wants to pass the car in front of him, Junior wants more spending money. To these, I say, is it necessary to kill and cripple human beings for these petty gains?

Anyone who thinks a human body is so cheap that it can be traded for a tract of land, a piece of silver, or a few minutes of time should be forced to listen to the moans of the dying night and day for the rest of his life.

All the troubles of the world originate in the common man. The selfish and greedy ways of nations are just the ways of each individual man multiplied a hundredfold. When the morals of the common man drop, so do the morals of the nation and of the world.

As long as our individual morals remain at a low ebb, so will be the world. Until each of us stops "hogging the road" with his car, stops fighting over the seat on the bus, stops arguing over who is going to cut the grass, there will be no peace in the world. If man wishes peace again, he must return to the great Commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself for the love of God."

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This is result of memo dictate

A Show Window of Democracy

U. S. Troops to Help Rebuild South Korea

By Homer Bigart

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Eisenhower has approved a program for using American troops in Korea to rebuild that country, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles revealed today, and to convert it into what Secretary Dulles called an "Asian show window of democracy."

Secretary Dulles told a closed meeting of Allied Ambassadors that this plan for transforming United States troops into "missionaries of rehabilitation" had the "enthusiastic support" of the President.

The scheme, he said, would have these major purposes:

1. It would keep the troops busy and happy. Idle G. Is are unhappy G. Is, the Secretary observed, and the morale problem will be much better if the soldiers have something to do.

2. By building roads, schools, hospitals, etc., the troops would help convert South Korea into "a strong pole of attraction" for North Koreans and spur demands for unification.

Mr. Dulles said the President was enthusiastic about starting Korean rehabilitation at the earliest possible moment to demonstrate what the free world could do in bettering the lives of the war-impoverished Koreans.

The President envisioned South Korea as becoming a sort of West Berlin, exercising the same sort of attraction for North Koreans as West Berlin holds for East Germans, Mr. Dulles explained.

So the President has decided

Continued on page 4, column 2

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

Rebuilding

(Continued from page one)

to put the soldiers to work "so far as feasible" and without interfering with armistice duties.

Secretary Dulles urged the Allied governments to consider using their forces in Korea in the same way. He told the diplomats the United States hopes the Allies wil keep their troops in Korea. The Allies must guard, he said, against the possibility of hostile moves by an enemy who has in no way relaxed his readiness for combat.

Mr. Dulles will leave at 9 a. m. tomorrow for conferences with South Korean President Syngman Rhee on a United States-South Korean mutual security pact.

He assured the diplomats, according to the account subsequently given out, that the mutual security pact would contain no obligation on the part of the United States to keep troops in Korea. Neither would the pact contain anything that would embarrass the forthcoming political conference, he said. It would be framed to give the United States the "right" to station troops in Korea but would carry no "obligation" to do so.

Some diplomats had expressed anxiety lest the United States hamper an agreement with Communists at the political conference by giving President Rhee a commitment to maintain forces in Korea until the country was unified. But Mr. Dulles told them he would keep the way open for later agreement on withdrawal of troops.

Mr. Dulles also told the diplomats that he would try to rid President Rhee of the idea that the U. N. Allies plan to double-cross the Republic of Korea by laying down a hard and fast policy line without consulting Korean interests.

Mr. Dulles said that the $200,000,000 requested by the Administration wor Korean rehabilitation woul be enough to get the project under way. He pointed out, however, that a recent American survey outlines a rehabilitation program costing about $900,000,000 and lasting three to four years. He expressed the hope that other governments would assist both with money and with troops.

The meeting was the last regular session of this group of Allied embassy representatives

Keep here

September 19, 1953.

Dear Ed:

I have your note dated the fifteenth about Bob Schulz and one of my security men coming to Enon to look over the facilities.

Please don't look upon my expressed hope of holding out the week of December fifteenth as a possibility for a trip to Alabama as a definite prediction that I can come. There are dozens of things to consider -- official duties, preoccupations and desires of my family, including Mamie, John and Barbie, the health of the children, and so on. So, much as I, at this moment, could go into rhapsodies over the prospect of again enjoying the hospitality of Enon Plantation, and of being with you and Kay, we have got to keep all of this business in the state of "hazy hope" rather than that of anticipated accomplishment.

Subject to these reservations, I would know of no reason why the kind of trip you suggest could not later be made by one of my security men, as sort of a precautionary measure against the possibility that we can come. Anyway, it was wonderful of both of you to want us, particularly with all the impedimenta that now seems to cling to us whenever we move. And who knows -- it is just possible that it might work out.

Also, I have your note about the elbow and have given it to Dr. Snyder. I was disappointed to read, in the exposition, that one of these tennis elbows is really never cured. One thing is certain -- I shall not be using X-ray on it.

As ever,

Mr. Edward J. Bermingham,
Double Diamond Ranch,
Duncan, Wyoming.

DDE Diary October 1953 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	DDE to John Eisenhower 8/21/78-DJH	10/29/53	C
2. Letter	DDE to Edward Bermingham 8/21/78-DJH	10/28/53	C
3. Appointment Log, Tuesday October 27, 1953, pg. 2 8/21/78-DJH		10/27/53	C
4. Memorandum of Conversation, DDE, Foreign Minister of Iraq, Ambassador of Iraq, and John Simmons (2 pgs) 76-62 #10 exempted 5/16/77-ARK/bc portions exempted by NSC 5/11/81 LHC		10/27/53	A
5. Memorandum, DDE to Dulles 76-41	JWL-1/14/77	10/27/53	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 3

Folder: DDE Diary October 1953 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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October 31, 1953

Dear Milton:

I have started reading your report, and I must say I am more than delighted with it. I have gotten down to the middle of page 27.

A question that instantly arises in my mind is how we will finally make the best use of these findings. Here and there are a few statements that would cause resentment, either here or in South America, if published. For example, the statement as to ultra-nationalism. On the whole, however, the document -- so far as I have read it -- ought to be studied by every man, woman, and child in all of North and South America. Sometime we will have to talk over these things. I am sorry that I didn't have a chance to chin with you while you were here.

Give my love to Helen and the family.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Pennsylvania State College
State College, Pennsylvania

October 31, 1953

(Your Majesty:)

Although it is outrageous to refer to the accompanying piece of colored canvas as a painting, I know of nothing else to call it. It represents my effort to catch the colors on a Maryland hillside during an afternoon in the autumn. Since you paid me the great compliment of asking for one of my little sketches, I send you this one -- which will look better the farther from the eye you may succeed in hanging it.

My aide de camp is bringing to you also the two requested photographs, one for His Majesty and one for yourself.

Mrs. Eisenhower will make arrangements immediately to have a colored photograph made of the painting in the hallway that you admired. Both of us are hopeful that, at a convenient time, you and The King will let us have pictures of yourselves. We would most deeply appreciate them.

She joins me in expressions of highest esteem and affectionate regard.

(Most respectfully,)

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

Her Majesty
The Queen of the Hellenes

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower

Hand-delivered, Col Schulz to Blair House, 10/31

DDE/PTC/hew

October 31, 1953

Dear Roy:

I read your letter with interest, although I must say I was surprised by some of your comments. We are working for a just and peaceful solution in Korea but I am astonished by your implied fear that, meanwhile, my associates and I might fail to keep up our guard.

So far as this Administration, at least, is concerned, there is only one reason for participating in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. That reason is found in the stark knowledge that no single country today -- not even the United States -- could protect herself and carry on productive activity if all other countries should fall under the domination of the Communists. Until this fact is understood and digested, there is no possibility of devising an acceptable American answer to our international problems. We have joined these organizations to advance the welfare of the United States and to enhance our own security through mutual defense efforts with free and friendly powers.

Sincerely,

Mr. H. R. Cullen
City National Bank Building
Houston 2, Texas

(MARSHALL)

PINE HURST, N.C. -- GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL LEARNED FROM HIS SICK BED TODAY THAT HE HAD WON THE 1953 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

THE FORMER U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF AND SECRETARY OF STATE HAS BEEN ILL WITH INFLUENZA FOR FOUR WEEKS.

HE WAS IN BED WHEN THE UNITED PRESS INFORMED HIS WIFE OF THE AWARD ANNOUNCED IN OSLO.

A TELEPHONE CALL FROM THE UNITED PRESS IN RALEIGH TO MRS. MARSHALL WAS THE FIRST WORD OF THE AWARD RECEIVED HERE.

HIS DOCTORS WILL NOT PERMIT MARSHALL TO LEAVE HIS SICK BED, MRS. MARSHALL SAID.

SHE SAID MARSHALL WOULD HAVE NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT. 10/30--GD3P

October 30, 1953

Dear General:

Two items of unusual interest concerning yourself have just come to my attention. First, I learn that a slight illness will prevent your attendance at the dinner that the Greek King is giving. This distresses me, not only because you apparently are confined to your bed, but because I will be denied the opportunity of having a chat with you.

The second piece of news is that you have just received the 1953 Nobel Peace Award. My sincere congratulations! At times, I have been completely nonplused in attempting to follow the reasoning of some of the commissions that make awards to individuals in this world -- this time, I heartily approve.

Please convey my best wishes to Mrs. Marshall and, of course, warm regard to yourself.

Sincerely,

The Honorable George C. Marshall
Liscombe Lodge
Pinehurst, North Carolina

October 30, 1953

Dear Bernie:

My sincere thanks for giving me your thoughts on the Wisconsin election. I am going to extract from your letter your analysis of that situation and hand it to some of my associates. I agree with you absolutely.

As for the extract of the undelivered speech, I can only say that I am humbly grateful for your fine opinion. I shall do my best! I say this even though I know that there is no doubt in your mind on that score; else you would not have written so generously.

With affectionate regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch
597 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

October 30, 1953

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your generous note. I cannot tell you how happy I am made by the knowledge that you truly had a wonderful evening.

As for Tot Heffelfinger, I shall give his name to Tom Stephens with instructions that the very first time I am able to plan a golf game -- that is, a day or so in advance -- we must try to get hold of him. I hope it can be at Augusta, but I have learned to live according to the circumstances of the moment. Thanks for suggesting him.

With all the best,

As ever,

P.S. Give my love to Mary and to your parents.

Mr. Robert T Jones, Jr.
1425 C. & S. Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

cc: Tom Stephens

October 30, 1953

Dear Ed:

Tradition, politics, and a great deal of ignorance in critical quarters combine to prevent a truly efficient organization of the President's office. I assure you, to compare with what was here eight months ago, we are now a model of smooth operation.

Of course, I agree that a four or five hour session is tough; for a man my age, it is also exasperating and exhausting. However, meetings such as the kind that was taking place while you were here also demand the time of others to such a degree that, in arranging for all these important officials to come together, I have to be prepared to give to the meeting whatever time is necessary for decisions and approval of plans.

I did try out my arm the other day -- I don't think I hurt it too much. However, it is far from well. With 5 greens consuming 15 putts, I still limped around in the 7th -- which for me was not bad, not good!

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

October 30, 1953

The President's suggested message for M. Triboulet:

The President greatly appreciates the invitation which the Committee headed by M. Triboulet has extended to him but regrets that he cannot accept. Official duties devolving upon the President are traditionally heavy in the early summer months. This circumstance alone would prevent his making a trip to France at this particular time. Beyond this, however, the duties of his office are such as to preclude his absence from the United States except under conditions as to be practically compelling in character. He charges me particularly with conveying to you his expressions of deepest appreciation and respect.

Orig. to Tom Stephens,
with his Doug MacArthur correspondence.

COPY

Letter on
letterhead of

THE SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE

October 29, 1953

Dear Mr. President:

You may be interested in the attached letter, exclusive of paragraph two, from our mutual friend, Bill Myers.

I am meeting with theheads of the three major farm organizations next Wednesday evening to discuss the over-all farm problem in the hope we can maintain a united front and in the hope that these organizations will keep their policies fluid enough so that they will be able to give and take in the interest of unity in the months ahead.

Faitfhully yours,

s/ Ezra

Secretary

111/2

Long hand note returned on bottom of letter:

To Sec. Agriculture:

Thank you very much! The final paragraph is revealing --

I agree with Dr. M. that you've really got a job -- xyx but you can do it.

D.

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I agree with Dr. M. that you've really got a job -- ~~xx~~ but you can do it.

D.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1953

9:00 The King and Queen of Greece left the White House after spending the night. President said the dinner the night before was fine; that afterwards, upstairs, there was slight embarrassment because neither the King nor the President quite knew who should make first move toward retiring.

9:30 The President spoke before the opening session of the Fourth American Forest Congress

10:00 National Security Council. Long as usual

12:30 Honorable John D. Lodge, before leaving as Personal Representative of the President, to attend two celebrations in Middle American -- the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Independence of Panama, and the inauguration of Senor Jose Figueres as President of Costa Rica.

Lunch President had lunch with General Mark Clark.

After lunch Arm baking.

Dictation:

To Cliff Roberts, saying the President didn't want anything special in way of office at Augusta.

To Ed Bermingham re "advertising" of Administration.

To Director of Defense Mobilization re plans in event of rw strike

To John Eisenhower re Agusuta plans

To the Honorable J.H. Witten, Mayor of Pharr, Texas - re incident that happened last trip to Texas

October 29, 1953.

Dear John:

If we are going to Augusta, we must make certain that young David gets the full benefit of the place. So make him work hard on his chip shots and his putting. You and I will give him really expert instruction on his driving when we once get there.

I have just looked at the calendar and discover that November 24th falls on Tuesday. From what you said to me, I assume that you do not believe you could leave Benning before Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning. If this is true, then we could (a) delay our departure here and time it so as to reach the Benning airfield at the time you could get away, (b) go on to Augusta ahead of time and then I could run over and pick you up when you are ready to leave, (c) find out whether there is a good commercial flight coming that direction (in which event I would be more than delighted to provide the family with tickets). A final possibility would be for me to send a big car and driver to Benning to pick up the family and bring you over, but I am afraid that that would be a very long trip. Anyway, don't fail to let me know, when you can, as to your idea of the day and hour you could leave Benning, and when you would have to be back there.

It just occurs to me that even if we should come down a day or so later than the 24th, I might be able to cancel any engagements on Monday and Tuesday of the following week, which would give me a vacation of the same length.

Give Barbie and the children my love.

As ever,

October 29, 1953.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your two notes of the twenty-sixth. I am sending one to Bob with a notation to determine when it might be convenient for him to take a look at Enon. Even though I am not too hopeful of getting there at an early date, it could certainly hurt nothing for him to be familiar with the layout.

As to the other note, I realize that some "talking" is probably necessary. However, I still think that the responsibility for the advertising end of politics properly belongs with the National Committee and the entire Party organization. Administrative officials are kept busy providing the plans and programs -- and doing the work to get these enacted into the law -- that should be talked about. For them to have to do too much of the "talking" will certainly lessen their opportunity to do those things that no one else can do.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Edward J. Bermingham,
The Drake Hotel,
Chicago 11,
Illinois.

October 29, 1953.

~~Confidential~~

MEMORANDUM TO THE

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Re: The Railway Labor Situation

From time to time I have heard reports of increasing evidence that the railway workers possibly are planning a strike in the not too distant future. It is alleged that with the passing from the stage of the old time leaders of the Big Four, the younger men who have taken their places will feel it necessary to establish a notable record for themselves at once.

The important thing for us to remember is that while the United States could possibly stand a strike in almost any other industry for a very considerable period, a general railway strike would really have a paralyzing effect.

I assume that your office has the responsibility for looking forward to such a contingency and making plans for any type of action that might be necessary. If I am correct in this assumption, won't you please drop in to my office at your convenience and outline for me, very briefly, the nature and objections of the plan that you have developed.

D. D. E.

~~Confidential~~

October 29, 1953.

Dear Cliff:

I understand that in your building projects at Augusta you are counting on providing an "office" for me when I happen to be there. The purpose of this note is to beg you to make nothing special for me.

If I am merely to use something that at other times you have need for and actually use -- then all well and good. But any little office in which I can be relatively alone while working on my chores is perfectly satisfactory. I should say that room for a very small desk and for Mrs. Whitman's typewriter would be ample.

It is just possible that you may have written to some of my staff about these things, but if this is so, I am deeply anxious to give you my direct assurances that nothing special is needed for me.

We are still hopefully counting on getting away from here the 24th, although quite naturally our plans will gravitate largely around John's opportunities for a short leave. Can you imagine what fun we will have with the entire family in the new house? This reminds me I must write a letter to John and make certain that young David is practising his chip shots!

It was fine to see you the other night.

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York, New York.

October 29, 1953

Dear Dick:

Thank you very much for sending me the figures on French hourly rates. They are most interesting, and I shall keep them close by to use as I need them.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur K. Watson,
20 East 57th Street,
New York, New York.

October 28, 1953

Dear Ed:

Last night I had a long telephone talk with my son John. The subject of our conversation was tentative plans for such vacation as we might be able to work out on a "community" basis. He has just gotten command of a battalion -- a job that intrigues him greatly, of course -- and does not feel that he can arrange more than one very brief vacation this year. This will possibly be the Thanksgiving period of about three days.

He and Barbie have set their hearts on using this particular year to develop their golf; and John is quite anxious to take whatever vacation he can arrange to work at the game as hard as he knows how.

Because of our anxiety to be with the youngsters and the grandchildren, this means that our first vacation (if we get any at all) will have to be at Augusta. We probably will go there by way of Benning, pick up the kids, and then go on to Augusta -- all this subject to the proviso that both John and I can get away at that time.

Whether or not later opportunity will work out when Mamie and I could get away is in the hands of God. Certainly if we do not manage it before January sixth, I would say we were sunk! But I am quite sure that John and Barbie will not be able to get away a second time.

The actual fact is that, in the interests of good health and of saving my disposition, I should get away frequently between now and January sixth. Actually, we are so busy with the

daily office chores, with the plethora of domestic and foreign problems, and with the pressures of the new social season that my days now are no better than they are when the Congress is on our necks.

I think I'd better stop or I'll begin to feel sorry for myself.

Our warm greetings to your lovely Kay and, of course, all the best to the rest of the family and to you.

As ever,

Mr. Edward J. Bermingham
The Drake Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

Wednesday, October 28, 1953.

8:00 Breakfast with Senator William F. Knowland. Newspaper story given out by Senator Knowland said President "arranged for full consultation with Republican congressional leaders on the legislative program for the next session.

9:00 Briefing for tomorrow's NSC meeting by Robert Cutler and James Lay.

9:15 Robert McConnell, of The Plains, Virginia. Mr. McConnell brought in memorandum on cattle prices and beef consumption. Copy attached. His recommendation: that the government purchase, during the next six months, their estimated requirements of canned beed for the next two years. Also that a two year forward purchasing program be initiated for the canned beef purchased for school lunches, oversea s shipment, etc. Further that consideration be given to a canned beef reserve for emergencies, relief or resale. That the average quality of canned beef purchased be raised one grade.

10:00 Briefing for press conference

10:30 Press Conference. Newspaper account attached. Complete stenographic record in files.

11:15 Dr. Arthur Burns and Mr. Walter Stewart. Mr. Stewart is to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisors.

11:30 James H. Douglas, Under Secretary of the Air Force, and Lt. General T. D. White, Deputy Chief of Staff, to talk about air bases.

12:30 Lunch: Rear Admiral Samuel E. Morison, General Walter B. Smith, General Ray McClain, Commander Roger Pineau, and Commander Beach. Admiral Morison is writing a history of Anzio, Salerno and invasion of Italy, and President assembled group who had been with him at time.

After lunch Bern Shanley, to discuss two murder cases, trials held by Army. The President asked if the cases had gone to the Attorney General

for review - he said there was always the chance that friends or relatives of the accused might charge that military lawyers were too "tough" or that defense counsel was inadequate, and further, that President, being military man, was prejudiced in favor of military decisions. President would like opinion of Attorney General's office in these two -- and other cases -- for assurance that every thing had been examined by disinterested, legal Department. President said he might be accused of being a "bloody-minded militarist." A further complication in one case was that the defendant was a Negro, and a Negro lawyer was refused right to go to Korea to defend him.

Incidentals: At staff meeting this morning Governor Adams said that Governor Shivers, on recent Texas visit, predicted to the President that at the next session of the Congress there would be legislation passed to support cattle prices.

The President called the Secretary of Agriculture (see memorandum from Robert McConnell referred to above) to ask if any resources were available for the purchase of low grade beef -- "canners and cutters". Secretary said no; that price increased yesterday 50¢ to a $1; that it increased in Texas this week $15 to $19.50. Benson said he would hate to see program stepped up. But at the President's suggestion he will investigate funds available and report to the President.

President said "he was not criticizing the Secretary." Discussion about the group of cattlemen who had descended upon Washington. President said "he was not joining the Farmers' Union." Secretary said that the man heading the group (Patton ?) was trying to build up publicity -- wants to run for Governor of Colorado. Secretary doubted the authenticity of some of group posing as farmers and cattlemen.

- -

President wrote Ed Bermingham that they would probably not be able to go to Enon Plantation for brief period; John and Barbara want to play golf, will go to Augusta.

Tuesday, October 27, 1953

9:30 Norman Thomas. Memorandum of interview, dictated by the President, attached. Two primary complaints of Mr. Thomas: (1) that Socialists were lumped in State Department thinking with Communists, and (2) that morale of Civil Service employees, especially in Foreign Service, very low.

9:45 Colonel Thomas H. King, National President, Reserve Officers Association, to pay respects.

10:15 John U. Shroyer, Commander in Chief of United Spanish War Veterans, and Mrs. Shroyer; William J. Best, Adjutant General of Spanish War Veterans; and J. Hoctor Mansfield, of Philadelphia, Quartermaster General, United Spanish War Veterans. Commander Shroyer is newly elected and called to pay his respects.

about this time Call General Bedell Smith, re last evening's Stag dinner. President asked if he was too garrulous. General Smith assured him no, that he was wonderful, and that was unanimous impression among group, Bishop Sheen left early, and was extravagant in his cordiality.

Later in day President wrote Bob Woodruff to thank him for gift of small magnifying glass, and said, in line with above:

"P.S. Last evening you noted, of course, that I got a bit wound up. Afterwards I was suspicious that I may have talked too fast and too furiously; at least Cliff seized the earliest opportunity to suggest that everybody go home and I go to bed. Thinking it over later, I felt almost embarrassed for the fear that I was merely garrulous, but this morning I was encouraged by my friend Bedell, who called me to give me a compliment on my "stump speech."

10:45 H.E. Abdullah Bakr, Foreign Minister of Iraq, H.E. Dr. Moussa Al-Shabander, the Ambassador of Iraq, and John Simmons. Memorandum of conversation in attachment.

11:15 H.E. Dr. Alberto Dominguez Campora, Chairman of the Uruguayan Delegation to the UN General Assembly, H.E. Senor Dr. Jose A. Mora, Ambassador of Uruguay, and John Simmons, to present letter from the President of Uruguay concerning visit of Dr. Milton Eisenhower. Memorandum attached.

12:00 — The President presented Congressional Medals of Honor to 7 winners. Press story attached.

Of interest might be Gabe Hauge's memorandum:

"Your little speech was wonderfully good for the occasion... Here were seven heroes who asked nothing of their country but a chance to perform utterly incredible services. Yet today in the country they served so valiantly are individuals and groups whose concept of patriotism is to demand that their country serve them and their special purpose.

Time not sure a.m. — Ted Dalton, running for Republican Governor of Virginia came in to see the President. Governor Adams said he came as a citizen of Virginia about the drought in Virginia, not as a political candidate. President mentioned to Dalton nothing but drought situation. (in this connection, staff felt this was violation of statement of last press conference).

C. D. Jackson speaks tonight before a group commenorating the 35th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic. He wanted to quote the President as saying that he, the President, "assured the group that he would never forget that between free West and Union Union, lie countries whose present condition of enforced servitude must never be accepted as a fait accompli." President changed statement to remove the "fait accompli" and to say that "these countries have the same right to a free choice of government as do any others in the world.

After lunch : The President had no formal appointments. He was confronted with the overwhelming Texan generosity of Mr. Frank Wood, who wanted to send 200 chuckars, 200 pheansants, 12 turkeys, and later 200 frying chickens. After discussion with Col. Schulz President will accept current shipment, but will indicate termination of such gifts.

President dictated memorandum to Secretary of State concerning situation in Soviet delegation to UN. Top Secret. Attached.

On recent of telegram from General Hull re conducte of Indian representatives on Neutral Commission, President dictated memo to Secretary of State. Attached.

President talked to Secretary Dulles (midafternoon) re Jordan River Project. Dulles thinks it is useful to recommend appropriations to Israel in amount of 26 million. Will amount to about 55 million for year to Arab States and 52 million for the year to Israel. Last year, over twice as much to Arab States, more to Israel. So far this year, nothing to Arab States because of Suez negotiations.

DE asked about Iraq. Dulles says it is currently being studied. Iraq wants military rather than economic help. DDE suggested Dulles say (in press conference) "programs involving Arab States being worked out."

Later in evening: Major John called from Georgia. Can't go on contemplated visit to Panama. He would like Barbara to go, but she won't go alone.

MEMORANDUM ON MEETING WITH NORMAN THOMAS, 9:30

Tuesday, October 27, 1953.

Norman Thomas came to my office to voice several objections concerning some contacts with the State Department. His story is about as follows:

I. (a). Last spring he heard a rumor to the effect that the State Department was classifying Socialists practically as Communists; he said that statements had been made to the effect that no Socialist would be employed by the State Department, and any then in the employ of the State Department would be discharged when located.

(b). Mr. Thomas wrote a letter to the State Department about this report.

(c). He received no reply for five weeks, at the end of which period he received a letter from Mr. McLeod.

(d). ,Concerning this reply he had two or three bitter criticisms. I think the first was that a man of his standing should receive an answer signed by the "Security Officer" of the Department. (While this objection was not put in this bald language, this meaning seemed implicit in what he had to say.)

He also said that the Security Officer presumed to establish State Department "policy" as applying to the Civil Service.

Mr. Thomas considered this completely unwarranted and objectionable.

He thought the McLeod letter was vague in many respects, but he was particularly resentful of the implication that the writer of the letter made no real distinction between a Socialist and a Communist.

Finally, the fact that Mr. Thomas had to wait five weeks for an answer brought forth the rather sarcastic observation that, "This administration has obviously made no progress in its announced intention of giving the country a 'business-like' government."

II. Mr. Thomas has been travelling abroad and states that he took occasion to check in with people in our foreign service and other civil positions and to discuss with foreigners many of the things that attracted his attention. With respect to this trip, he states

(1) The morale of our foreign service has never been so low as it was a couple of months back when he was in Europe.

(2) Everyone seems to be upset by the absence of clearly stated criteria for determining who shall stay in the service and who shall be discharged.

(3) Our foreign friends feel that we have been making a ridiculous show of ourselves in giving a splendid example of both futility and stupidity in the way we have been managing our people abroad.

(4) There are far too many individuals in all of our headquarters and offices abroad. The need for discharging or transferring many of these people makes it doubly important, Mr. Thomas thinks, for stating very clearly the rules and regulations under which this is to be accomplished.

Mr. Thomas' recommendations and suggestions were not too definite; but he did believe it necessary that individuals in positions of recognized authority (The President and various Cabinet heads) should state clearly that we will not:

(a) remove any one from Civil Service positions for political reasons, except where these positions are clearly "policy-forming." The definition of a policy-forming position should likewise be clearly stated. (He believes that "policy" positions must be occupied by choices of the administration.)

(b) discriminate against any person in an operational or administrative position because of his belief in some form of

socialized government.

(c). confuse socialism with its constant enemy, communism.

(d). destroy Civil Service.

Mr. Thomas stated that he was appearing in the interests of Civil Service, not of the Socialist Party. He says that, as far as he knows, there are very few so-called Socialists working in government positions. Moreover, the name Socialist covers such a wide range of political thinking and of viewpoint that a so-called rightist-Socialist is as much a middle-of-the-roader as is a liberal-conservative.

October 27, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

TOM STEPHENS

Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, visited my office yesterday to invite me to come to Vanderbilt University next year, at any time at my convenience, there to make an address. He strongly suggested a period during May or early June, saying that if they could have me at that time, they would make it their Commencement Exercise, and then on the last day of school merely hand out their diplomas.

I explained to Dr. Branscomb the difficulty that arises whenever the President goes to any new spot. I also told him that I did not intend to go to more than two universities next year, and I thought I had already promised two schools, one that I absolutely could not break (Columbia's Bicentennial Celebration).

I told Dr. Branscomb to write me an informal letter describing in detail just what he proposes. I promised that I would give it sympathetic consideration, but I could not possibly now agree that I could keep a date. He emphasized the great value that would come from a speaking engagement in the Southeast, and he believes that Vanderbilt, because of its long record of liberal education and attitude, would be a good sounding board (they have voluntarily eliminated segregation from Vanderbilt University).

My own opinion is that if I do make a speaking engagement in the Southeast, an educational institution would be a good platform, and of these I can think of no better place than Vanderbilt. However, we shall have to decide whether it is advisable and worthwhile. When his letter comes we will talk it over.

D.D.E.



Associated Press Photo

President Eisenhower stands with seven heroes of the Korean War after decorating them with Medals of Honor in a ceremony at the White House yesterday. Left to right: Army Sergt. Hiroshi Miyamura, Army First Lieut. James L. Stone, Army Sergt. David B. Bleak, Marine T/Sergt. Alford L. McLaughlin, the President, Marine Pfc. Robert E. Simanek, Marine Second Lieut. George H. O'Brien, jr., and Marine First Lieut. Raymond G. Murphy.

10/27/53

President Presents Medals to 7 Heroes; Commends Them to 'Work for Peace'

President Eisenhower yesterday bestowed Congressional Medals of Honor on seven heroes of the Korean war for almost incredible feats of valor.

Then he told them to go out and work for peace — to "make certain that no other young men follow you up these steps" to receive battlefield awards.

"Could we be so fortunate that this would be the last time such an occasion as this has gathered men together at the White House to receive the Medal of Honor?" he asked.

He said the future belonged to them.

"Any man who wins the Nation's highest decoration is marked for leadership," he said. "And he must exert it. And now, instead of leading at battle, they must lead toward peace."

As each serviceman stepped forward and saluted, Mr. Eisenhower returned the salute. Then he carefully arranged the ribbons bearing the coveted award around the neck of each man. He had a big grin, and a handshake for each of them.

Sergt. David B. Bleak a mountain of a man from Shelley, Idaho, grinned broadly when the President told him he had "a pretty big neck." Bleak killed three attacking enemy soldiers with his bare hands and a trench knife while serving as a medical aidman with a reconnaissance element. When two others attacked with fixed bayonets he grabbed them and "smashed their heads together."

The 21-year-old Bleak also threw himself upon a fellow soldier to absorb the force of an exploding hand-grenade. Though wounded himself he carried a wounded comrade to safety.

There was a tale of like valor about each award winner.

Sergt. Hiroshi H. Miyamura, 21-year-old Army Infantryman of Gallup, N. Mex., stayed behind and covered the withdrawal of his men when his machine gun position was overrun. He was credited with killing more than 50 Reds. Miyamura is the first American-born Japanese to win the award in Korea.

Other award winners:

First Lieut. James L. Stone, 30, of Pine Bluff, Ark., was thrice wounded while directing what his Army said was a "brave but hopeless last ditch stand." All of his men were killed or wounded. [illegible] the enemy was [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] Marine Pfc. Robert Ernest Simanek, 20, of Detroit, now a student, was the only one of [illegible] to survive. As a Marine patrol [illegible] threw himself on an exploding Communist grenade, absorbed the explosion and saved his comrades.

Sergt. Alford L. McLaughlin, 25, Leeds, Ala., killed 150 Communist soldiers and wounded 50 others in fighting off a fanatical enemy attack. He wielded two machine guns until his hands were blistered by the heat. Then he used a carbine and grenades.

First Lieut. George H. O'Brien, jr., 27, of Big Spring, Texas was shot through the arm and struck down by grenade concussions three times. He refused medical aid and continued to direct his unit through four hours of fighting.

First Lieut. Raymond G. Murphy, 23, Pueblo, Colo., though twice wounded while leading an evacuation platoon, made several trips up and down a fire-swept hill, directing removal of the wounded. He carried many to safety.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 27, 1953

SUBJECT: Call on the President of the Foreign Minister of Iraq

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Foreign Minister of Iraq
The Ambassador of Iraq
John F. Simmons, Chief of Protocol

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FE: 1—1393

His Excellency Abdullah Bakr, Foreign Minister of Iraq, called on the President by appointment at 10:45 a.m. today. In the course of a very friendly conversation, the Foreign Minister took occasion to stress two particular points which, he said, he considered of sufficient importance for him to bring them direct in this way to the President's attention.

These points were the following:

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Foreign Minister also said that a previous request, made in writing to the Department of State, had been sent in and that he had understood from Ambassador Berry in Baghdad that the Department was most favorably disposed towards this project.

The President said that he did not have full information on this point and asked me to bring this matter to the Department's attention and to have him advised later as to the status of any such representations which had come in to Washington through our Embassy in Iraq.

I told the President that this matter would be looked up immediately and that a report would be made to him.

John F. Simmons
Chief of Protocol

S/S-PR:JFSimmons:jjm

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 27, 1953

SUBJECT: Call on the President of Dr. Alberto Dominguez Cámpora

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Dr. Alberto Dominguez Cámpora
The Ambassador of Uruguay
John F. Simmons, Chief of Protocol

White House (original)

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E.O, 10501, NOV. 6, 1953
NLE BY _____ DATE _____

GPO 1—1493

His Excellency Dr. Alberto Dominguez Cámpora, Chairman of the Uruguayan Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, called on the President by appointment at 11:15 a.m. today.

The main theme of Dr. Dominguez Cámpora's conversation with the President was the difficulty constantly being experienced by Uruguay in relation to the intrigues of the neighboring country of Argentina which seemed to be constantly revealing its hand as wishing a kind of "hegemony" over Uruguay.

He said that the Uruguayan Government and people were constantly being exposed to this type of intrigue, usually taking the form of infiltrations of individual Argentine agents, in large measure among the junior officers of the Uruguayan Army, as well as in the universities and in the political life of the country.

He said that this question was so serious that he felt compelled to bring it personally to the President's attention. He stressed the point that, the moment any apparent deterioration came to light in our relations with Uruguay, such as in our recent commercial disputes, this fact was seized upon and exploited by Argentina to create further difficulties. In referring to Argentina, he usually spoke of the "Perón Government".

The President assured him that we have the highest respect, admiration and friendship for Uruguay; that there are no real differences at all between our two countries; that divergent viewpoints are always apt

to occur

RESTRICTED

to occur in international relations and particularly in commercial matters.

Dr. Dominguez Cámpora expressed profound satisfaction at hearing these reassuring words and said that the Uruguayan Government and people always have had, and will continue to have, the greatest admiration and respect for the United States and its people.

John F. Simmons
Chief of Protocol

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TOAST OF THE PRESIDENT

AT THE STATE DINNER FOR THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE
STATE DINING ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE

OCTOBER 28, 1953
9.55 p.m., e.s.t.

Your Majesty the King, and Your Majesty the Queen, distinguished guests of two Nations: This house is honored this evening in the privilege of entertaining the heads of a state to which all western civilization will be forever indebted.

Now this evening I shall not weary you with reciting those things which every schoolboy and every schoolgirl knows about the great achievements of Greece in science and art and philosophy. In all those things they have helped to make our Nation and other western nations' civilization what it is.

Rather, I should like to talk for just a second about modern Greece. In this time, when all the world is divided by virtue of a struggle between those who believe in the essential dignity of man as a creature created in the image of his God, and those who contend that man is nothing but a pawn, a creature of the state, and has no reason for existence except as he can glorify that temporal power of the state, Greece ranks high as a champion on the side of human dignity and freedom.

As World War Two started, Greece asked no favor except the opportunity to stand for those rights in which it believed, and it gave to the world an example of battle -- although temporarily a losing one -- a battle that thrilled the hearts of all free men and free women everywhere.

Because of that example, because of the privilege that has been mine and Mrs. Eisenhower's in knowing these two -- the heads of the Greek state, the Government of the United States this evening is requesting a privilege of His Majesty the King, to accept from us an honor -- the highest decoration that in time of peace our Government can confer upon a citizen of another country.

And with your indulgence, I shall read the Citation:

"The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress July 20, 1942 has awarded the Legion of Merit, Degree of Chief Commander to Paul One, the King of the Hellenes, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

"Paul One, King of the Hellenes, has made a personal contribution of the greatest importance to the warm friendship between his people and the people of the United States. His devotion to the ideals which are shared by Greece and the United States has been reflected in the resolute manner in which he has led his people

in the defense of those ideals against great physical odds. His interest in and support of unity of the free nations have been a magnificent example to his people who have willingly assumed the burdens of those who must guard freedom." Signed by the President.

Your Majesty, as I hand this to you, I am going to ask the company to rise and with me drink a Toast to Your Majesty the King and Your Majesty the Queen of Greece.

(THE TOAST WAS DRUNK)



THE KING OF GREECE: Mr. President, your warm and gracious words and the great honor you have just bestowed on me, have deeply moved me, and I am sure that the Queen shares my feeling.

Your invitation to us to visit your great country has not only given us the greatest pleasure, but has also been a source of deep satisfaction ~~to~~ people. For your gesture clearly demonstrates, that to my to all the people of America are mindful of their sacrifices and efforts which the people of Greece have made in the cause of freedom and democracy.

From Greece, the land in which democracy was born, I bring you the salute of my people, to whom allow me to say, Mr. President, you have long been a familiar and loved figure.

But today we salute, in you, the head of the nation which leads the democratic world in the struggle against totalitarian aggression.

In this effort, which ~~xq~~ requires patience and determination, we are completely and wholeheartedly at your side.

You know, Mr. President, that my people fought a ten years war against the forces of destruction. They defeated the Fascists in Albania. It was the first allied victory against the Axis. They resisted the Nazis to the bitter end. Their spirit was not broken by four years of devastating occupation. And then when other countries were beginning to enjoy the benefits of peace, a new and more horrible form of invasion came to ravage my desolated country. We stood up to resist this too, and America gave us the material equipment to do so, but the Greeks gave their hearts and their strength and their lives to fight the invader. Greece is the first democratic country which completely defeated full-scale aggression by militant communism.

We shall never forget that America came to our aid so generously in that hour of desperate crisis. The reason why the Greek people have been able to go on fighting for so many years against such odds and in the face of such overwhelming disaster is that we believe with all the faith of which we are capable in the principles of freedom and democracy which are our ancient heritage.

That is why, when this menace appeared thousands of miles from our shores, the young men of Greece volunteered to fight in Korea, where I believe you will agree they have acquitted themselves well.

Your invitation to the Queen and to me to visit this wonderful country was enthusiastically welcomed by ~~my~~people as an ~~ex~~ opportunity for us to express the gratitude of all of us to all the citizens of America for their understanding and assistance.

May I add, Mr. President, with some pride, that in the civil as well as the military field American aid is mx yielding fruit that cannot but be highly gratifying to the American taxpayer who has madd considerable sacrifices on our behalf.

Not only have we defeated aggressors in war, but we are now building Greece into one of the bulwarsks of democracy, strong politically and a progressive and constructive administration, sreng economically and strong militarily, presenting a firm kxx barrier against further aggression in an area vital to the west.

In defending freedom and democracy with all our xxxxxxth strength, we believe in my country -- as you do in yours -- that material power while very necessary is not in itself sufficient. That the true strength of our civilization lies in its spiritual and moral values.

It is a comfort and an inspiration to all of us to realize that xxxxxxxxxxxx this belief is fully shared and xxxxxxxx earnestly expressed by all the leaders of the American Nation. It is in this spirit that we place our trust in the vitality and excellence of our common institutions and traditions in the ultimate prevalence of good; and above all we place our trust in God.

Mr. President, may I thank you once more for the honor you have bestowed on me, and through me to my country; and may I drink to your health , and my best wishes to you and to Mrs. Eisenhower.

(THE TOAST WAS DRUNK)

October 27, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I have just read a report of General Hull's dealing with the conduct of the Indian representatives on the Neutral Commission.

It appears to me that these individuals have operated with exemplary tact, fairness and firmness, and that this conduct must reflect a splendid attitude on the part of the Indian Government.

If this is the case, I wonder whether it would not be a good idea to look for a chance to say something publicly about our admiration of the whole Indian contingent -- or at least say something that would counteract the publicly voiced suspicions of the Indians when their participation was first announced.

If we intend to do anything of this kind, it is possible we should have to wait until after the Commission has finished its work. Otherwise, we might compromise -- at least in Soviet propaganda -- the neutrality of the Indian participants.

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 Sec. 11
State Letter 5/26/76
By [illegible] NARS 1-14-77

~~SECRET~~

IMMEDIATE RELEASE October 28, 1953

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

GREETINGS BY THE PRESIDENT ON ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE AT THE NORTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Your Majesties: I count it an opportunity and a rare distinction to welcome the two of you here as the guests of our Nation in this Capital.

For Mrs. Eisenhower and myself it is a particularly happy opportunity that we may repay something of the hospitality you so graciously extended to us two years ago in Athens.

May your stay here be an enjoyable one, and may you find as much pleasure in our house as we did in yours.

# # # # #

DDE Diary October 1953 (2)

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~~6. Letter~~	~~DDE to Alfred Gruenther~~ opened-8/30/76 RWM 76-41 #4	~~10/27/53~~	~~A~~
~~7. Letter~~	~~DDE to James Conant~~ opened-8/30/76 RWM 76-41 #5	~~10/26/53~~	~~A~~
~~8. Memorandum~~	~~DDE to Dulles~~ declass. State Ltr. -11/18/75 12/10/75-DSH	~~10/24/53~~	~~A~~
9. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles (2 pgs) remains closed per RR 80-7, SA, 3/27/80	10/27/53	A&C

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October 29, 1953.

Dear George:

I have discussed the "consultants" suggestion with one or two people. A recommendation made to me -- in which I tentatively incline to agree -- is that such a consultant group should be appointed to assist the Joint Chiefs of Staff, even though the appointments were made by me.

The idea of this designation would be that we would not have a group of retired service officers sitting in judgment upon the decisions and recommendations of our own Joint Chiefs of Staff. We would, however, ask the consultants to come to whatever Security Council meetings would be held to discuss the specific recommendations of the JCS on the general character and nature of our military organization.

Following this line of thought, I shall want to discuss this point with Admiral Radford as soon as possible. I still think there is a good basic idea in the thought of getting military people -- who have also had real business experience -- to take a look at our programs.

As ever,

The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Personal and Confidential

COPY

ROBERT E. McCONNELL
Hobe Sound
Florida

October 27, 1953

MEMORANDUM to The President

From R. E. McConnell

The average price of all cattle sold in Florida last week was 9½¢ to 10¢ per pound. This price a year ago was 20¢ per pound. Two years ago 30¢. About one-third of the total number graded "Canners and Cutters". One-half were utility and one-sixth commercial grades. 70% went to packers and 30% to stockers. There was an increased percentage of females and calves over previous years. There was a decrease in the average weight. Utility slaughter animals are selling between 9½¢ and 10¢ which is about one-third the price received for prime steers - 28¢. The present unnatural spread between low grade beef and high grade beef is much greater than normal. The recent trend of sales will reduce cow herds.

While the statement cannot be proven it seems highly probable that the average direct operating cost of producing this type of cattle is substantially above present prices. If this is true prices will eventually rise to equal or exceed the costs. If this eventual price rise is delayed a reduction in future productive capacity may be incurred through sale of excessive percentages of cows and calves.

Beef consumption in 1953 will increase 22% over 1952. (61.2 lbs. per capita per year to 75 lbs. per capita per year) Total animal units slaughtered in 1953 will increase 30%. (From 28,000,000 to 36,000,000) If costs are above prices it would seem highly probable that the larger consumers will save money by buying for future requirements in the present market.

The present looks like a buyers market. Some instances are indicative. In 1932 a wheat grower brought a wagon load of wheat to market in a small town in Kansas. The price was 25¢ a bushel. The farmer dumped his load on the main street and the incident received wide publicity. This was the low point of wheat prices. Last month in Florida a rancher brought a load of weanlings to the local auction market. He did not get a bid and dumped the load on the highway on his way home. A car killed one animal, the rancher was fined $50 and the State Police shot the rest of the calves. It is reported dairy farmers are killing their new born male calves.

It is suggested that all departments of government be directed to purchase, during the next six months, their estimated requirements of canned beef for the next two years. Also that a two year forward purchasing program be initiated for the canned beef purchased for school lunches, overseas shipment etc. Further that consideration be given to a canned beef reserve for emergencies, relief or resale. That the average quality of canned beef purchased be raised one grade (2¢ - 3¢ per lb.)

It should be entirely possible at this time to correct the beef price situation at no cost to the taxpayers and with considerable betterment to the prestige of the Republican Administration. Due diligence and sound administrative judgment would seem to dictate the purchase of future requirements at the lowest price possible. Politically the administration will receive the credit for saving a large segment of the industry.

MEMORANDUM from R. E. McConnell

Prices	1950	1951	1952	1953	Oct. 1953
Canners	16.4	21	17	11	7
Utility Steers	23	28	23	18	10
Utility Cows	19	24	20	13	10
Commercial Steers		31	26	19	13
Commercial Cows	21	28	22	14	13

In 1952 42% of sales were females. 40% were canners and utility animals
In 1953 it seems probable that both these percentages would be higher.

U. S. cattle population	January 1, 1953	94,000,000 head
Producing beef cows	January 1, 1953	22,500,000 head
Heifers 1 - 2 yrs.		6,358,000 head
Beef consumption per capita in 1952		61.2 lb. per yr.
Beef consumption per capita in October 1953		75 lbs.
Average weight of beef carcass in 1952		515 lbs.
Average weight of beef carcass first 9 months 1953		508 lbs.
Animals slaughtered in 1952		18,700,000 head
Calves slaughtered in 1952		9,400,000 head
Animals slaughtered in 1953 (Estimate)		24,000,000 head
Calves slaughtered in 1953		12,000,000 head

October 30, 1953

Dear George:

The President of the American Retail Federation visited my office to leave me some ideas on:

a. Sales taxes
b. Social Security
c. Taft-Hartley

On the first of these questions, I recommended that he see you, and he told me that he had a date with your office early next week.

If you should like to see the memorandum, give my office a ring and we will send it over.

Sincerely,

The Honorable George Humphrey
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

P.S. The subject of Social Security was brought up to discuss the scheduled increase in contribution rates. You will recall that, in my State of the Union speech last winter, I suggested that this increase be deferred; I believe the Congress did not act on that matter, but I assume that we are still in favor of the postponement. Is this correct?

October 27, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Al:

I have your memorandum and its attached clippings.

You were no more disturbed than I about premature and vague talk about the future intention of America to reduce her forces in Europe -- and elsewhere in foreign stations. I am all the more annoyed because, foreseeing the kind of difficulty that has arisen in the event that there was any careless talk, I gave specific orders in the Cabinet that there should be none of this. However, some people have more trouble in controlling their tongues than they do their wives.

As you and I know, the American idea from the very beginning was that we hoped to assist the free world -- especially those parts immediately exposed to the threat of future aggression -- to achieve a reasonable posture of defense. Realizing that this could not be done by any individual nation operating alone, and realizing also that morale was equally important with the volume of available military strength, we undertook several things:

a. To help restore the economic strength of these nations so that they could make a living and produce a proportionate share of the necessary military strength;

b. To assist further by helping to provide necessary military equipment, especially the types and amounts needed for initial or capital investment.

c. Realizing that the provision of this kind of military strength would require some little time, we undertook to strengthen our own garrisons in certain exposed spots. In this way we hoped both to help local morale and to supply the actual minimum forces needed while our allies were building up their own strength;

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-41 Doc #4
By O. Wilson Date 8/30/76

d. We would provide in those areas naval and air bases and a sufficient amount of these types of mobile forces to be of immediate help in emergencies. Moreover, both the troops and these bases were a physical pledge that in time of trouble we would instantly rush reinforcements to the affected areas.

e. To assist in providing means and methods for greater unification -- especially economic and military cooperation for unification -- among our allies.

From the very beginning, some of our troop dispositions were visualized as temporary or emergency measures. I think none of us has ever believed for an instant that the United States could, over the long term (several decades), build a sort of Roman Wall with its own troops and so protect the world. Not only would the ultimate cost be excessive; equally important is the adverse reaction that inevitably springs up in any country where foreign troops are stationed. This applies to American troops probably more than any other, and the reasons are not to be found merely in the deportment of the troops. To the natives, American troops are representatives of the richest and most powerful nation on earth, and consequently remind the native that he is unable to solve all his national problems by himself.

Of course we know the difficulty that arises out of American scale of pay and prerequisites. It is only the wealthy people in any of these foreign nations that have as much money to spend as the American private -- another reason for resentment.

In addition, we have our own political situation at home. Our people would become restive under any idea that we would have to keep our own troops stationed abroad indefinitely.

You and I have long known all of this; and the considerations I have outlined are not dependent upon the advent or effectiveness of "new" weapons. Both you and I thought it proper for us to make certain

[redacted]

that governments understood these facts; we did not deem it necessary to go around the countryside talking publicly about them. In view of the misapprehensions and the apprehensions that have arisen due to some unguarded talk, I suppose that we shall have to counteract what has happened with reasoned and thoughtful statements.

However, in all honesty, we cannot allow anyone to get up and protest that we are going to keep troops in Europe forever.

Love to Grace and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther
Supreme Allied Commander Europe
APO 55, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1953.

Dear Ezra:

Attached is a copy of a memorandum I have just received from a good and highly respected friend of mine named Robert McConnell. The address as given on the letterhead is Hobe Sound, Florida. However, he also has a home at The Plains, Virginia.

I spoke to you briefly this morning about some of his ideas; this memorandum gives them in more detail. I think that at the very least it is worth studying.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1953.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

As I was riding through your town during my visit to Texas more than a week ago, two young girls stepped toward my car and attempted to drop into it a large wooden key, apparently as a symbol of welcome from them. Because of the absence of any advance notice of such intention, and of the suddenness with which the action occurred, a security officer riding in my car threw up his arm and prevented the key from dropping into the car. As a result, the key fell into the street and was run over -- and probably destroyed -- by the succeeding car.

Whether or not it is possible for you to locate and identify those young citizens of your town, I have not the slightest idea. If, however, you could possibly establish their identity, I would be most grateful if you would extend to them this explanation, as well as my grateful acknowledgment of their gesture and my apologies for the outcome of the incident.

The citizens of your city gave me a welcome of such warmth and cordiality that not only shall I long remember the day, but I would regret it if any individual in the entire community had suffered disappointment through this incident, the reason for which possibly could not be understood.

With my grateful thanks and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable J. H. Witten,
Mayor of Pharr,
Pharr,
Texas.

Excerpt from letter to the President dated October 27, 1953.

"... Foster Dulles, Herb Brownell and Bob Murphy made substantial contributions to the Herald Tribune Forum. I must in particular mention the great impression made by Foster Dulles. Despite the mixed political complexion of our audience, his appearance on the platform created very close to unanimous acclaim and approval. His speech content was superb and in the first three or four sentences he had created an atmosphere of interest, assurance and confidence that was really phenomenal. ...

"After working with the members and the bosses of twelve labor unions during six years under the Taft-Hartley Act, I can tell you that I have never had an adverse reaction on the Act from a worker. An occasional grumble from a labor leader seemed of little consequence. I am convinced the labor leaders do not want a new labor law for the benefit of the worker but almost entirely for the purpose of augmenting their control over him. A labor law for labor leaders can, in the end, alienate both workers and farmers.

...

The political pressure from the Zionists in the Israeli-Arab controversy is a minority pressure. My Jewish friends tell me that, except for the Bronx and Brooklyn, the great majority of the nation's Jewish population is anti-Zion. "

Persons
Shanley
Hagerty
Jacobs
Hauck
Ada

October 27, 1953

Dear John:

Thank you for calling to my attention the manuscript of Grenville Clark and L. B. Sohn. It has been well noted, and passed on to the appropriate person. You may remember that a short time ago the Secretary of State commented on the necessity for some revision of the United Nations Charter. Careful study is being given to the whole question, and I know this proposal will be useful to that study group.

Mr. Clark wrote me last summer at some length on the question of world disarmament, and at that time I wrote him as follows:

> "To my mind, you are correct in thinking that, within a comparatively short time, the world must decide which course to take and, hopefully, you are correct in believing that it will choose the second of the choices you cite. However, do you not ignore completely in your discussion the central fact of an almost religious commitment in the Soviet Russian mind to the eventual extinction of our political system and way of life, to be achieved by military means if other methods fail?
>
> "This country has repeatedly offered a sensible proposal which would lead to complete and total disarmament. Every time such an offer has been made, the Russians have flatly refused cooperation. I cannot help feeling that it would be suicidal for the nations of good will to disarm unilaterally on the chance (never better than even) that that act would be the final convincing argument for the Politburo.
>
> "It seems to me that there are innumerable ways for the Russians convincingly to convey to us their <u>will</u> to disarm.

Once their will to disarm has been made evident, all other considerations and problems fall into their proper places for solution."

And, when that day comes, the United Nations should be soundly prepared, through a properly revised Charter, to meet its greatest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Cowles
The Star and Tribune
Minneapolis, Minnesota

October 27, 1953.

Dear Bob:

All day long I have been looking around for fine print on every object on my desk so as to show off my handsome new "aid to the aged." It works splendidly, even though I suspect that when I get as old as you are that I shall have to find some way of getting a more powerful lens inserted in the slide.

Thanks again -- love to Nell -- warm regard to yourself.

As ever,

"D.E."

P.S.: Last evening you noted, of course, that I got a bit wound up. Afterwards I was suspicious that I might have talked too fast and furiously; at least Cliff seized the earliest opportunity to suggest that everybody go home and I go to bed. Thinking it over later, I felt almost embarrassed by the fear that I was merely garrulous, but this morning I was encouraged by my friend Bedell, who called me to give me a compliment on my "stump speech."

Mr. Robert Woodruff,
P. O. Drawer 1734,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Air Mail

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1953.

Dear Frank:

You overwhelm me with knives, chuckars, pheasants, turkeys and chickens. All most delightful; but I feel like Jesse James.

I shall give your letter to Colonel Schulz and he will, of course, meet the plane when it arrives. It strikes me that he better take a half ton truck to the airport rather than an ordinary passenger car.

There is, of course, little to say in response to your application for "the permanent job of keeping you and Mrs. Eisenhower in quail, pheasant and fowl." You've already filled that post and discharged its duties for the next decade! With the birds you propose sending, our deep freeze will be filled for a long, long time. So the only answer is "Thank you very much. You performed your job perfectly."

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Wood,
First National Bank Building,
Wichita Falls,
Texas.

October 27, 1953.

Dear Willis:

I checked in with Secretary Benson immediately after we finished our telephone conversation. I informed him that I was perfectly ready to appear before his visiting group if he thought it desirable and valuable. I further told him that if the group ran into any numbers of the order of two thousand or more, I would insist upon appearing before it very briefly.

The Secretary reported that as of last evening, he still did not expect more than two or three hundred to be in town today. You will recall that you advised me not to go before the group if the number was no larger than this. If there should be a greater influx, I will follow your suggestion.

Secretary Benson told me he was going to give you a ring -- remarking that he placed high value on your opinions. I suppose you and I can agree that this remark alone shows that he has got a good level head on his shoulders!

With all the best, and thanks for calling with your suggestions,

Very sincerely,

The Honorable A. Willis Robertson,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM ON MEETING WITH NORMAN THOMAS, 9:30

Tuesday, October 27, 1953.

Norman Thomas came to my office to voice several objections concerning some contacts with the State Department. His story is about as follows:

I. (a). Last spring he heard a rumor to the effect that the State Department was classifying Socialists practically as Communists; he said that statements had been made to the effect that no Socialist would be employed by the State Department, and any then in the employ of the State Department would be discharged when located.

(b). Mr. Thomas wrote a letter to the State Department about this report.

(c). He received no reply for five weeks, at the end of which period he received a letter from Mr. McLeod.

(d). ,Concerning this reply he had two or three bitter criticisms. I think the first was that a man of his standing should receive an answer signed by the "Security Officer" of the Department. (While this objection was not put in this bald language, this meaning seemed implicit in what he had to say.)

He also said that the Security Officer presumed to establish State Department "policy" as applying to the Civil Service.

Mr. Thomas considered this completely unwarranted and objectionable.

He thought the McLeod letter was vague in many respects, but he was particularly resentful of the implication that the writer of the letter made no real distinction between a Socialist and a Communist.

Finally, the fact that Mr. Thomas had to wait five weeks for an answer brought forth the rather sarcastic observation that, "This administration has obviously made no progress in its announced intention of giving the country a 'business-like' government."

II. Mr. Thomas has been travelling abroad and states that he took occasion to check in with people in our foreign service and other civil positions and to discuss with foreigners many of the things that attracted his attention. With respect to this trip, he states

(1) The morale of our foreign service has never been so low as it was a couple of months back when he was in Europe.

(2) Everyone seems to be upset by the absence of clearly stated criteria for determining who shall stay in the service and who shall be discharged.

(3) Our foreign friends feel that we have been making a ridiculous show of ourselves in giving a splendid example of both futility and stupidity in the way we have been managing our people abroad.

(4) There are far too many individuals in all of our headquarters and offices abroad. The need for discharging or transferring many of these people makes it doubly important, Mr. Thomas thinks, for stating very clearly the rules and regulations under which this is to be accomplished.

Mr. Thomas' recommendations and suggestions were not too definite; but he did believe it necessary that individuals in positions of recognized authority (The President and various Cabinet heads) should state clearly that we will not:

(a) remove any one from Civil Service positions for political reasons, except where these positions are clearly "policy-forming." The definition of a policy-forming position should likewise be clearly stated. (He believes that "policy" positions must be occupied by choices of the administration.)

(b) discriminate against any person in an operational or administrative position because of his belief in some form of

socialized government.

(c). confuse socialism with its constant enemy, communism.

(d). destroy Civil Service.

Mr. Thomas stated that he was appearing in the interests of Civil Service, not of the Socialist Party. He says that, as far as he knows, there are very few so-called Socialists working in government positions. Moreover, the name Socialist covers such a wide range of political thinking and of viewpoint that a so-called rightist-Socialist is as much a middle-of-the-roader as is a liberal-conservative.

October 27, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. C. D. JACKSON

I am always afraid of phrases that may not necessarily mean to the listener what they mean to the speaker or writer. Consequently, I have taken out the "fait accompli" and tried to reduce the idea to simple language:

> "These thoughts are very close to the mind of President Eisenhower. When he heard that I was coming here this evening, he asked me to convey his warmest greetings. I assure you that through all the complicated evolutions that may lie in the future between the Free West and the Soviet Union, he will never forget that between these two lie countries which, in America's eyes, have the same right to free choice of government as do any others in the world."

D.D.E.

(for his speech before Czechoslovak National Council of America, 10/28/53)

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Memorandum of items he brought up in discussion with the President on October 26.

1. Good business forecast as received from the Business Advisory Council at the California meeting.

2. Our new financing - $2 billion dollars for approximately 8 years at 2-3/4 percent.

   By the way, we are borrowing on ninety-day bills today at 1.22 percent - the lowest in thirty-eight months and just half of the rate paid one year ago. This is temporary, I think, but it shows what a swing interest rates have taken.

3. The railroad labor situation.

   I think you wanted to speak to Art Flemming, and maybe one or two others to get themselves thoroughly posted.

4. Filling the vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board, and the Bill for Congress, to be handled by Bill Martin, to reduce the Board from ~~five~~ seven to five.

   We will suggest names for the vacancy promptly after talking with Sherman Adams.

5. The Export-Import Bank to consider our policy with respect to curtailment of long-term loans by it to private individuals for foreign investment in competitive enterprises, except for strategic materials which we need.

   We are going to face a real problem on this as a result of the Capehart Committee of one hundred and their study. It looks to me as though it was being pretty well packed by those who want to use Government money. Unlike the International Bank, the funds of the Export-Import Bank come right out of the Treasury's cash.

6. Appointment of a Consultants Committee composed of retired military men in business.

7. Our biggest problem for decision within the next thirty to sixty days will be the first Eisenhower budget proposal with a choice of either -

   1. An $8 to $9 billion deficit
   2. Tax increase
   3. Or a $5 to $6 billion cut in expenses to reduce the anticipated deficit from $9 billion to $3 or $4 billion, which will about balance us out in cash.

~~SECRET~~

October 26, 1953

SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

Dear Jim:

Thank you very much for your letter of the nineteenth which was chock-full of items of interest. Not the least of these was contained in your short postscript.

Your report gave me my first specific information as to the emphatic protest of your British colleague when we were contemplating the distribution of food in Berlin. Your experience serves to show how very difficult indeed it is to secure agreements between allies on any international project requiring positive, rather than merely negative, action.

Strangely enough, I have had the impression, derived from experiences over the past ten or twelve years, that in specific cases where adverse reaction by some other power to one of our common projects was always a possibility, the United States would normally be on the conservative side, the British on the more adventurous. For example, as far back as 1942, I remember that the United States was far more concerned than was Franco to our African invasion. We urged extreme caution and the immobilizing of reserves to protect against this; the British insisted that Franco would do nothing. Then again, in dealing with Stalin, the Americans always looked upon an agreement as final and something to be carried out. The British, on the other hand, were always ready to repudiate an agreement (and allow the Russians to howl) if they thought that in the meantime circumstances had arisen to justify this. I could go on and on.

In any event, results have proved that you did a very smart and courageous thing -- I should think that your British colleague could now recognize this.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-41, Doc. #5
By J.W. Date 9-1-76

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

Your letter will be held quite Secret; but the next time Foster comes to my office, I shall show it to him to read. No one else will see it.

I do hope that you and your family are well.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Honorable James B. Conant
United States High Commissioner for Germany
Bonn, Germany

~~SECRET~~

MONDAY, October 26, 1953.

7:30 Doctor and assistants for blood samples (large quantities) to try to arrive at diagnosis for arm difficulty.

7:45 Arm baking.

7:45 to 10:00 Correspondence signing with assistant chief clerk and secretaries.

Memorandum to the Attorney General re statement on U.S. vs. Aluminum Company of America. Statement made in brief that even under peacetime conditions, we may experience definite aluminum shortage during next six years. President will consult General Cutler about returning subject to National Security Council agenda. Memorandum also written General Cutler on subject.

Letter from United States High Commissioner for Germany (personal note) regarding history of crucial period of food distribution program for East Germany, and sharp disagreement with the British regarding it. Reply to Dr. Conant expressing admiration for his actions.

The President approved order of Civil Aeronautics Board granting foreign air carrier permit to Cuba Aeropostal, S.A., authorizing it to engage in foreign air transportation of mail and property between the terminal points Havana, Cuba, and Miami, Florida.

The President asked General Smith, by phone, to come to lunch to discuss Canadian speech.

The President took phone call from Senator Willis Robertson. Senator Robertson wanted (1) to urge the President to appear before the farmers who have descended on Washington, comparing them to the bonus marchers of Hoover's day; (2) to talk about situation in Virginia and to urge re-evaluation of refusal to declare some counties disaster areas.

The President thereupon called Secretary Benson. Because of relatively small crowd of farmers (some 300) he is not going to appear before them (a fact recognized and urged by Senator

Robertson who had thought some two or three thousand would be in group). Secretary recited plans for receiving and entertaining group. Secretary promised to get in touch with Senator Robertson re Virginia situation.

Later in day the President wrote Senator Robertson confirming above reactions from Secretary.

President wrote Amon Carter and Sid Richardson in appreciation of their birthday gift - the establishment of "Eisenhower Birthplace Foundation, Inc." - an educational undertaking, and an undertaking having as a secondary purpose establishment of park around Denison birthplace.

10:00 The President saw Mr. Howell Crim, Chief Usher. Mr. Crim told the President he was "spending too much money -- $10,116 for temporary help."

10:30 The President saw the Honorable Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, accompanied by Governor Adams. The President dictated the following on this appointment:

"Mr. Cole came to see me about public housing and slum clearance. He stated he was going to try to get along on about 80 millions in '55. I think the '54 program is about 85 million. Here we have a program that I would rather increase a little bit, so far as authorizations are concerned, even if we did not obligate it all during the year. My idea would be that we may want to do a job in the low cost housing and slum clearance field -- that is the kind of thing that would be very valuable in helping prevent unemployment if any such contingency should appear to be imminent."

Incidentally, George Humphrey, later in the day, agreed that we should support these relatively inexpensive housing programs strongly.

11:00 Honorable Arthur Burns, Economic Adviser, and Gabe Hauge. Gabe says: "The subject of discussion was the question of whether or not the Administration should propose an increase in the minimum wage of 75¢ now provided by law.

The President later said "(George Humphrey agreed) that we should extend minimum wage laws to cover certain groups that are now excluded by law, even if economic conditions do not admit of an immediate raising of the minimum wage law."

11:30 The Secretary of Defense.

Topics of discussion, (probably among others) were:

a. UMT - apparent pre-judging of question by Defense Department officials.

b. Sales of liquor at Armed Forces Installations - Congressional reaction building up particularly against package sales - likely to produce stringent restrictions.

c. The President mentioned to the Secretary (at request of economic advisers) that it would be helpful if the Department of Defense had a shelf of desirable but postponable projects that could be activated quickly in the event of an economic recession.

12:15 Secretary of State. No record.

12:45 Honorable H. Freeman Matthews, American Ambassador Designate to the Netherlands, to pay respects before departing for new post. (President said later he had been memberof his staff when he, the President, was in Gibraltar - neither of them ever dreaming that present situations would come about). Picture later signed for Mr. Matthews. Only known subject of discussion was visit of Foreign Minister Lunz of Netherlands to the President last March.

Lunch: Conference to discuss Ottawa speech. Present: Bedell Smith, Governor Adams, Bryce Harlow and Kevin McCann.

2:15 Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt, of New York, and Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, to invite

President to give address at Vanderbilt University next May or June. President promised nothing, asked Dr. Branscomb to write him informal note. See attached memorandum to Tom Stephens on this appointment. President indicated if desirable to make next year an address in Southeast, and educational platform seemed also desirable, Vanderbilt might be good place. Decision on this to be made later.

2:30 H. E. Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Secretary General of the League of Arab States; General W. Bedell Smith, and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs; The Secretary General is in this country attending the General Assembly of the Un in New York.

Later: The Secretary of the Treasury for one and a half hours. In addition to notes above, the President has asked the Secretary for memorandum on conversation.

Later: Letter written to General Gruenther redefining US position in establishing bases and allocating personnel in Europe and other foreign stations. Copy attached.

Clippings from European papers, sent by General Gruenther, forwarded to Secretary Wilson.

**

7:30 Stag dinner - List attached.

about 5:00 General Persons in President's office. President suggested to Secretary Wilson this morning that he, Wilson, ought to ask General Carroll and Bryce Harlow to come down to the Pentagon and discuss with him the temper and tenor of the Congress with regard to this liquor business. Congressional reaction apparently building up particularly against package sales and likely to produce stringent restrictions. President suggested General Persons might go along when appointment made, and also that General Carroll call Sec. Wilson to ask when he could see them. President signed letter to W. Sterling Cole (prepared by General Persons) about the matter.

More of discussion with General Persons. President spoke about lobbying activities of various Departments, particularly Defense Department, on the Hill, and who actually supports these lobbying activities. President posed problem: how can we really find out what the Departments of all kinds, including independent agencies, press relation people and others, directly and indirectly maintain for purposes of putting out propaganda, and, of course, legitimate information. Said he had head that Defense Department had 75 officials on the Hill. General Persons brought out that some of people in services fight Administration policies on the social front, the cocktail parties. President wondered what elimination of 25% of these people would produce in way of reaction? Both emphasized the 5% of Pentagon people who work themselves to death. Persons suggested asking Mr. Wilson for comprehensive report - said Departments do get lobbying organization to carry load - said there was no control on Secretary of Army, Navy, Air level. Decided to bring matter up verbally at some Cabinet meeting -- President asked Persons to figure out list of questions that he could ask members at such a meeting -- said he would like to have whole problem brought to light, recognizing both the need for competent representation on the hill, for public relations, for the providing of information, but recognizing also that great abuses can and have come about this way.

October 26, 1953.

Dear Amon:

I have had a chance to go through the file given to me by you and Sid, accompanying the charter of the "Eisenhower Birthplace Foundation, Inc."

It strikes me that this is the first time I ever saw the articles of incorporation applying to any organization. I find in it a number of items of interest. Especially I like: "Capital Stock - None; Shares - None; Paid In - None; Franchise Tax - Exempt."

Of course you already know how deeply touched I am by the imagination that you and Amon used in devising a birthday present for me. Nothing could please me more than to have you support any educational undertaking in my name. The fact that part of the purpose is to preserve some record of my contacts, conversations, peregrinations, incidents and accidents over the past years will, I hope, not lessen the value of other and more interesting phases of our current history.

You said that you were going to make a little park around the house where I was born. I don't think you will find that too easy because the place is jammed closely up against the railroad. In any event, my deep thanks -- and may some good for the public come out of your undertaking.

Love to Minnie and the family.

As ever,

Mr. Amon Carter,
P. O. Box 1036,
Fort Worth, Texas.

October 26, 1953.

Dear George:

I cannot tell you how much I enjoyed our talk.

Some of your points I have got imbedded deeply in my mind, particularly that part that deals with defense reserves and defense spending. However, I noted that you carried with you a memorandum of scrawled notes. From them could you dictate an informal and short memorandum of the principal points you made, so that I will not inadvertently overlook any of them?

There is no hurry about this, but if you can find time to do the job -- no matter how roughly -- I would be most appreciative.

As ever,

P.S.: By the way, I enclose a memorandum give to me by Cabot Lodge. He wrote it frankly from the viewpoint of a politician. However, it does give one viewpoint on some of our problems that differs sharply from what might be called the "sane, business-like" idea. Will you please return this after you have read it?

The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

October 26, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL CUTLER

Herewith a memorandum furnished by the Attorney General on the general subject of aluminum supply, together with a statement of the case the government has against Alcoa.

Attached also is a copy of a tentative reply I just made to the Attorney General.

Will you please look into this matter to determine whether the Alcoa statement, to which I refer in my memorandum, was thoroughly considered and digested in reaching the Security Council decision to make no move to support a third round increase.

Please let me know at your earliest convenience.

D.D.E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

October 26, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject: Attorney General's Memorandum signed by Mr. Stanley M. Barnes, October 23rd.

There is a statement made in the above-mentioned memorandum, which you gave me for study, that I believe was not considered at the time the Security Council decided to avoid supporting a "third round increase in the United States." This statement is found in the quotation from the Alcoa brief to the effect that, even under peacetime conditions, we are likely to experience a definite aluminum shortage during the next six years.

This may indicate a reason for returning the subject to the Security Council Agenda, to determine whether this eventuality has been carefully considered. I shall consult Mr. Cutler about the matter.

While I do not know the status of your case against Alcoa, I think you should make no more moves until you get a message either from Mr. Cutler or from me.

D.D.E.

cc: Gen. Cutler

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington

October 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: U. S. v. Aluminum Company of America

One of the principal reasons we filed a petition for more complete relief under the judgment obtained on July 6, 1950, was that Judge Knox at that time had criticized a long-term contract for the sale by Alcan to Alcoa of 300,000,000 pounds of aliminum in three years and that the industry was now faced with an accomplished contract, accepted by Alcoa on May 13, 1953, calling for the delivery of 1,200,000,000 pounds of aliminum over the six-year period 1953 to 1958. The Court said:

> Reynolds and Kaiser are infants whose successful development in these formative years depends upon their ever-increasing ability to encroach upon Alcoa's long established position. This means they must be free to capitalize on such vicissitudes as may beset Alcoa, whether from strikes, droughts, or similar happenings not infrequent in this industry. If, upon such occasions, Alcoa exercises its power to secure metal from Limited, and, thus supply and preserve its customers, the prospects of Reynolds and Kaiser can be obscured, if not wholly dissipated.

One of the bases for Judge Knox' decision was that the relationship between Alcan and Alcoa was so close that Alcoa could stifle any competition in the United States. In this regard Judge Knox said:

> . . . Remedial action is justified even though defendant retains no vestige of power, or intent, to obtain monopoly, where a relationship exists between defendant and any one or more of its

> competitors which materially inhibits free competition. Thus, any agreement . . . which in any way retards the restoriation of competitive conditions to this market must be carefully scrutinized by this Court, and, if its effects be found to prejudice the public interest, undone.

The Division has frequently referred to Alcoa as the chosen instrument of the Canadian company to channel into the United States almost 60 per cent of all aluminum produced in Canada that is to come into the United States, and that such a situation tends to retard the restoration of competitive conditions in the United States consistent with the antitrust laws.

One of the remarkable features of the litigation at this time is the shortage of aluminum in the United States. I pointed out to the President and the National Security Council that there were 17,000 independent fabricators in the United States who are still crying for aluminum and paying 1-1/2¢ per pound more for a European aluminum than the going American rate, simply because of the small supply here. Both Kaiser and Reynolds largely manufacture for themselves alone. It is only the Alcoa-Alcan metal that can be spared to the small businessman. This is not just talk. The answer of Alcoa to our petition states as follows:

> Alcoa has made thorough studies of the probable market requirements in the United States for the years 1953-1958 and is of the considered opinion (on which it is willing to risk its capital) that its own capacity production as now projected for that period, combined with its proposed purchases from Import, will leave it short of aluminum, in each of the years in question, with which to supply as much of its considered estimate of the United States market in those years as it supplied in 1952. This estimate is not based upon the assumption of war, and it recognizes the possibility of general business depressions but assumes that such valleys and corresponding peaks of demand will average out in a demand in excess of the aluminum available to Alcoa. In view of such contined shortage, the greatest single need in the development of the United States aluminum market is a reservoir of aluminum, uncommitted to existing uses and demands, available to supply the markets which will be created by new uses and increased demands as they develop.

Briefly stated, we believe that the shortage of aluminum should at least be met by a third round increase within the United States and not by a contract channeling such aluminum entirely through Alcoa, by reason of a contract (a) which can be voided by the Canadian company if it desires again to furnish the United Kingdom with the majority of its needs, (b) which would give Alcoa a greater competitive advantage from a relative standpoint.

the foregoing all relates to our antitrust litigation and only indirectly relates to the subject matter of the National Security Council discussion, namely, "from a defense standpoint, can the United States depend upon Canadian aluminum in any and all events."

/s/ SNB
STANLEY N. BARNES
Assistant Attorney General

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 24, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I think that the men who got together to submit the attached report should be complimented on taking hold of this thorny subject and giving us their opinions on it. I would like to see them encouraged to continue their study of the matter; in this way we shall certainly get more valid reports than we would otherwise.

At any point where we think they have gone a bit astray, we should give them the benefit of our own thinking.

I do believe that they treat the term "psychological warfare" in too narrow a fashion. After all, psychological warfare can be anything from the singing of a beautiful hymn up to the most extraordinary kind of physical sabotage.

I agree with their report that during this period our work should be carefully thought out and should be in concert with the ideas of our allies. On the other hand, I agree with C. D. Jackson that we must have a very definite American objective and know exactly what it is. There may come a time when it will be very important for us that we make no mistake on this point.

Finally, I must remark that it seems strange to me that here at home and abroad prominent officials of our government have completely diverse opinions as to what happened in East Berlin and East Germany. It would seem that we could at least have the same understanding of the facts. The attached document and C. D. Jackson's memorandum show that this is not so.

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652 SEC 11
Authority STATE DEPT LTR
Date 11/18/75
By DJH, NARS Date 12/1/75

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 24, 1953.

Dear Walter:

Since you appeared to be the spokesman of the group that came to my office the other day to present the petition against admission of Communist China to the United Nations, I am writing to make a record of my receipt of the petition.

After your visit, I spoke to the Secretary of State and learned that he is already in possession of a copy of the same document.

As I indicated to your group, existing international facts, in my view, preclude the seating of the Chinese Communist regime to represent China in the UN.

We have every reason to fear that the Chinese Communist regime in fact now seeks representation in the UN in order to promote the objectives of international Communism by creating dissension among the nations of the world, rather than to become a partner in seeking just and peaceful solutions for the world's problems.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Walter Judd,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM

October 24, 1953.

Ernest Weir came in to see me this morning. He stated that in his opinion Pennsylvania would be lost to the Republicans unless (a) I should demand that the four leaders (the two U. S. Senators, Mason Owlett and Governor Fine) all agree on a compromise candidate for Governor and support that candidate without reservation; (b) that I do this in person and fairly promptly. Mr. Weir states that Len Hall will be helpless in making these warring factions come together at all, but he believes that the three other than Senator Duff, would be rather amenable to such a suggestion -- but that Senator Duff will never get into this kind of arrangement unless I make it a personal request.

The man that Ernest Weir puts forward as a possible compromise candidate is Dick Simpson, currently a Congressman from Pennsylvania.

He said that in his opinion Len Hall should arrange for a meeting in Washington of the four men above mentioned, and that then Len Hall should bring them into my office so that I could express this conviction and this desire.

* * * * * * * * * *

Ernest Weir looks on the foreign situation much as I do. He believes that we must develop some kind of a workable arrangement in the world for reducing tension or we are lost. Moreover, and vitally important, he believes that mutually profitable trade must be the basis of mutual cooperation in the world. He is working rather actively in promoting these ideas, and I have advised him to coordinate with the State Department in order that his efforts will not only follow the basic lines I had advocated by the Administration, but will take into consideration the tactical situation that so often dictates the timing of these efforts.

* * * * * * * * * *

Finally, Ernest Weir commented at some length on the lack of competent leaders (I think he really meant popular leaders) among the several

segments of the Republican Party. He thought that our National Committee and its Chairman were not making themselves sufficiently felt in public. He thinks this criticism applies equally to the Senate and to the House of Representatives.

By implication he left me with the idea that, in his opinion, I must personally do more to urge Republican support of a middle of the road philosophy. While he did not mention any names, he did more or less deprecate the idea that anyone else or any group of others were in sight to take over this job.

He admitted that it was a rather sorry state of affairs if this entire load had to be carried by the President, but said "there it is."

dde/acw

DDE Diary October 1953 (3)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles 76-42 JWC - 5/12/77	10/23/53	A
2. Letter	DDE to Edward Bermingham RR 78-24 — 10/6/78-DJH	10/23/53	C
3. Letter	DDE to John S.D. Eisenhower (2 pgs)	10/23/53	C
4. Memorandum	DDE to Schulz Opinion Re-Rev, RL, 4/18/84	10/20/53	C
5. Memorandum	H.C. Lodge, Jr. to DDE 2/24/76 — RWM for GNC	10/15/53	C*
6. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles 76-42 9/13/76-JWC	10/22/53	A
7. Memorandum	DDE to Robert Cutler 76-63, #11 ARK - 4/15/77	10/21/53	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

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October 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. G. HAUGE

Mrs. Whitman has told me of your call, and reminded me that, when the matter was brought up by Curtis Benjamin, you wrote me a memorandum regarding the possibility of publication of campaign speeches. The purport of his letter, as I now see it, was that McGraw Hill would like to compile and publish some of the speeches I have made in recent years. At that time, if my memory serves me correctly, we rather evaded the proposition, deciding to let the matter ride for a while and to determine, later, the desirability of such a move.

Some time before Emmet Hughes left, he came to me pushing this general idea and expressed his belief that it should be done. I -- at that time -- was guilty of failure to examine the record and made the possibly unwarranted assumption that he was talking about the same proposition that had been advanced last May. I merely told him that I would be guided by what the staff thought about the matter after a full examination of appropriate speeches, and thought no more about it. A bit later he began to talk to me about Ken McCormick of Doubleday and, since Doubleday and Company were the publishers of the book I wrote some years ago, this seemed perfectly natural to me.

As a consequence of all this, it now appears that I may have put myself and some of my staff in an embarrassing position, because of my tacit acceptance of the proposal that Doubleday might do the job -- if done at all.

Under the circumstances, I wonder whether it might be better again to duck the whole thing. As you know, I have always been doubtful of the value of such a volume, published at this time. In some future year -- strictly for historical purposes -- there might be some virtue in such a venture, but the objective is not particularly plain to me at this moment.

Incidentally, I am not certain as to the identity of the staff members with whom Emmet consulted, but it was my impression that he was bringing to me a staff opinion, not merely his own. In this, of course, I could be mistaken.

After you have thought over the whole matter, I should like to have your comments.

D.D.E.

October 23, 1953.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I have just read the cable from General Hull, together with your covering memorandum.

Your memorandum does not indicate that the Vice President had a thorough briefing on our attitude with respect to future actions in Korea; he should be carefully warned to leave no doubt in President Rhee's mind on certain basic questions, should they come up for discussion.

I realize that our defense staffs are now studying the question as to what we should do in a military way in the event that President Rhee should initiate unilateral action to resume hostilities in Korea. I understand, however, that there is no difference of opinion as to our determination not to be involved if he should take any such extraordinary and foolish action.

In general, I agree with the recommendations contained in paragraph eight of General Hull's cable. If there is any question about the matter, I think you and I should have a talk about it soon. If you do not think such a talk is necessary, I hope you will take prompt steps to see that Vice President Nixon is briefed along these lines.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 Sect. 11
Authority NLE 76-42 No. 6
By J.W. NLE Date 5-13-77

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 23, 1953

Dear Ed:

As you know, any vacation arrangements I can make this winter will naturally revolve around whatever possibilities the children may have for a day or two vacation at the same time. I have written to John, giving him a full explanation of our own hopes and hazy plans, as well as the details of your generous and cordial invitation.

My own opportunities for getting away are not frequent and, of course, we have seen far too little of our children and grandchildren. So their preferences will mean a lot to us.

Both Barbie and John like to play golf; consequently, it is possible that if John can get away for a long week end he would prefer to go to Augusta (where we have a new house, you know) than to go shooting and fishing. So far as I know, he has never taken part in either of these sports and may feel a little embarrassed in attempting to do so until he has had some chance of familiarizing himself with their essentials.

As soon as I hear from him, I'll try to give you some inkling of what we may find possible to do.

Two days ago, I made my first attempt to play golf in over a month. While my arm was sore at the end of the day, I don't think it was much worse than if I had not used it. I am encouraged to try again one of these days.

You and Kay have been extremely kind, and I am sure that I don't have to repeat to you how deeply appreciative we are -- all of us.

I was glad to have copies of your exchange of letters with Len Hall. It seems to me evident that we need a little fire -- in fact, a whole bunch of fires -- put under the organization throughout the country.

Love to Kay and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Edward J. Bermingham
The Drake Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

October 23, 1953.

Dear John:

You will recall that when you were here I mentioned an invitation I have from Ed Bermingham to come to his plantation in Alabama and spend a short vacation, sometime this fall. It is a lovely place, with bird shooting and fishing as the principal sports and, of course, normally a delightful climate. When I talked to Ed, I told him that if we got any vacation periods, our hope would be to spend them with you and the youngsters -- consequently our vacation plans in the south would revolve around what you found it possible and desirable to do.

While you indicated some interest in the Bermingham invitation when I spoke to you about it, you must understand two things: (a) there is no golf at the Bermingham plantation; (b) the new house in Augusta is capable of putting us all up for the time we would spend there.

Of course I realize that you may not be able to take any leave at all this fall, even long weekends, for the reason that you may have used up your leave before you actually went back to duty, but as soon as you get a chance to write to me I would like to know your thinking on the whole matter.

Mamie and I are well and soon to be buried rather deeply in a terrifying social schedule. In this job it is not the work that kills you off, it is the incidentals --

including the incidental of serving as a crying towel for everyone in the country who has a grievance of any kind. In our country all grievances these days are directed against the government.

Love to Barbie and the children from both of us.

As ever,

Major John S. D. Eisenhower,
302 Austin Loop,
Fort Benning,
Georgia.

P.S.: If you should have a chance for any skeet shooting at Benning and would like to indulge in the sport occasionally, I would be glad to send you a shot gun and finance a reasonable number of shells. I am sure that from some good non-commissioned officer or from some friend you could get all the instruction you need.

The same applies to practice with a casting rod. I could send you a good rod, reel and all you have to do is to go out in the back yard and practice with a dummy plug.

P.S. II - I am attaching a copy of a letter I have just written Ed Bermingham.

October 22, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Subject: Procedure to be followed on the arrival of a visiting head of state.

I must say that I experienced a sense of irritation at the attempt of the Greek Ambassador to tell us what should be American deportment and custom upon the arrival here of the King and Queen. This, I think, was particularly bad taste on his part in view of the fact that the visit was initiated by Greek action; we issued the invitation on receipt of hints from the Greek government that the Greek monarch wanted to make such a visit.

To my mind the place for the head of the American government to receive a visiting head of a state is the White House. This is both his home and his headquarters, and if he should be expected to go anywhere else it would necessarily be to whatever place the visitor might touch our soil -- that is, Miami, New York, San Francisco, or elsewhere. When put in this light, of course, the whole thing is ridiculous.

I assume that the King and Queen have already left Athens, and it is probably not feasible to inform them in advance of the custom I follow. However, I do think it would be a wise precaution for us to inform any prospective visitor in the future as to the procedures established and which we must now necessarily follow because of the precedent created with the President of Panama and the President of Mexico.

Beyond this, if the Department can do so discreetly, I would hope that it would let the Governor General of Canada know that I would personally prefer that he not meet me at any airfield or railway station. I think it entirely possible that he pursues the same custom I do; but in any event, I should much prefer to be escorted to his house and meet him there.

D.D.E.

P.S. Do you agree with the above?

October 20, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL SCHULZ

Herewith a copy of a note to Jack Solomon. The tenor of his letter implies that he is getting ready an entire beef for me; this gets into a very difficult precedent. Can you tactfully get over to him that while I would be delighted to have samples of this kind of beef, it is a little embarrassing if the presents arriving are too large in volume and in value. I think you can do this without hurting his feelings. Incidentally, if he asks you about any particular things that we like, you might tell him that Mrs. Eisenhower is always fond of sweetbreads and liver. As you know, I just like beef!

Attached also is a copy of a note to Mr. Frank Woods. Could you follow it up with a request that if he does send the chickens and chukars to the White House he address them to you? Also, can you -- again tactfully -- suggest that he send them fresh, not frozen, as they would probably thaw out on the trip and be no good when they arrived. You could say that if he will let you know when they are on the way, you will look out for them, and would be sure to get them quickly into the deep freeze.

D.D.E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1953.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I quite agree with your memorandum of October 21st, subject "Withdrawal of U. S. Troops from Europe." I assume that it refers to the press accounts of a recent statement by Secretary Wilson. I have already mentioned this matter to him, and I must say in justice to his position that I think the press put an unfair emphasis on what he had to say.

Nevertheless, I pointed out to him that an NSC decision had been made to refer all statements and investigations on this subject to the Secretary of State. I suggested that should he be asked such questions in the future, he should say something about as follows: "Troops stationed outside the United States are always there in support of United States foreign policy. Please take such questions up with the Secretary of State."

I am sending your memorandum, together with a copy of my comments, to the Secretary of Defense for his information. In my opinion nothing else need be done.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-42, No. 7
By ARK NLE DATE 9/14/76

D. D. E.

not used

cc Secretary of Defense

October 22, 1953.

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-42, No. 7
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D. D. E.

cc Secretary of Defense

October 22, 1953.

Dear Bill:

You are one individual whom I am inviting for a second time to one of my stag dinners -- in fact, I am contemplating a later dinner where I may again ask for your presence. For this there are a number of reasons. The principal one is that your impressions and opinions on matters of general interest are always of such value to me that I feel a distinct confidence when you are present on such occasions in order to help analyze what might be called the "group thinking."

Another subject: Ever since I noted that you had acquired Roscoe Drummond as one of your staff members, I have been meaning to tell you how much I applaud your action. As you have long known, I rank him at the top of the list of "name" newspaper writers. In particular, his standards have always seemed to me to be impeccable. He never seems to pull a punch, but he certainly disdains distortion.

I earnestly request that you give Roscoe himself <u>not the faintest inkling</u> of what I have just written. I am certain that he knows of my high respect and liking for him; moreover, I know it would never occur to him to believe that I would speak of any active writer in complimentary terms in the hope of influencing him favorably toward me in the future. (I hope that both you and he know that no writer who could be so influenced could ever have my admiration.) In spite of this confidence, the fact remains that I <u>am</u> a public figure and at times deserve direct and even caustic criticism. For this reason I ask you to keep these opinions

a secret until January 21, 1957. Then you may, if you so desire, show this to Roscoe Drummond.

Having said all this, again let me say I think it was a wonderful thing for you to get hold of such a man.

Give my best to Helen and the two Reid boys -- also remember me kindly to Wilma and to Madge.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. William E. Robinson,
The New York Herald Tribune,
230 West 41st Street,
New York, New York.

October 20, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Herb:

Will you please study the enclosed and give me your reaction. Obviously, it is not something for circulation but, when you return it, I shall have Governor Adams study it.

You may give me your comments either by an informal memorandum or by dropping in to see me.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Herbert Brownell
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Encl:
Hon. H.C. Lodge pers. & Conf.
memo to Pres., 10/15/53.

United States Representative
to the United Nations
October 15, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: H. C. Lodge, Jr.

While the outcome in the Wisconsin congressional election gives no cause for alarm or depression, it does contain useful lessons for the future, which I submit herewith, without having had the opportunity to go into all of the details. It is obvious that a small vote was cast, which naturally gives the politically-minded voter a larger voice than would otherwise be the case. But the following lessons can be derived:

1. Inflation is still popular. So is tax reduction. But inflation is popular with more people than tax reduction is. The farmer likes it; and the city man likes it because even though he knows the dollar is worth less he believes (and probably rightly) that he has more dollars than he used to have. The farmer wants a low cost of living; industry wants high profits; and the well-to-do want tax reduction.

2. These attitudes present an insoluble problem if looked at literally and in non-political terms. If looked at in this way it is easy to draw the conclusion that the President has an impossible job and that he cannot maintain his popularity because of these economic factors. Yet this conclusion is fallacious.

3. The President can maintain his popularity, but to do so he must seek to dominate public opinion. This is not a hard thing to do. The President as the head of the federal government has constant access to a rapidly developing flow of vitally important news on which he can comment as it is released. In addition, he is in an unrivaled position to make news by the creative proposals that he makes. It is not difficult to control the items of news as they develop, to work them up carefully, to state them dramatically -- to have something cooking all the time.

4. While these announcements can be made at White House press conferences or in speeches, I strongly recommend that television be used as it has never yet been used since the return from Europe in June of '52. While the President always makes friends for himself

wherever he goes, and the trips to various parts of the country tend to enhance his popularity, (although the photograph with State Senator Farley at Atlantic City is not in that category), they are in many ways not worth the effort. I cannot get rid of the idea that with better lighting and better make-up an entirely different type of television performance could be put on and that it would take me ten minutes to work it out. Eisenhower must be the first great television President just as Roosevelt was the first great radio President. This has not happened yet.

5. The present picture is that of a fine man and a modest man and a good man sitting in the background modestly allowing others in his Party to hold the limelight and do the work. This may be sound administration, but it is not good politics. The people voted for Eisenhower. They did not vote for any of these other individuals, no matter how able they may be. And they did not vote Republican, as such.

6. As far as actual governmental policy is concerned, as distinguished from political appearances, the Wisconsin election indicates that it is out of the question suddenly to cut off the American people from the diet of inflation which the Democrats have been giving them for 20 years. If we have a gradual trend away from inflation, that is all that the public will stand.

7. If it is decided to move somewhat more gradually away from inflation, the decision should be made immediately and not make the Hoover mistake of making the right decision too late to be of any use and in such a way as to appear like a desperate last resort.

8. It is quite possible that the Republicans will lose control of Congress, although it is not inevitable and could be prevented if modern Republicans are nominated in the districts. Democratic control of the House and Senate as a result of the 1954 Congressional elections need have no effect whatever on the President's popularity, provided he goes ahead and runs his own show, does not allow himself to be used to bolster a lot of shop-worn Republicans, and doesn't get his own prestige deeply involved in a Republican victory. This was the mistake Wilson made in 1918. With this experience staring one in the face, it would be the utmost folly to repeat this mistake.

9. If Republican control of Congress can be assured without sacrifice of the Eisenhower popularity, well and good. If Republican control of Congress can only be assured by sacrificing some of the Eisenhower popularity, then it is better to lose Republican control of Congress. The basic asset is the Eisenhower popularity. With it all good things are possible. Without it public office becomes a mere bauble and the whole executive branch becomes as powerless to do good or to resist harm as Truman and Acheson and the rest of them were in the preceding Administration.

10. While it is desirable in the interests of orderly party government for the executive and legislative branches to be organized by the same party, yet it is true that we have not got responsible parliamentary government in the United States, but a very clear separation of powers of which the public is well aware and an infringement of which it is very quick to resent. Moreover, the idea that Republican politicians are much slower than Democratic politicians to knife the President if he becomes unpopular is a mere figment of the imagination.

11. It is still true that the people elected Eisenhower and not the Republican Party. Eisenhower can maintain his popularity by just being Eisenhower in an increasingly large measure. His publicity is always good. It is his duty to the country to do so and not to allow any political "old men of the sea" to crush him to the ground.

/s/ H. C. LODGE, JR.

COPY

October 20, 1953

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/s/ H. C. LODGE, JR.

COPY

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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In reply refer to
MID

November 6, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. STEPHENS, THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Falcón Dam Dedication

Probably concluding the series of memoranda concerning the subject, I attach for your information and files a copy of a letter of October 24, 1953 to an officer of the Department from Mr. Louis F. Blanchard, the American Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, and the United States official interpreter at the dedication ceremonies. This letter was prepared at the Department's request and represents its record of the conferences between President Eisenhower and President Ruiz Cortines.

John F. Simmons
Chief of Protocol

Attachment:

From American Consul
at Tijuana, October 24,
1953.

COPY COPY

~~RESTRICTED~~

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
Tijuana, B.C., Mexico, October 24, 1953.
(P. O. Box 87, San Ysidro, Calif.)

Air Mail
Official-Informal

Dear Mr. Belton:

Believing the Department will wish to have a record of what was said to President Eisenhower by the Mexican President at the dedication of Falcon Dam I am setting down here my account of their conversation, assembled from notes which I made immediately following the ceremonies on October 19. I would have liked to get this to you sooner, but am sure you will understand that the 1500 mile drive back to my post did not lend itself to the simultaneous preparation of a report. It is being written immediately on my arrival in Tijuana.

The character of the meeting between the two Presidents was established almost immediately following their first handclasp. Having stood formally at attention during the playing of the National Anthems before the entrance to the Municipal Palace at Nuevo Guerrero, each flanked by members of their official parties and facing each other across an intervening ten feet, they then advanced to where the initial greetings were exchanged and introductions made. The press of photographers around the group was terrific, almost comical, speaking eloquently of the failure of the Mexicans' efforts to hold them in discipline. This was borne out when immediately thereafter the horde of reporters and photographers followed the Presidents into the Palace and continued importuning them for special poses. President Eisenhower was frankly amused by these antics, and said as much to his host. The latter mused upon the strange ways of Fate, which decreed that two Presidents should be the guardians of Liberty for their people, but nonetheless should themselves be subject to the tyranny of the Press. This was no sooner said than the two Chief Executives were asked to change positions for another photograph in more favorable light. By this time both had glasses in their hands from the refreshment table, so that the resultant newspaper

picture

William Belton, Esquire
Officer in Charge,
Mexican Affairs (ARA),
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

~~RESTRICTED~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 10501, NOV. 6, 1953
NLE BY _____ DATE _____

picture carried an air of conviviality belied only by the fact that the glasses contained simple mineral water, President Eisenhower having firmly declined a Scotch highball. There was occasion later, on Ruiz Cortinez' arrival at Falcon Village and at the luncheon when the toasts were said, for them to continue remarking on the Fourth Estate. Here the press photographers began by maintaining commendable restraint while honors were being rendered, but eventually ended up by literally swarming over chairs and tables, notably the Congressional table, in their attempts to reach a position of advantage. The American President remarked that the afternoon's experience was more harrowing than that of the morning. The rejoinder was one of Mr. Ruiz Cortinez' several attempts to bring the conversation around to military matters. He compared the afternoon's wave of photographers, not to a platoon, or a brigade, or a division, but to an entire Army of reporters.

The Mexican President obviously had briefed himself well on the personal characteristics of our President. Early in the proceedings at Nuevo Guerrero he found opportunity to let Mr. Eisenhower know that he appreciated the latter's ability to understand written Spanish, regretting at the same time his own shortcomings in the matter of English. Quite disarmingly he said that he proposed to make up somewhat for his deficiency by reciting a brief English lesson for our President in the following words which he pronounced clearly and well in English: "I am very glad you are here." President Eisenhower after acknowledging the compliment proceeded to demonstrate his understanding of Spanish by accurately and rapidly translating to English the first page of the day's Mexican program which he had in his hand. This elicited the Mexican President's admiration, and the suggestion that it be considered, in reciprocity, President Eisenhower's recital of a Spanish lesson for him. The inner part of the program contained certain purely Mexican words which puzzled him. Ruiz Cortinez undertook to explain that while the word "Mariachi" meant a small group of string musicians, the word was neither Spanish nor Mexican, having been distorted by the people during the French occupation when wealthy families celebrated weddings and similar occurrences with music and merrymaking. The French in referring to those events would say "Le Mariage", and the Mexicans would repeat as best they could "Mariachi", meaning only the musicians. He declared that he admired the Americans' willingness to accept and adapt foreign words and phrases whenever it suited their convenience, praising the

practical

practical sense and lack of national prejudices which made this possible. Particularly he contrasted this freedom from prejudice, a factor which he considered explanatory of much of the greatness of the American people, with the narrow mindedness of the Spaniard, for example, for whom nothing is right unless it is sanctioned by the Royal Academy. Our President successfully diverted attention from the Spaniards by admitting that we were indeed quick to borrow foreign words, attributing this to the mixture of races of which the United States is composed, and recounting how he had once replied, when asked if he understood German, that he knew only one German word: "Eisenhower". As a commentary on the reliability of the Press, an API reporter in giving an account of the meeting in a Nuevo Laredo newspaper wrote that at this point he had been able to overhear one Chief Executive say that he was always profoundly moved when the public acclaimed him, the other having replied that he knew exactly what was meant, for he had felt the same elation on hearing shouts of "Eisenhower" from the multitude at stops along his campaign route! This report may well have been inspired in a shout identifiable as that of a Mexican when the President was traversing the streets of Nuevo Guerrero en route to the meeting place. Clearly above the din of applause and the "Vivas" of the crowd, it said: "I Like Ike".

I have said before that Sr. Ruiz Cortinez made several attempts to steer the conversation into military channels. Even the toast with which he answered our President at the luncheon contained references to the General's prominent part in World War II, creating the impression that he regarded our General as an admirable military figure who had saved a free people, including himself, from a powerful enemy. The closest President Eisenhower came to engaging in conversation of a military nature was when, in the private talk in the Headquarters Building, he recalled a Napoleonic anecdote. However, when Ruiz Cortinez, believing that at last he had made contact with the Soldier, recalled the story of the Marshall's Baton and remarked that Napoleon had been a great military genius, Mr. Eisenhower agreed, but pointed out that the Little Colonel's accomplishments had occurred in spite of rather than by virtue of any appreciable military training on Napoleon's part.

At the first opportunity after the beginning of the Mexican portion of the program at Nuevo Guerrero, President Ruiz Cortinez mentioned his intention later in the day to deliver a letter written by his wife to Mrs. Eisenhower, to be conveyed

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by the President's hand. Apart from that letter, he said, he wished to present to the President and his lady his own and his wife's regrets that the meeting of the two ladies could not have taken place on this occasion, for circumstances at the dam site were not appropriate for such a meeting. Our President expressed similar regrets on Mrs. Eisenhower's behalf, and both men ventured the hope that their ladies would have an early opportunity to meet later. Toward the conclusion of Ruiz Cortinez' visit at Falcon Village three wrapped parcels were brought into the Headquarters Building, two of them identified as "rebozos" (shawls) in Mrs. Eisenhower's favorite color, pink, which Mrs. Ruiz Cortinez sent with her compliments to the American first lady along with the letter mentioned earlier. The third parcel, a bulky one, was deprecatingly mentioned as something for the house. These gifts, the President of Mexico graciously said, were offered in token of the friendship which he hoped had been established that day between them. Needless to say, President Eisenhower as graciously assured Mr. Ruiz Cortinez of the fulfillment of the hope; and of his pleasure in conveying the gifts to his wife.

Similar occasion was taken by President Eisenhower to convey Secretary Dulles' regret over his absence from the Dam rites, with suitable explanations of the reason which had suddenly taken him to London. At my suggestion he turned to Foreign Minister Padilla Nervo giving him the same message, adding that he was particularly interested in providing assurances of his desire that any problem which might arise between the two countries could with all liberty be taken up personally by Sr. Padilla Nervo with Mr. Dulles. Returning again to the Mexican President, Mr. Eisenhower informed him of what he had just said and, with an air of much friendliness, concluded by offering to discuss with Sr. Ruiz Cortinez personally any matter which the latter should ever regard as requiring their intervention. These expressions were generously appreciated and reciprocated, the Mexican President having appended his conviction that each would meet the other half way on any matter which might arise.

The guest of honor during luncheon mentioned his knowledge of the General's reputation both as a gourmet and as a chef. His host nicely accepted the compliment, though disclaiming credit for his skill as cook, explaining that what success he had met with was due more to the enjoyment he derived from cooking than from his knowledge of the art. Continuing, he said that he had two specialties: broiled steak, which he prepared by placing the meat directly on the coals rather than over them; and potato salad, of the type they were then having

at the

at the luncheon. The President frankly criticized this salad, asserting that he could have prepared it much better himself. It was interesting to note the Mexican President's pleasure over Mr. Eisenhower's expansiveness on this theme, and to see it grow as he continued to relate how on fishing trips with friends he was always chosen to be the cook, which he interpreted to be undeniable evidence of his abilities.

Don Adolfo ventured to say that he hoped the President henceforth would visit Falcon Dam on his fishing expeditions, remarking that he had already seen two fishing boats on the lake; and that having traveled as far as Falcon, he would not stop there but go on into the interior of Mexico and as far as the Capital, where he would always be welcomed as a friend. Mr. Eisenhower confined his rejoinder to the assumption that there would be fish in the reservoir, although the thought had not occurred to him before. I then informed the President of Treaty plans for the establishment of a small-game refuge and for the stocking of the reservoir with fish. Later, in the conversation held at the Headquarters Building when presenting his gifts, President Ruiz Cortinez had fresh opportunity to suggest that Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower might visit Mexico City in the near future. Our President said that such a visit in the foreseeable future appeared most unlikely, mentioning his forthcoming Canadian visit as well as other urgent affairs as obstacles to consideration of any travel to Mexico. As an example of the tightness of his schedule he cited plans to return to Washington immediately following the dedication of the Dam in order to keep appointments beginning at 8 o'clock the following morning. Asked whether he had any intention of visiting the United States the Mexican President's answer was that heretofore annual visits to New York had been the rule but that the Presidency now would effectively interrupt past practices, a circumstance he very much regretted.

Referring to his recent trip to Kansas, the President told Sr. Ruiz Cortinez that he had found a discouraging situation there, explaining that there is presently a surplus of about three million head of cattle in the United States, creating a regrettable condition which has been aggravated by the prolonged drought and consequent lack of feed. Passing over Ruiz Cortinez' remark that the construction of dams such as Falcon would provide a solution in time, the General continued saying that there were other surpluses in our country, such as grains, eggs, milk, and other preserved foods, all Government-owned and worth four hundred million dollars, which are stored in our warehouses. Half an hour later, when they were conversing

in the

in the Headquarters Building the Mexican President recalled this statement and, announcing that he intended it as a joke, pointed out figuratively that any such surpluses which spilled over the dam into Mexico would be welcomed. As if to ward off any possible misinterpretation, however, he repeated that he was not speaking seriously; going on to tell how problems of demography and food shortages in Mexico were vexing him. The increasing concentration of population in the Central Plateau, he said, had caused his Government to look to the development of Mexico's ten thousand miles of littoral in the hope of encouraging the movement there of his country's dense central population. This, he explained, was being done in the light of the axiom that people congregated wherever there is food, and on the theory that if food is made available along the littorals, this would result in the desired migration. A major obstacle he added, was the lack of communications, for the establishment of which he intimated that American loans would be required, as had already occurred for the construction of the dams and other public works.

President Eisenhower declared that while he was of course interested in the matter of United States aid to other nations through the Export-Import Bank and realized that in the case of certain European countries under present conditions no other form of assistance than by direct aid was practicable, it had long been his conviction that the most beneficial, lasting results would be obtained only through the encouragement of private foreign capital, meaning not the kind of absentee capital which withdrew its returns from a foreign country, but the kind which, having been invested abroad, remained there and contributed substantially to the development which was sought.

Falcon Dam itself afforded negligible material for conversation. Only our President showed interest in it as a subject for discussion, and this indirectly. Having been informed that about half a million acres of Mexican lands would be brought into cultivation he inquired what crops the Mexican farmers would raise on those lands. Ruiz Cortinez replied that the farmers undoubtedly would want to raise cotton, but that his Government now is making a study to determine what products were most suitable, the results to be made known to the growers not as a mandate but in the form of recommendations. Mr. Eisenhower later commented on this to members of his group, deeming it significant.

Since

Since Ruiz Cortinez was unable to answer the President's second question, regarding the number of dams now constructed between Falcon and Brownsville, the former asked the Minister of Hydraulic Resources to provide this information. An involved explanation then ensued by Minister Eduardo Chavez, having to do with proposed dams upstream from Falcon and other matters alien to the question. Eventually, the Mexican President stopped the dissertation and by a few direct queries obtained from him at once the data wanted by Mr. Eisenhower: there are two diversion dams downstream from Falcon serving the Mexican area. These are believed to be adequate for present and future needs and no additional dams are contemplated there. On the American side in the same relative area water heretofore has been obtained by pumping from the river bank. It was President Eisenhower's impression that this had been said by way of criticism of American pumping operations, and he so mentioned it later to Governor Shivers as a significant statement, but my own thought was that Minister Chavez said it only in answer to the question asked of him.

To a complimentary remark by the President regarding the obvious quality and magnitude of the relocation of Nuevo Guerrero, the other replied that it was a satisfactory beginning, with much work still left to be done, and recalling also some of the difficulties that had been met in transferring families from their locations in the now submerged original village. Mr. Eisenhower's experiences in Germany with similar projects provided material for further talk on the sentimental value placed by people on their belongings. Full advantage was taken by both men thus to fill in an unscheduled quarter hour occasioned through the nonappearance of some of the performers for the Festival the Mexicans had programmed in the President's honor.

The manner in which Mr. Ruiz Cortinez mentioned this to his guest might be significant. Quite casually, and even seeming to deprecate a fault he had been conscious of in his people, he announced to the President after two or three short numbers in the program that it would not be possible to provide all the entertainment that had been planned. To me in an aside he confided further that the last plane-load of the performers airlifted from Monterrey had inexplicably failed to arrive. President Eisenhower on learning this hastened to express concern over the safety of the travelers, but Ruiz Cortinez steadfastly minimized the possibility of a disaster affecting to

cling

cling to the hope that the plane had either run off-course or had otherwise harmlessly bungled the job of bringing in the missing artists. When at three o'clock that afternoon at the Headquarters Building in Falcon Village a military officer again ostensibly reported negatively to the Mexican President and the latter continued to regard the matter as having no importance, it confirmed more than ever my first impression that here was an instance of dissembling his worst fears lest it mar the occasion which had brought him and his American counterpart together, for by this time the plan was more than eight hours overdue on a 175-mile course.

The dedication addresses of both Presidents were exceedingly well received by the assembled public, as you must have heard from other sources. The delivery of the speakers was most effective, and there were frequent interruptions for applause at significant moments, notably when cooperation between the two countries, the friendship of their Presidents, and criticism of dictatorships was mentioned. Noting that President Eisenhower apparently intended to acknowledge Ruiz Cortinez' speech at its conclusion with somewhat less warmth than is usual among Latins, I ventured to suggest unobtrusively that in Mexico it was customary to shake the speaker's hand. It may have been well that this was done, for on the conclusion of Mr. Eisenhower's speech the Mexican President reciprocated with equal enthusiasm. In this connection, the Department may wish to know that at the direction of Sr. Ruiz Cortinez the Mexican interpreter called my attention to President Eisenhower's departure from the printed text of his address in its early stages, expressing an interest in receiving a stenographic account of the delivered speech if any should be taken. No further conversation was held with the interpreter on this score in the confusion of departure from the Dedication site, but the Department may wish to take some action on the suggestion since, if I understood correctly, a wire recording was in fact taken at the time.

Although this account has necessarily been long, in the belief that the Department would want it reasonably whole for purposes of the record, the absence of any discussion of momentous subjects would have permitted me to summarize the entire three-hour conversation in one short paragraph, to wit: The two Presidents met with a handclasp, briefly visited each others' territory, chatted at length about quite commonplace affairs and, after becoming friends and exchanging personal

compliments

compliments privately and over formal toasts in full view of their citizens, parted with an embrace, to the delight of the assembled crowd. There can be little doubt in the spectator's mind that our own President's friendly manner and ready smile were matched by the Mexican Executive's courteous, considerate mein; nor that the ceremonies were unqualifiedly successful.

In conclusion, I must again thank you, Ruth Hughes and T. R. Martin for your courtesies to me during this assignment. It has been a wonderful experience which I would have regretted missing; and I only hope that my small part in the affair has not been disappointing.

Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Blanchard
American Consul

October 9, 1953

Dear Milton:

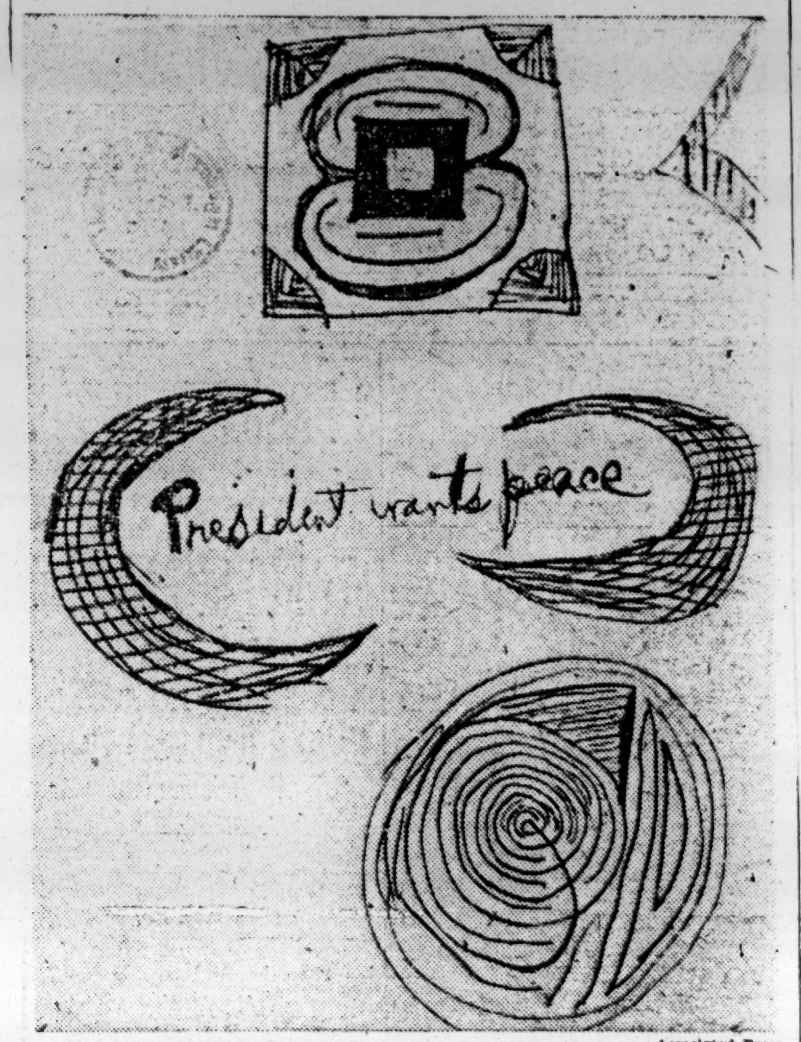
I have written you a personal and confidential reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's letter. If you want to let him see it, I have no real objection -- but under no circumstances is he to be allowed to use it or keep it.

If you make any reply to him at all, I would rather you wrote a letter of your own, making use of my own statements as clear evidence to you of my thinking on these particular subjects.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Pennsylvania State College
State College, Pennsylvania

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.



Associated Press

FIGURE OF SPEECH: During the speeches that attended last Saturday's meeting of the U. S., British and French Foreign Ministers in London, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles confined himself, for the most part, to listening—and doodling. This is the pattern that emerged from those efforts.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1953

Dear Mr. President:

Someone slipped this away from the Foreign Ministers' Conference table. It represents my subconscious mind at work.

Sincerely yours,

John Foster Dulles

Attachment

The President,
The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1953.

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

Senator Flanders kindly brought to the White House a couple of days ago the gold card making me an honorary life member of the Crown Point Country Club. While I am delighted to accept, I do want to make a brief explanation to you.

When I entered on my present post, I found it necessary to resign almost all of my memberships in individual clubs. For this reason I adopted a policy of avoiding joining others. However, because of the historical significance of the very name of your club and of the region in which it is located, and because, further, your membership card was brought to me by my friend and associate Senator Flanders, I am happy to be enrolled as an honorary member. Someday when I have been able to lay aside the cares of this kind of work, possibly I can come up and thank you in person. In the meantime, will you express to the members of the Crown Point Country Club my deep appreciation of the honor they do me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. W. Leland Lawrence,
Chairman of the Board,
Crown Point Country Club,
46 Main Street,
Springfield, Vermont.

October 22, 1953.

Dear Charlie:

This morning Congressman Walter Judd and a number of other individuals were in my office. Incident to their visit Congressman Judd reported to me that a Committee which he heads (I believe a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee) had made arrangements with the Defense Department to start from Washington about November third on a round-the-world trip. He says that now the Defense Department wants to postpone the trip by five days, which will badly disarrange their schedule and their appointments with the governments they intend to visit. I think the first of these visits is with the Emperor of Japan. Would you look up the matter and see whether there is a feasible way to help in the situation.

Don't bother to answer this note but merely give whatever information you have to Congressman Judd.

As ever,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D. C.

October 22, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Following is the cable I should like to have transmitted to the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"Dear Winston:

"Foster tells me that you are seriously considering coming over here to join your old friend Bernie for a week in South Carolina. Of course, if you come I want very much to have a good talk with you. I assume that you would land initially in New York and from there would proceed to Carolina either by train or by plane. In either case I think the earliest and most convenient opportunity we could have for a talk would be for you to stop off with me for a day. If you could arrive in Washington so as to give us a full afternoon and evening together, we could start you on your way again at a reasonable hour the next morning. Of course I should want you to spend the night at the White House and I could also put up a staff officer if one should accompany you. Quite naturally, we should hope that Mrs. Churchill would be with you.

"This I think would be better than having me attempt to come to South Carolina. You are familiar with the sometimes awkward arrangements that the security people make when the President goes to a strange place. In Washington, however, all this is routine and unobtrusive.

"Since our visit would be merely incidental to your longer stay in Carolina, I think it would be assumed by all our friends to be perfectly normal procedure and would awaken no particular comment or feeling of being left out.

"If you think there is any possibility of making such a visit, would you give me early indication of the approximate date you might consider so that I could keep my calendar completely free of other commitments.

"I was delighted at Foster's report of your almost miraculously quick and complete recovery. Also he brought a very gratifying report of how well the three Foreign Ministers had worked together.

"With warm regard, As ever, IKE."

D.D.E.

October 20, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Herewith a memorandum from Robert Kleberg. On first reading I thought the whole thing was without any validity whatsoever. However, since then I have talked to a number of people and I am not so sure that we should not study this suggestion rather seriously. When you get a chance, will you talk to me about it?

Also, there is attached a memorandum furnished me by Bob Kleberg that came from a man named Hough of Fort Worth. He has an interesting theory of why we have such a surplus of cows.

D.D.E.

COPY

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Surplus Cattle 10/15/53

To: Mr. Carter

THE FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

From: Harold Hough

Figures show that on March 1953 there were thirteen million more cattle in the United States than in March 1948. This terrific increase in five years of the cattle population is, I think, the reason for this years break in the market. This matter of supply and demand usually rules the price.

It was not the drought in Texas, but it was just an over supply of cattle nationally. It occured to me that perhaps you might be in touch with someone who would like to ferret out the cause of these extra cattle. I have an idea which I cannot verify, but I have tried it out on a good many cow men; and they agree. Here is my idea:

At the end of the war England was very hungry. The United States through The Lend Lease Program agreed to furnish them much processed beef. I have heard it was $800,000,000 worth. I don't know, but we do know that in the summer following the war American packers slaughtered a vast amount of meat for shipment to England and here is the kernel of the situation as I see it.

Some Bureau in Washington or London issued an order that this beef should be COW MEAT. Why I don't know, but maybe someone thought the usual steer meat was too good for them or something. As a consequent result that summer cows from the farms went up a hundred dollars ahead. The ordinary old farm cow worth on the market about ninety dollar did, in ninety days,

advance to nearly $190. It was a mystery to all farmers and ranchers. I recall that I sold $7,000 worth of old worn out cows on the market. The general effect on the farmers was electrical. What was the future market in the cow business? As an illustration the farmer who had been running twenty old cows now knew he must have thirty. The increase in price increased the farm ambitions and before long it also brought new comers into the cattle business. But in replenishing these old worn out herds with new stock the demand for heifers was so great that they soon advanced even a hundred dollars a head. The $70 heifer was now often $150. But the farmer bought his thirty, thus he had in capital invested then much more even before --- the boom was on. These many new cows finally got into production. Some two or three years later the total of cattle was on the big increase and finally reached the 13,000,000 mark.

Without going into a lot of detail I have an idea that whatever Bureau issued the order to butcher only cows for England is responsible today for the extra number of cattle in America, and is, therefore, responsible for the present price decrease.

It appears to me that if some investigation could be made as to whom and why that absurd Government order was issued might go a long ways in helping the present officials place the blame where, I for one, rightfully feel it belongs. My ideas may be all wet, but the cold fact remains that the cattle are here on the ground and there has to be a reason for them; and the cow men to whom I have talked will neither verify nor refute this theory.

HVH

KING RANCH
Kingsville, Texas

Robt. J. Kleberg, Jr., Pres — R. M. Kleberg, Chm.
Richard M. Kleberg, Jr., Sec'y

October 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM

The present disasterous price situation in the beef industry can be solved only by the purchase by the government on the open market for export of approximately three million cattle - equivalent to one and one half billion pounds of dressed beef. This beef would cost the government approximately 500 million dollars, a substantial part of which - probably more than one-half - could be recovered from its resale abroad. The value of this beef as an instrument of foreign policy would be well worth the difference. The areas in which the demand for this beef is greatest are Germany, Austria, Greece, the near East, Japan and the countries of the west coast of South America.

The foregoing conclusions are based upon the following facts. We are witnessing a period of record production and marketing of beef in the United States. The average kill is running 35% above last year. This abnormal quantity of beef is going into consumption rapidly so that the per capita consumption this year will be approximately 74 pounds compared to 61 pounds last year. However, this high rate of kill is not reducing the supply of beef because the cattle population has increased to such a degree that it is able to supply the present kill without depleting the numbers on the range. The population of female cattle is continuing to increase and the numbers of cows on January 1, 1954 will be greater than on January 1, 1953. The effect of this excessive production and marketing has been to depress the average price of all classes of cattle to approximately 15¢ per pound.

No way having been found to make a support price plan feasible in the case of perishable commodities, the only acceptable solution is to withdraw from the market by purchase at market prices a sufficient quantity of beef to offset the excessive supply. It has been estimated by those who have been associated for many years with the business of marketing and distributing beef in the United States that the withdrawal of three million cattle from the domestic market would reduce the supply to approximately the levels of last year when a reasonable price structure prevailed. This excess quantity of beef cannot be disposed of abroad through ordinary commercial channels. A government program sponsored by the government would be necessary. Such a program, while serving as a valuable weapon of foreign policy, would prevent a domestic disaster of major proportions at a relatively minor cost.

/s/ Robt. J. Kleberg, Jr.

October 22, 1953.

Dear Charlie:

This morning Congressman Walter Judd and a number of other individuals were in my office. Incident to their visit Congressman Judd reported to me that a Committee which he heads (I believe a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee) had made arrangements with the Defense Department to start from Washington about November third on a round-the-world trip. He says that now the Defense Department wants to postpone the trip by five days, which will badly disarrange their schedule and their appointments with the governments they intend to visit. I think the first of these visits is with the Emperor of Japan. Would you look up the matter and see whether there is a feasible way to help in the situation.

Don't bother to answer this note but merely give whatever information you have to Congressman Judd.

As ever,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

October 22, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Subject: Procedure to be followed on the arrival of a visiting head of state.

I must say that I experienced a sense of irritation at the attempt of the Greek Ambassador to tell us what should be American deportment and custom upon the arrival here of the King and Queen. This, I think, was particularly bad taste on his part in view of the fact that the visit was initiated by Greek action; we issued the invitation on receipt of hints from the Greek government that the Greek monarch wanted to make such a visit.

To my mind the place for the head of the American government to receive a visiting head of a state is the White House. This is both his home and his headquarters, and if he should be expected to go anywhere else it would necessarily be to whatever place the visitor might touch our soil -- that is, Miami, New York, San Francisco, or elsewhere. When put in this light, of course, the whole thing is ridiculous.

I assume that the King and Queen have already left Athens, and it is probably not feasible to inform them in advance of the custom I follow. However, I do think it would be a wise precaution for us to inform any prospective visitor in the future as to the procedures established and which we must now necessarily follow because of the precedent created with the President of Panama and the President of Mexico.

Beyond this, if the Department can do so discreetly, I would hope that it would let the Governor General of Canada know that I would personally prefer that he not meet me at any airfield or railway station. I think it entirely possible that he pursues the same custome I do; but in any event, I should much prefer to be escorted to his house and meet him there

October 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have received the note from President Remon and, with it, the two sets of tickets he sent me for their Extraordinary Lottery. Until your letter arrived, I had forgotten that President Remon had promised me the tickets but, of course, I am highly complimented by his thoughtfulness.

Enclosed is a note for President Remon, together with a copy for your information. Will you please give my note to him personally? In addition, will you give him a verbal explanation both of my feelings of satisfaction for his action and of the great pleasure it would give me to send the tickets to his and Senora Remon's favorite charity.

Sincerely,

The Honorable John C. Wiley
American Ambassador
American Embassy
Panama

Enclosure

cc: Secy. Dulles
Jim Hagerty

October 21, 1953

Dear President Remon:

I am amazed that you remembered your joking promise to send me two lottery tickets.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I have pet charities to which we like to contribute whenever we can -- and I know that you and Senora Remon have similar ones in your own country. Won't you please give the names of these charities to our Ambassador when he delivers this note? I am requesting him to let me know in the event these tickets should win any part of the lottery. Upon receipt of such notification, I shall instantly send the tickets to the charities you designate so that they may receive these amounts in the names of you and Senora Remon.

Because the lottery is really an institution of Panama, it would give me great pleasure to make this disposition of any amounts that might possibly be forthcoming.

With my most profound expressions of gratitude for your thoughtfulness, and sincere good wishes to both you and your wife,

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Colonel Jose A. Remon Cantera
President of the Republic of Panama
Panama

cc: Secy. Dulles
Amb. Wiley
Jim Hagerty

Diary

October 20, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Today I had a conversation with Clarence Dillon, whom you know. He has some interesting ideas affecting taxes on what he calls "sales of capital assets" as opposed to the tax on capital gains.

I have asked him to see you at an early date to explain his thoughts to you. While you are apparently out of town this week, he tells me that he can come down to Washington at almost any time.

D. D. E.

October 20, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Herewith a memorandum from Robert Kleberg. On first reading I thought the whole thing was without any validity whatsoever. However, since then I have talked to a number of people and I am not so sure that we should not study this suggestion rather seriously. When you get a chance, will you talk to me about it?

Also, there is attached a memorandum furnished me by Bob Kleberg that came from a man named Hough of Fort Worth. He has an interesting theory of why we have such a surplus of cows.

D.D.E.

KING RANCH
Kingsville, Texas

Robt. J. Kleberg, Jr., Pres — R. M. Kleberg, Chm.
Richard M. Kleberg, Jr., Sec'y

October 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM

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No way having been found to make a support price plan feasible in the case of perishable commodities, the only acceptable solution is to withdraw from the market by purchase at market prices a sufficient quantity of beef to offset the excessive supply. It has been estimated by those who have been associated for many years with the business of marketing and distributing beef in the United States that the withdrawal of three million cattle from the domestic market would reduce the supply to approximately the levels of last year when a reasonable price structure prevailed. This excess quantity of beef cannot be disposed of abroad through ordinary commercial channels. A government program sponsored by the government would be necessary. Such a program, while serving as a valuable weapon of foreign policy, would prevent a domestic disaster of major proportions at a relatively minor cost.

/s/ Robt. J. Kleberg, Jr.

Wednesday, October 21, 1953.

The President saw a group from Michigan, including the Republican National Committeeman, David Kendall, Mrs. Ray Hooker, Republican National Committeewoman, and the Honorable John Fiekens, Republican State Chairman for the State of Michigan. They called on the President to invite him to the celebration at Jackson, Michigan, on the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party -- it said on the schedule.

The President told the group he did not think a President should act in a partisan manner. He said that Truman always thought in terms of politics. After all, the President is President of everybody in the United States, and we need Democratic votes to win in most states just because there aren't enough Republicans. He said Senator Ferguson was a fine Senator, and he would do all he could to help -- but he made no commitment whatsoever as to whether or not he would go to the celebration scheduled for Jackson.

He told the group that Mr. Stephens would put it down as "one of those things" and that a group here in the White House goes over suggested appointments and would make decision later.

As the group was going out Mr. Stephens asked them to not commit the President when they saw the newspapermen in the lobby. He told them they could say they invited the President and that he made no commitment whatsoever. Feikens agreed to say that the President "showed interest" but made no commitment.

Mr. Stephens asked Mr. Feikens had he taken the matter up with Len Hall. Mr. Feikens said he had and that Len Hall was in favor of it.

October 21, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

Do you think it is worth while sending these two items to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee? I earnestly believe that it is the Chairman of the National Committee and the head of the so-called "Independent" movement who should be the real publicity sources for the Administration.

D.D.E.

DDE Diary October 1953 (4)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
8. Letter	James Conant to DDE 6/17/77 - ARK 76-62 #12	10/19/53	A
9. Message 76-63, #13	Winston Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXEMPTED, NR 76-63 #13	10/10/53 11/6/85, bw	A
10. Letter	DDE to Milton Eisenhower open - 3/26/76 KR/GHC	10/9/53	C
11. Letter 76-63, #14	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXEMPTED, NR 76-63 #14	10/7/53 11/6/85, bw	A
12. Memorandum	DDE to S. Adams open - 6/25/75 - DSH	10/6/53	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 3 — Folder: DDE Diary October 1953 (4)

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October 20, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

On my way home last evening I tried to send a message of condolence to President Ruiz Cortines on the loss of the air liner that was bringing a group of visitors to the Falcon Dam celebration. I understand that the message was delivered through Ambassador White; I would appreciate confirmation of this understanding.

D.D.E.

October 20, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Herewith a speech by Lord Tedder, who served with me in World War II. His attitude toward the bomber and its deterrent effect upon Russia is interesting.

When you have read it, please return it to me as I want some of the people in the Defense Department to see it.

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-63, #11
By I W NLE DATE 1-17-77

October 21, 1953.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL CUTLER

I instructed Mr. Wilson as follows on the budget matters:

a. I approved his effort to obtain from the Chiefs of Staff a re-casting of our strategy insofar as their judgment dictates its necessity.

b. I stated that I did not want to introduce into the official 1955 budget report a mere line item for the Defense Department.

c. I expressed the hope that even on the assumption that we would make a very great revision in our force requirements under the new strategic plan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the fiscal year '55 would still be one largely of transition.

d. Because of this, I instructed him to proceed with the make-up of the detailed 1955 budget, placing personnel, both civilian and military, on an austerity basis.

e. In this way strategic studies and budget preparation will go forward simultaneously, and if the former are sufficiently crystallized in time, they may have some direct influence on the '55 budget. Otherwise we will have a continuation of our general lines of effort that are now in vogue, but with personnel curtailed so far as appears safe.

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

United States High Commissioner for Germany
Mehlemer Aue
Bad Godesberg

October 19, 1953

OFFICIAL - PERSONAL

[redacted] - SECURITY INFORMATION

Dear Mr. President:

The staff here in Bonn is now busily at work preparing material for Mr. Stassen's summary of the food distribution program in Berlin. This will come to you in due course, but I am venturing to send you this personal note on a matter too confidential to be included in the official papers. It is a bit of history of the crucial period of the program which involved a sharp disagreement with the British.

After the brilliant idea had been developed in Washington that you should make an offer to the Soviets of food for the East Zone and after the Soviets had refused, the question arose how could we get this food to the East Zone inhabitants. We all recognized this required the cooperation of the Germans in the Federal Republic and this was forthcoming. But the scheme which was actually put into effect and which proved to be an enormous success was largely the result of the foresight and initiative of one man - the late Mayor Reuter. He was the man who persuaded his Berlin associates on the one hand, and the officials of the Federal Republic on the other, to start the distribution of food in West Berlin.

I got in touch with him personally early in the planning stage and gave him my enthusiastic support. In so doing I must admit I failed to keep my British and French colleagues fully informed. The British High Commissioner was subsequently rather annoyed at me for my early endorsement of Mayor Reuter's ideas. At the same time, I am certain that if I had acted more circumspectly and consulted my French and British colleagues at every stage, the food program would never have been a reality. Indeed, at the last moment the British High Commissioner nearly prevented the initiation of the program because he felt the risks were far too great. He only agreed, he said somewhat bitterly, because he was essentially confronted with an accomplished fact.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-62, #12
By AK NLE DATE 6/17/77

I think it is important to realize that the British High Commissioner's fears were by no means unjustified. The operation was a calculated risk and its success should not blind us to that fact. It was Mayor Reuter's keen judgment of the situation that made the calculations an accurate prediction. The Russians had the possibility of blocking the program by a variety of methods, the use of any one of which would have seriously embarrassed the Allied High Commission and the West Germans. For example, the Soviets might have prevented people going from the East Sectors to the West, that is, they might have cut the city as they did at the time of the riots; they might have immediately tried to stop people travelling from the East Zone to the East Sector, as they eventually did; they might have immediately punished severely those caught with the packages. Such repressive measures, if put into effect at once, would almost certainly have stopped the program. They would have brought on our heads accusations of endangering the life and welfare of the inhabitansts of the East Sector and the East Zone. All of these objections were put before me by the British High Commissioner. All of them had been discussed with Mayor Reuter in my first talk. It was his judgment, and on this I relief primarily, that with the state of affairs as they then were in the East Sector and East Zone, the Russians would not take the counter-measures which would be effective. His estimate of the situation proved remarkably accurate.

When Mayor Reuter, shortly before his death, decided that the time had come to stop the program, that for me was sufficient reason. His grounds for stopping the program were that the Russians had gradually put into effect some of the measures which we feared they might use at once. The consequence was that in Mayor Reuter's view and the view of the officials of the Federal Republic, we were indirectly stopping traffic to Berlin and endangering the welfare of many people in the East Sector and the East Zone. The disadvantages were too great to warrant a continuation of the program.

As far as the experience involving the British is concerned, the less said about the past the better, I am sure you will agree. But the importance of Mayor Reuter's calculations is something that can be spoken about and to me illustrates how vital it is to have a wise estimate of the actual situation at any given moment in the East Zone. Such wise estimates can only be provided by Germans who are in daily touch with East Germans. For the future we must look to a group in Berlin rather than any single man, though I have confidence in both men now candidates for Reuter's position.

To sum up, I am convinced that if we had undertaken this food program at almost any other time in the past two years, it would have been a failure. We caught the Russian authorities off base with an effective tactic, thanks to Reuter's calculation of the existing transient situation. Almost everybody will agree that as a consequence we have completed an operation of great value to Germany and the free world.

May I apologize for sending you this personal letter. The matter is delicate but of importance, I believe, in connection with an assessment of the Berlin food program. May I add my bery best personal wishes. I am delighted that all the reports indicate that your summer vacation was successful and that you are in the best of health. May you remain so, is the fervent wish of the citizens of the entire free world.

Sincerely,

/s/ JIM

James B. Conant

P.S. Referring to a conversation of last April, I am proud to report our American staff in Bonn has been reduced from 615, when I took over, to 336 -- for the whole of Germany from 1,128 to 778.

J.B.C.

The Honorable
Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Panamá, 15 October, 1953.

Dear Mr. President:

President Remon has just sent me the enclosed letter which he has addressed to you under date of October 15, together with two highly classified documents. The letter in English reads as follows:

"My Great and Good Friend:

"In accordance with my promise, I send you herewith two tickets for the National Lottery of Panama which end in 14 and 33 respectively for the Extraordinary Drawing which will take place on the 10th of next November. The first prize will be 100,000 balboas (or $100,000).

"Wishing the best of luck to you and your most worthy Señora in the hope that your numbers will come out with prizes, I remain with high consideration and appreciation, your attentive friend,

(signed) J. A. Remon"

Best of luck!

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

John C. Wiley.

The President
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

October 21, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

At Falcon Dam President Ruiz Cortines presented to me a silver punch bowl for Mrs. Eisenhower and me, and a couple of scarfs for Mrs. Eisenhower. I had no present of any kind to give him.

What had I better do?

D. D. E.

CABLE

October 10, 1953

Dear Winston:

Foster has gone away for the week end but, as soon as he can be contacted, you will hear further from us. I am sure he will be most sympathetic, but I do not know what are the detailed commitments on his calendar for the near future.

With warm regard,

(Signed) IKE

(Phoned to Mr. Hanes, Office SecState,
for immediate dispatch, 10/10/53 -- hew)

October 10, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. JOHN W. HANES, JR.

Enclosed are your file copies of the President's communication with Sir Winston Churchill of this date.

Helen Weaver

Encl:
Sir Winston cable to Pres.
President's cable reply

~~TOP SECRET~~ (Rec'd 10/10/53)

My dear friend,

Thank you so much for all the thought you have given to this matter. In view of your engagements, it does not look as if the meeting I had hoped for with you can be arranged immediately. I am very sorry, as there are so many things I would like to talk over with you quietly and at leisure. I earnestly hope a chance may come in the not too distant future.

Anthony has another suggestion, namely, that Foster should come over here for a tripartite talk with us and Bidault. We feel that this could be most useful, for Far Eastern as well as for European Affairs. Anthony is cabling direct to Foster.

Every good wish and kindest regards.

WINSTON.

(COPY)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR84-454 #2
BY LHO DATE 10/30/85

October 9, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Milton:

You advised me to ignore the letter that accompanied your note of the seventh. Even though your mere forwarding of the letter shows that you were somewhat bothered by the criticisms in it, I would normally follow your advice. However, I cannot fail to return to you some brief comments on it -- for two reasons.

The first is that, while the general purport of the writer's criticism has been presented to me over and over again, and is based upon an amazing ignorance of facts, he does bring up one startlingly new, not to say fantastic, allegation to sustain his preconceived notion. This allegation is that "reactionaries" recommended Warren's appointment to me.

The second reason for comment is that the writer labors under the false but prevalent notion that bullying and leadership are synonymous; that desk-pounding is more effective than is persistent adherence to a purpose and winning to that purpose sufficient support for its achievement. For this particular kind of person, there is greater satisfaction -- possibly sadistic -- in seeing their opponents reviled and cursed in the public prints than there is in the knowledge that the causes for which they themselves stand are being constructively advanced.

Now to speak about the Warren appointment for just a moment. The writer of the letter apparently assumes that a lifetime on the bench or in the exclusive practice of law would produce the highest possible qualification for the Supreme Court. I disagree.

I believe that we need statesmanship on the Supreme Court. Statesmanship is developed in the hard knocks of a general experience, private and public. Naturally, a man occupying the post must be competent in the law --

and Warren has had seventeen years of practice in public law, during which his record was one of remarkable accomplishment and success, to say nothing of dedication. He has been very definitely a liberal-conservative; he represents the kind of political, economic, and social thinking that I believe we need on the Supreme Court. Finally, he has a national name for integrity, uprightness, and courage that, again, I believe we need on the Court.

So far as come to my attention, the only people that opposed the idea of his appointment were of the Chicago Tribune stripe, the very ones that your friend says supported him! Yet the writer of your letter who, as a former member of the OWI, should know the power and tricks of propaganda, blindly assumes that in order to get a liberal out of the State of California, reactionaries chose to place him on the Supreme Court where, manifestly, his influence over our national economy and future will be vastly multiplied.

Now as to your friend's more general charge that "reactionaries" are having their way in determination of policy. I wonder if he has any knowledge whatsoever of the bitterness of the fight to maintain the Excess Profits tax on the books for the next six months. I wonder if he realizes what a battle we had to get the emergency Immigration Bill through the Congress. Does he know anything of the forces that opposed the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act for another year? Does he have any appreciation of the kind of people that aligned themselves in opposition to systems of technical and military aid for our essential friends and allies of the free world?

What I am getting at here is that if he were an accurate observer of the developing scene instead of a blind swallower of some columnist's rantings, he would discover that the forces of reaction -- as he terms them -- have not only not been allowed to gain control over policy or to exert undue influence over leaders in the Administration, but they have been defeated, soundly defeated, in some of their most determined efforts.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

As for McCarthy. Only a short-sighted or completely inexperienced individual would urge the use of the office of the Presidency to give an opponent the publicity he so avidly desires. Time and time again, without apology or evasion, I -- and many members of this Administration -- have stood for the right of the individual, for free expression of convictions, even though those convictions might be unpopular, and for uncensored use of our libraries, except as dictated by common decency.

We have urged that America must be true to the ~~problems~~ principle of freedom and justice as applied to the individual if America herself is to remain free. Permit me to say that I think there would be far more progress made against so-called "McCarthy-ism" if individuals of an opposing purpose would take it upon themselves to help sustain and promote their own ideals, rather than to wait and wail for a blasting of their pet enemies by someone else. Frankly, in a day when we see journalism far more concerned in so-called human interest, dramatic incidents, and bitter quarrels than it is in promoting constructive understanding of the day's problems, I have no intention whatsoever of helping promote the publicity value of anyone who disagrees with me -- demagogue or not!

My final remark is that I should like to see the writer's explanation of the bitter attacks made upon this Administration by some of the well-known reactionary columnists and the Chicago Tribune series of publications.

You say that the writer supported me for the Presidency because he believed certain things about me. There is one thing you can assure him. I have not changed. I stand for exactly the same things that I have stood for for many years. He or anyone else can go back over my public statements to the very first time that anyone showed enough interest in me to listen to a public statement of mine, and he will find that I have never indulged in bitter personal indictment or attack. To my mind, that practice smacks of more of the coward and the fool than of the leader.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Pennsylvania State College
State College, Pennsylvania

October 10, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

The evening before last John McCone came to see me at the house. He asked me to use my influence with you to urge that you accept an invitation to address the newly formed Los Angeles World Affairs Council at its first meeting. I gather that they would arrange the date to suit your convenience (but that they would like one in late October or early November).

I wouldn't presume to recommend anything to you -- I simply pass the message along. However, I would like to help him out.

D.D.E.

October 9, 1953.

Dear Mason:

I have not the slightest idea as to how you could proceed in determining whether or not some of the proceeds from the commercial sale of my picture could be diverted to Denver University. In fact, I knew nothing at all about the sale of this picture until this summer when you and others told me that the photographer who made it was selling it in very considerable numbers.

In the first place, my picture was made so often during the campaign summer that I never bothered to inquire as to the identity of any of the photographers or the purpose for which the resulting picture was to be used. It is possible that there was some arrangement made between an official Republican committee and the photographer in question; if so, and if the photographer is living inside the terms of any such agreement, then I guess there is nothing to be done about it. I shall ask Governor Adams to comment on the point, because if any agreement was made I should think that he must have been a party to it.

My own feeling in the matter is that <u>if my wishes have any legal or persuasive influence in the matter at all,</u> then I would like to see any commercial venture of this sort which by its nature is exploiting a public figure, make some public service use of part of the proceeds. In this particular case I suggested assistance for the Denver University, but I would try to make clear that I was completely devoid of any information on the matter

and merely tried to express my own hope that something of that kind could be worked out.

If Governor Adams has anything he can add to this letter, you will probably find it attached hereto.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Mason K. Knuckles,
340 Lafayette Street,
Denver, Colorado.

October 9, 1953

Dear Ken:

When Governor Adams showed me your letter of the sixth, I asked him to let me have it to answer personally.

Just about inauguration time, I had a query from Frederick Sheffield as to whether I would accept Honorary Trusteeship of the New York School of Social Work. My impression is that I gave him verbal consent; if I failed to do so, I apologize for my seeming indifference to the compliment paid me by the Board of Trustees.

Because I have retained a similar honorary title at Columbia University and because of my former relationship with the School of Social Work, whose functions I deem to be of the greatest significance, I am glad to hold the title of Honorary Trustee of the School. This does not, of course, completely answer the specific question you ask as to the use of my name on letterheads. I have found it necessary to resign from a great many institutions of a public service character, and inclusion of my name on your letterhead can conceivably cause me some embarrassment with the officers of those institutions. Nevertheless, I think there is a special circumstance involved in that I served as the official President of both Columbia and the School of Social Work. Consequently, you may continue to use my name on your stationery if you and the Trustees so desire.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dean Kenneth D. Johnson
The New York School of Social Work
2 East Ninety-first Street
New York 28, New York

October 9, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

I send herewith an extract from a letter just received from a friend of mine. Since I understand that the Academies are on the lookout for bright young men, it is possible that you would like to give me some information to pass on to your friend. I enclose also a copy of an interim reply I have made.

D.D.E.

Enclosure
Declined — 3/24/54 - Hew

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 9, 1953.

Dear John:

The President does not make direct appointments to either Annapolis or West Point, except under special conditions and as a result of competitive examinations. The special conditions involve -- as I recall -- that the individual appointed be the son of a man who is on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy, or Air Force. However, I am not sure of the exact requirements and I will make some inquiries.

The individuals ordinarily making these appointments are the Congressmen and Senators.

I will ask the Secretary of the Navy to inform me whether there is any suggestion that he can make to your friend, Mr. Fordyce.

I sincerely trust that you and Una are having a wonderful time on your vacation.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. John A. Culbreath,
c/c Lee B. Harr Mountain Home,
Johnson City, Tennessee.

October 8, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

Herewith a letter which is self-explanatory.

I know nothing at all about the qualifications that should be required in any one seeking a post as Collector of Customs. Mrs. Sayler is a very intelligent woman and full of energy. I think she is somewhere on the order of 55 years old. Her husband was an army officer throughout his active career, and both of them are good friends of mine. (I remind you again that this particular fact has nothing whatsoever to do with this kind of appointment.) She is a native of Georgia, and I believe is well known in the region.

When you have anything definite on this matter, could you let me know so that I may send her a line?

D.D.E.

Library

October 8, 1953.

Dear Jessie:

I have your letter about the Collector of Customs position. This is the first time I had heard that you were seeking the post. Quite naturally, I know nothing about it, by I will send your note to the people who handle such matters and ask for its consideration. Someone in the office tells me that there are three other individuals that are trying to get the job.

As soon as I am given any report on the matter, I will drop you a line. Give my best to Dale and her husband, and of course, to Henry.

With affectionate regard,

As ever,

Mrs. Henry B. Sayler,
Savannah Beach,
Georgia.

October 8, 1953.

Dear George:

I am glad to see from your note that you are completely recovered from your recent ailment. Someone had told me that you were not feeling too well.

I am grateful also that you sent me a copy of your letter to the Tribune. I am sending it at once to my chief economic adviser to get his comments on it.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. George A. Sloan,
Chrysler Building,
New York 17,
New York.

Bk

October 7, 1953.

Dear Allan:

I regret that my schedule pushed us so urgently this morning that we were denied an opportunity for the kind of leisurely talk that is so necessary when the conversational subject is the "farm problem." I am taking home tonight a copy of your statement dated May 7, 1948, and I know that I shall profit from it.

I always look rather hazily to some future week or month or season when I shall have more time for the things I want to do than the current circumstances permit. These days I never seem to catch up with that longed-for tomorrow. Nevertheless, I still hope that some day you, my brother Milton and I, with maybe one or two others, can sit down during a long luncheon and really have a chance for an exhaustive talk.

Thank you again for coming in.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Allan Kline,
American Farm Bureau Federation,
Chicago, Illinois.

October 7, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ed:

Thanks for writing me about the social security program.

I have had an analysis made of our existing system -- and the analysts were among the most hard-headed, conservative individuals that I know of. In general, the conclusions are about as follows:

> We have had a compulsory system since 1935. We must keep it on that basis or else abandon it entirely.
>
> If we should put social security on a voluntary basis, we would be in competition with every life insurance company in the United States. Moreover, either the cost would be so high that very few people would be able to take advantage of it, or the Federal government would be subsidizing every Federal annuitant. No one of us wants to choose between these alternatives.
>
> It would appear logical to build upon the system that has been in effect for almost twenty years rather than embark upon the radical course of turning it completely upside down and running the very real danger that we would end up with no system at all.

It occurs to me that you might like to develop further your ideas on this subject and have such a statement considered thoroughly by one of my trusted advisers. If so, I suggest that you send it to my Administrative Assistant, Dr. Gabriel Hauge, here at the White House.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward F. Hutton
61 Broadway
New York 6, New York

cc: Dr. Hauge

October 8, 1953.

Dear Milton:

I am sending you a bit of reading -- it is entirely possible that it is nothing but light reading. However, on the chance that there may be some real bits of wisdom buried in this manuscript, I am turning it over to you, with your sharpened awareness of Brazil and the South American section, in the hope that I may have your comments on it. Please do not prepare any lengthy memorandum on the paper; half a dozen sentences will be sufficient. As quickly as you can send it back, I am going to have it read by Foster Dulles and Harold Stassen -- perhaps one or two others.

Ed tells me that he phoned you yesterday morning and found that you were not coming down during this coming weekend. I shall have Al Gruenther here for a day or two, and I believe that Ed is leaving this evening.

Give my love to Helen and the family.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
Pennsylvania State College,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

October 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

COLONEL SCHULZ

Under separate cover, I am sending you the following-listed gifts to be forwarded to the Eisenhower Foundation at Abilene:

		from--
1.	Gold horseshoe, engraved "Dwight D. Eisenhower Thirty Fourth President of the United States" -- in wooden box.	Mr. Edward N. Gosselin Pres., Phoenix Mfg. Co. Joliet, Illinois (courtesy Sen. Dirksen)
2.	Gold membership button, American Veterans Committee, Inc., 1953.	Curtis Campaigne, Jr. National Chmn., AVC 1751 New Hampshire Ave. Wash. 9, D.C.
3.	Gold placque, "Passages Cited by President Dwight D. Eisenhower at his Inauguration January 20, 1953" -- in black leather case.	The Laymen's Movement for a Christian World
4.	Miniature Frontier "45" Revolver, Chrome Plated, Pearl Grips, & 20 cartridges -- in walnut case.	Mr. Francis B. Venson Veterans' Hospital Forest Hills Boston, Massachusetts
5.	Gold Pin of Honorary Chairmanship, 1953.	Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show Fort Worth, Texas
6.	Gold Pin of Honorary Vice Presidency, 1950.	Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show Fort Worth, Texas

6.	Parker pen, inscribed: "Used by General Mark W. Clark in signing, on behalf of the United Nations, the Armistice in Korea July 27, 1953. Presented by General Clark to President Eisenhower on August 5, 1953."	General Mark W. Clark
7.	Framed Certificate of "Honorary Commander in Chief for Life" in The Military Order of the World Wars, May 30, 1953.	Melvin J. Maas Commander in Chief
8.	Medal, in leather case, for membership as above (Item 7).	Melvin J. Maas
9.	Level, gold inscription plate (1953, Ike) on wood.	Toledo Area Council Boy Scouts of America
10.	Placque, gold plate on wood, "Member of United Air Lines' 100,000 Mile Club."	Mr. W. A. Patterson, Pres. United Air Lines
11.	Placque, "Awarded for Notable Achievement," Nov. 16, 1949.	Advertising Club of N.Y.
12.	Placque, "For Notable Service in the Preservation of Our Heritage of America," Oct. 14, 1948	N.Y. Board of Trade Waldorf-Astoria Hotel New York, New York
13.	Placque, "In appreciation of his (President's) devotion to the youth of the nation who have spoken for democracy," Feb. 20, 1953.	Robert Davis, Frank Lammedee, Adelaide Nacamu, Thos. Walsh -- Winners of 6th Annual Voice of Democracy Competition, Washington, D. C.
14.	Boy Scout Statuette, Feb. 8, 1953.	Boy Scouts of America

Ann C. Whitman

cc: Jo Ann Hayes

DDE/hew, acw
10/7/53

DRAFT CABLE

Dear Winston:

It is good to know that you have Anthony back with you. I hope both of you are feeling fit.

As for the suggested talk, you have picked a week that is completely impossible for me. I leave Washington on the night of the fourteenth and have five public engagements between that time and the early morning of the twentieth, when I plan to be back here. So it is not only impossible for me to go to the Azores, but likewise I cannot be in Washington during the period you mention.

While Foster had planned to be with me in Texas on the nineteenth when I meet the President of Mexico, it would be possible for him to break that engagement and, consequently, could be here for the week end of the seventeenth-eighteenth if you and Anthony could fit this into your program. If you could stay through the twentieth, I could personally participate in the discussions on that day, but not earlier.

So far as the French are concerned, it seems to me quite clear that, if we meet any place, an invitation to them would be inescapable. We believe that Laniel is doing a good job, and I think it would be best for both you and us to make the gesture of an invitation. If they accept, there would still be plenty of opportunity at such a meeting for bi-partisan talks between us, while if the French would find it impossible to attend, they would still be complimented by our thought of them.

All of these suggestions, of course, have no point in the event that my personal situation destroys whatever value you might see in the visit. Possibly you would want to send Anthony here by himself from the fifteenth to eighteenth because of this circumstance. Foster and his associates would welcome him.

TOP SECRET (Rec'd. 10/7/53)

My dear Friend,

I have not troubled you with telegrams lately although there are so many things I should like to talk over with you. I feel it would be a great advantage if we could meet especially now I have Anthony back. The idea has occurred to me of a meeting at Azores which is not much farther away for you than for us. I am sure the Portuguese would help in every way. Also I could send a ship. It would have to be next week as our Parliament meets on 20th October. If you could spare a couple of days between 15th October and 18th October inclusive (say 15th October and 16th October) we might be able to clear up a great many things. I would bring Anthony with me and hope you would bring Foster. This would be much easier for me and Anthony, who are both convalescent, than for us to fly to Washington with all the business and publicity that would involve. About the French, we should have a much better talk together alone as most topics concern our two countries. But if you wished them to come, and they could and would come to the Azores, that would be all right. In this case it would be a good thing if Laniel came along with Bidault.

I hope you will not mind my putting this suggestion to you. If you find it impossible, Eden and I will be at British Embassy, Washington, within dates mentioned.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR84-454 #3
BY LRD DATE 10/30/85

WINSTON.

(COPY)

~~Secret~~

October 6, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS

Herewith a letter from Mashburn which must be answered, of course, very soon. Please keep it until we have the final answer, and prepare a draft for my reply.

D.D.E.

October 6, 1953.

Notes dictated by the President as rough thoughts to be included in Future Farmers talk.

"It is the essential unity of our nation -- a unity based upon a common dedication to the simple fundamental concepts of individual liberty and dignity and to the nation's secure independence. Regardless of those fanatical fringes of misguided people who would destroy our institutions and in their pitiful ignorance adopt alien philosophies, our citizenry has solidly proved again and again that it is a unit when these fundamental values are challenged.

"...The value of this unity and the need for its understanding are especially important in the whole field of our economic development. In fact, nowhere is it more important to understand it than in the agricultural sector of our economy."

(Notation page 3 (6) - before prosperity -- the President said - "Here is a great place to put in the whole philosophy of the talk again, in a different way.")

"The prosperity of the American farmer is directly dependent upon the high standards of living of the city worker of America, just as the prosperity of the city worker is dependent upon a

high standard of farm income. This is a fact with which all of us are as familiar as we are with the words of our First Reader. And we know, too, that this kind of relationship does not stop at the ocean beaches; it extends across the seas and around the globe. If our farmers are to be prosperous, we must have markets that will absorb great quantities of their surpluses that are the product of modern scientific farming in this country. In some instances these great surpluses amount to half our whole crop.

At the same time, from other countries of the world we must obtain certain products without which our whole industry and our whole economy would fall to the ground. There would not be a locomotive upon on railways nor a tractor on our farms were it not for the steady importation of some of the indispensable materials we get from abroad. Clearly, then, we must maintain satisfactory trade relationships with other countries of the world.

To maintain such satisfactory relationships, it is not sufficient that we merely make trade agreements that will make it

economically possible to sustain this commerce. We must keep open lines of communication to these areas -- some of them the most distant spots on the globe. Finally, we must establish with all these nations the kind of international relationship that will keep them free of Communist domination and so keep them willing and able to trade with us.

I give this quick and short recital only to show that every young farmer in this audience has a very definite interest in every trade agreement that the United States makes with other nations, in all of the security arrangements we make to assure that this trade may take place, and in all of the State Department activities to assure that other nations in the world, inspired by similar need and understanding, may and will continue to trade with us. Consequently, every man here is just as interested in the activities of the Secretary of State as he is in the activities of the Secretary of Agriculture. "

12 - "Don't let that paragraph get out."

At the last, a little bit of exhortation might be included -- that puts the President a little bit in the position of saying "All right boys, here we go."

In this connection the President said: "If you go after these things in a big way, the farm program will be a good one and will fit in with our position in the world, and will therefore best meet the requirements for the happiness and the prosperity of the farmer."

- - - -

Be careful to tighten speech up, get rid of duplications, read it aloud slowly and see if it can be gotten down to 20 minutes. The President then wants Dr. Milton, if possible, come down Sunday to go over it.

- - - - -

Suggested insertion to go in after comparison between farmer's interests and activities of Secretary of S ate:

"Indeed, no one has a greater stake than the farmer in the fundamental issue of our day -- war or peace. It is quite true that on two distinct occasions (here show that agricultural program that were originated, created unmanageable situations that were saved by the incident of wars). Entirely aside from the destruction and national impoverishment occasioned by war, entirely aside from the fact that in many ways civilization as we know it now could scarcely survive without carrying itself to exhaustion, the farmer needs above all stability. This need extends into the nature of his production and particularly of his markets and his prices. War disrupts stability. It creates

unusual and emergency demands and upsets entire economies. It has brought about more dictatorships because of these disruptions than it has ever destroyed."

- - - -

About idea of a conference:

"All are of course familiar with the intensive studies that have been carried on under the auspices of the federal government during the past ten months. These studies have been made by farm organizations, by advisory commissions, by the government itself, by the two committees of the Senate and House (no names!). All these studies have been vitally necessary and each has uncovered vital facts and understandings that are necessary to the production of a program that will need the broad and different requirements that I have so sketchily outlined this evening. But to bring all these varying viewpoints together, the government shall before the convening of the Congress invite the representatives of all these organizations, study groups, and so on, to meet together for the development of a satisfactory plan."

- - - - -

Again the philosophy

"...more important to have a great national program in this world than just a farm program. We are devoting the very best brains of our nation to the problem of creating prosperity for all, not just for the farmer."

October 6, 1953.

Dear Bill:

While I realize that your brief visit to my office took place after I had received your note sent from Karachi, I cannot refrain from expressing again my complete agreement with the estimate you give of Earl Warren's qualifications for the position of Chief Justice. Needless to say, I am delighted that my choice for that important post coincided with yours.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William F. Knowland,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Washington

October 5, 1953

The President

The White House

My dear Mr. President:

At the Convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union held in Houston, Texas, during the month of October, 1952, a resolution was passed creating the position of Assistant General President of that International Union. General President William J. McSorley, having the authority to make the appointment, has not seen fit to fill the position prior to this time. He has now offered me this position, and it is my desire to accept.

While it has been a great honor to have been appointed by you and to have served under you as Under Secretary of Labor and more recently as Acting Secretary of Labor, I am hereby requesting you to accept this, my resignation, as soon as you see fit. It is my hope that it will be convenient for you to accept it not later than Friday, October 9, 1953, as I should like to report to my new position on Monday, October 12.

I believe that the continuing programs of the Department of Labor and those initiated during my term of office are well established and functioning adequately enough for the new Assistant Secretaries, with the knowledge they have gained, to effect and carry forward those programs.

I sincerely want you to know, Mr. President, that I have the deepest personal respect and admiration for you, and if at any time you have need of any services which I in my new capacity am able to render, you have only to advise me. I am sure that General President McSorley, who will be my superior in the new position, would be most happy to have me serve you in any manner which my new duties will permit.

Respectfully yours

s/ Lloyd A. Mashburn

October 5, 1953.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Arthur:

The wheels of government grind slowly indeed, but at last I have an answer to your idea that political amnesty be granted to any individual who had been a member of a Communist front organization prior to some arbitrary date (I believe you suggested the Berlin Air Lift) provided he had clearly dissociated himself from any such group before the date set. Your idea was, as I understand it, that association with Communist front organizations before the Berlin Air Lift could have been in pursuit of a hope, however vain, of promoting real friendship between the two countries. Any such association after that date should stamp the individual either as completely stupid or willfully disloyal.

To initiate a governmental analysis of your idea, you will remember that I suggested to the FBI that a check be run on a small group of people suspected of Communist leanings, with a view to finding out if at any specific date a distinct break or change of attitude on the part of the individual took place.

The experts in the field have declared the suggestion "impractical" for a number of reasons. Among other things, they cite the moral code of the Communist in permitting lies, treachery and deceit; the fact that the Communist has long had a policy of placing "sleepers" in advantageous positions; and that while some former members have undoubtedly changed their sympathies because of some significant event, others have merely cloaked their true feelings. Further, they point out that it is possible for any former Communist to declare himself openly to the appropriate Government authority, and thus regain the benefits of a free society.

Jim Hagerty has shown me your letter of August tenth asking if I would object to being asked about your proposal at one of the press

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

conferences. In view of the negative attitude I have quoted above, I believe it would be unwise to bring the subject up again. I hope that you will agree with me; if not, please let me know.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York.

P.S. See Attached

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

P.S. I can't refrain from adding a P.S. to register some disappointment at the approach that I believe was used in the analysis of your idea. I personally agree with you that if we could establish that an individual had honestly abjured Communism and all its teaching since the Air Lift, it would be pretty good evidence that the man's essential loyalty and honesty were satisfactory. Unfortunately, I think that the "analysts" were swayed too much by the proved duplicity and untrustworthiness of Communism. One of these days maybe you and I can talk further on the subject.

D.D.E.

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

October 5, 1953.

Dear Joe:

Thank you very much for sending me the report of actions taken at the Denver Federal Center. I am indeed interested in it -- in fact, when I personally visited the whole layout this summer, I could see that your "needling" was having some effect.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Joseph M. Dodge,
The Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

October 5, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR BRYCE HARLOW

Re: Future Farmers speech

It seems to me that most of the things talked about on page eight (and at least one on page six) should come under the "first front on which we attacked." They were largely emergency things, with one of their purposes that of supporting prices. They also gave us time to take a longer look.

- - - -

The conference idea may evoke more jeers than anything else. We've had an "Interim Committee." We've got, through legislation, a permanent "Commission." We've talked about studies of the "legislative" Committees. We look a bit top heavy with conferences. But I have no special substitute!

I like the business of showing interdependence of farm and city.

Could we not make the point that it is really a misnomer to say "farm problem." There are many farm problems

cattle vs. corn and grain
hogs vs. corn and grain
poultry vs. corn and grain
dairy vs. corn and grain

also -- all are national

D.D.E.

October 2, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Thanks very much for sending me the copy of your press conference. I am reading the pertinent parts.

D. D. E.

October 2, 1953.

Dear Mr. Justice:

I am sincerely grateful for your expression of approval of my selection of Governor Warren to serve as Chief Justice. In such an important nomination, I personally feel that there is a great variety of qualifications to be considered -- some would probably feel that I considered too many. Nevertheless, I attach all the more value to your personal commendation because of the very high degree in which you possess so many of these qualifications.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Justice Burton,
The Supreme Court,
Washington, D.C.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington 13, D.C.

Chambers of
Justice Harold H. Burton

October 1, 1953

(handwritten)

My dear Mr. President

Please accept my congratulations upon your success in securing Governor Warren as our next Chief Justice.

I feel sure that he will meet the opportunity admirably, and I shall consider it a privilege to work with him.

Sincerely yours,

Harold H. Burton

To the President
White House
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1953.

Dear Ed:

I share your high opinion of Barry Goldwater -- in fact, I am counting heavily upon him for the future.

As to his services as an interpreter when I meet President Cortines, you are raising the whole question of protocol and procedure -- all so dear to the hearts of the diplomats. I shall nevertheless mention the matter to Foster Dulles to see whether it is feasible to do such a thing.

Thank you very much for your suggestion.

As ever,

Mr. Edward J. Bermingham,
Double Diamond Ranch,
Duncan,
Wyoming.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1953.

Dear Foster:

Our friend Ed Bermingham has urgently recommended that we ask Senator Barry Goldwater to act as our interpreter when we meet the Mexican President. He gives reasons as follows: (a) he speaks the language fluently; (b) he knows the country thoroughly; and (c) its people like and admire him.

Ed Bermingham is sure that Barry would be a mine of information for us and a tremendous help in making the trip.

I pass this matter on to you for your own decision because I know nothing whatsoever of the embarrassment that might be created by having a United States Senator to act as an interpreter.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

October 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. HAUGE

I am quite agreeable to withholding from the Randall Commission the letter from the Secretary of State concerning wool. However, the purpose of the letter, as I recall it, was not so much to ask the Randall Commission to pass upon the specific problem of wool as it was to use the wool situation in order to apprise the Randall Commission of the degree with which America's relationships with other nations are involved in some of these economic questions.

For example, I am quite sure that Australia and New Zealand are going to watch very closely our handling of the wool situation and will find in our action what they will look upon as an index of our future intentions in the way of cooperation.

You might show this memorandum to the Secretary of State to determine whether my memory is fairly accurate as far as it concerns the purpose of the letter he intended writing; if so, I think you need do nothing more because I assume from your conversation that the Commission is fully aware of these implications.

D.D.E.

October 1, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ed:

It appears that our respective ideas of government and of personnel to fill the key posts are characterized more by differences than by accord. What you consider to be a tragedy, I consider to be a very splendid and promising development; at times, it seems that our positions are reversed. No one could seek comprehensive and exhaustive information and advice on these matters more than I do.

However, I am unmoved by mere assertions of likes and dislikes, just as I pay little heed to opinion unsupported by some kind of factual statement.

In the current instance, I wonder how often you have met and talked seriously with Governor Warren. This I have done on a number of occasions, because, from the very beginning of my acquaintanceship with him, I had him in mind for an appointment to the high court -- although, of course, I never anticipated an early vacancy in the Chief Justice position. To my mind, he is a statesman. We have too few of these. Many people condemn him because of a particular medical plan he advocated for California. On this point, I would have, of course, disagreed with him -- but I find that, at least, he never advocated such a thing nationally.

Well -- here is a man of national stature (and I ask you when we have had any man of national stature appointed to the Supreme Court), of unimpeachable integrity, of

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

middle-of-the-road views, and with a splendid record during his years in active law work.

It seems to me that I wrote to you before on some of these points but, once again, let me say that every other person I seriously considered for this post was, in my mind, disqualified either by age or by a combination of age and a history of illness -- and I see no point in placing on the Court a man who could voluntarily retire in two years, and in no case could be expected to carry on effectively for more than five or six.

In any event, I get a bit weary of having the word "political" used with respect to such decisions. These appointments get my long and earnest study, and I am not trying to please anybody politically. Not only do I want nothing -- I never did! So it is useless to talk to me in such terms.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower

c/o Lexington Hotel
48th Street and Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

October 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. HARLOW

I think that this is pretty good. However, it is much too long. Moreover, it too frequently puts me in the position of either being too partisan or taking personal credit for a lot of accomplishments. I don't mind an occasional reference to Administration accomplishments, but they should be infrequent and rather impersonal.

As for cutting down, I think it ought not to be over 20 minutes long. My guess is that this would take 50.

You might test it out by reading it aloud pretty slowly. You will not have to allow time for applause and that sort of thing because in this kind of subject there won't be any. Here and there, it is repetitious. Some points can be tightened up.

However, if you would care to come in to see me about it, we will take a look at it.

D.D.E.

Encl:
Draft of farm speech, 10/15/53

DDE Diary - November 1953 (1)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	DDE to Aksel Nielsen (1 pg)	11/18/53	C
2. Letter	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. to DDE	11/18/53	C*

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FILE LOCATION

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

November 30, 1953.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I know you are devoting particular attention to the vital task of reducing overhead in the Services. To me, that problem continues to be a matter of first-rank importance and there is one aspect which comes to my attention constantly through the various promotion lists of the Services which are submitted for my approval.

I was somewhat shocked to hear the other day that we now have a proportion of general and flag officers in the Services approximately three times as great as it was in the wartime year of 1944. Granting due allowance for the peacetime need for maintaining a war expansion cadre, it appears that present allocations to general and flag rank are excessively high. Moreover, I believe that the first budget we submitted, 1954, allocated an increase in that category of about 10 per cent above the level we inherited in 1953.

The ratio of colonels and captains to over-all Service strength likewise appears high. This level of rank must also be considered in the executive or overhead category since there are far more captains in the Navy than there are ships and far more colonels in the Army than there are regiments. I am told that the present proportion of colonels and captains in the Armed Services is approximately four times what it was during 1944.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 30, 1953.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE - 2.

The statistics quoted in the two preceding paragraphs may contain errors. If so, I should like to be informed accurately.

Possible savings in this senior personnel area are small, of course, compared with the gigantic sums involved in the procurement of equipment and the over-all cost of the military establishment. Nevertheless, these examples are extremely important as symbols and they reflect the direction in which the Services are moving with regard, at least, to one aspect of the overhead problem.

Please take a good look at the manning situation in these higher ranks. I'd like to talk to you further about the matter because I'm seriously considering the adoption of an executive policy of limiting nominations in the higher grades to a percentage of those legally authorized.

D.D.E.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 30, 1953.

It was nice to hear that you are contemplating another trip to North America, even if it is not to take place until November of 1954.

Of course you will understand that making detailed plans that far ahead is practically out of the question for Mamie and for me. However, if we should be in Washington then, you will most emphatically be a welcome guest at the White House for the three days you expect to be here. Even so, I seriously doubt that I shall go to Philadelphia for the football game; the more I stay on this job the more I find that I must devote to recreation and rest whatever time I can steal away from my duties at my desk. It can scarcely be called a rest to get involved in such a crowd as traditionally attends the Army-Navy game.

It is good to know that you are finding service, under Al as your Commander, to be both pleasant and satisfactory. My reports on him from various countries are equally enthusiastic. I am confident that if all support him to the utmost of their ability, that such progress as has been made will be dwarfed by what he and his commanders and staffs will accomplish.

With warm personal regard,

Field Marshal
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein,
Supreme Allied Command Europe,
APO 55, c/o Postmaster,
New York.

to General Carroll: Report of Citizens Advisory Commission appointed by the Secretary of Defense on Medical Care for Dependents of Military Personnel, and attached papers, dated June, 1953.

November 30, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL CARROLL

Attached are some papers handed to me by the Secretary of Defense. Will you please ask General Snyder whether he could not make a thorough analysis of all of them, giving his particular attention to the medical aspects of the conclusions and recommendations?

In addition, I should like to have your own comments on any phases of the reports in which you may have additional or differing ideas from those submitted by General Snyder.

D.D.E.

November 30, 1953.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your note, of course, really requires no answer. Having been trained in the same school of deportment -- and roughly at the same time -- I know that a "thank you" letter is supposed to be conclusive in itself.

But you gave expression to one thought that simply compels comment from me. You said, "It was a rare occasion in the life of just a locomotive engineer, commonly known as a 'hoghead', to be asked to sit with such exalted company. It strikes me that your presence lent distinction to the gathering, and that it occurred to none that the reverse of this proposition could be true.

With best wishes and personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Guy L. Brown,
B. L. E. Building,
Cleveland 14,
Ohio.

November 30, 1953.

Dear Mr. Spencer:

When I returned to my office this morning, I found your letter of November twenty-fifth. I had, of course, previously seen the newspaper accounts of the progress you have made toward ending racial discrimination in the District of Columbia. Because the District is an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction, I deem this progress to be of special significance. My congratulations!

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Samuel Spencer,
Government of the
District of Columbia,
Executive Offices,
Washington 4, D. C.

November 30, 1953.

Personal

Dear Cabot:

Your note of the 25th leaves me in some doubt as to the meaning of one of the points it raises. This point is that a "statement could be made in conjunction with an expression of your view that adequate steps be taken promptly to eliminate those in the government departments who should not be there."

As you know, this was one of the first subjects that the new Administration tackled, last January. It is my impression that the methods devised have been working well; that we are eliminating from government departments those who can fairly be classed as security risks. Moreover, we believe we are doing this with a complete respect for the basic rights of the individual. Is it your conviction that we should do something more drastic?

Thank you very much for your kind comment on my talk before the B'nai B'rith. You are mistaken in thinking that I wrote it myself -- for the reason that it was not written. It was concocted as I sat at the table and conversed with some of my associates at the dinner.

Incidentally, I made an impromptu talk under somewhat similar circumstances at the Catholic University some days ago. This morning I had a note from Cardinal Mooney congratulating me on my skill in speaking without notes, yet sticking closely to my written text. This, of course, was not a difficult feat since the text was taken down by some reporters from what I had to say.

Anyhow, thanks a lot for writing.

As ever,

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
The United States Representative
to the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal

Tuesday, November 23, 1953

Long hand letter from Bernard Baruch,
received 11/24/53.

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you so much for your hospitality yesterday at luncheon. The grasp you had gotten over your vast problems gave me great encouragement.

As you say for a party to be out of power for 24 years, it takes some time for your associates to get wised up as to facts and the various pressures and ramifications.

I hope you won't let yourself get nervous or worried by what your decisions can mean. I am not disturbed by what follows your acts. You will do your best -- and that's very good. You have an honest, decent, and well trained mind. The results can only be good. As George Washington said (I paraphrase) - Let us do what honest and wise men can repair to (?), the rest is in the hands of God. And don't let any criticism of resting or golfing keep you from taking time off. That gives you time to think.

With admiration and affection.

Bernie

My address for the winter is Kingstree, South Carolina.

Augusta, Georgia
November 26, 1953

The President's Thanksgiving Day Prayer--

America of course has countless things for which to be thankful on this November 26th. But I th ink the most important is this: For the first Thanksgiving in the last four, we sit down to our traditional Thanksgiving feast without the fear of the casualty list hanging over us. We no longer have to worry about the killing in Korea.

Now, my wife and I are just exactly like many thousands of other families in America tonight. We have home our son -- and what is far more important than this is that our grandchildren have home their Daddy; our Barbie has her husband home. We are very, very thankful -- and I am certain that I speak for thousands and thousands of other families in America when we say, "May we never have to have our loved ones go off to war."

November 24, 1953.

Dear Oveta:

Within a few minutes I am taking off for a few days' vacation in Georgia. This reminds me that when I spoke to you the other day about taking a short breather, you said you would take Thursday off -- meaning Thanksgiving Day.

Now I admit that when anyone gets as high ranking as you are, such a person has gotten beyond the place where he or she can be "ordered about." But I would deem it a very great personal favor if you would get out of this place no later than tomorrow morning (Wednesday) and not be back before Monday. My whole purpose in making this request would be defeated if you would lug off with you a brief case full of papers (anyway brief cases belong only to the diplomatic service) or if you continue in contact with your office by telephone. This request is based on purely selfish reasons -- on reasons that are shared by the entire Cabinet and your other associates. Briefly stated, they are nothing more than our conviction that you are absolutely necessary to this Administration, and we want you to get enough variation, recreation and rest in your life that you don't become bored, sick, or just plain tired of your job.

With all the best -- and remember me warmly to the Governor.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Oveta Culp Hobby,
The Secretary of Health, Welfare
and Education,
Washington, D.C.

November 24, 1953.

Dear Ed:

In the course of your letter of the twenty-first you say, "The Mexican Ambassador, I believe, would have been more than pleased." If this were true, then there was no possible reason for Sr. Bermudez not calling upon me. I have never declined to receive a citizen of any country provided the Ambassador of that country asked to bring him in for a call. But as you stated in your first paragraph -- it was the decision of Sr. Bermudez that he should not come to see me with his Ambassador.

As to the public relations group you suggest, I have had Murphy in a second time to talk to him. I must say I am more than impressed with him.

Within a few minutes we start for Augusta. Before I do let me say to you and Kay, "a very, very fine Thanksgiving holiday to you both."

As ever,

Mr. Edward J. Bermingham,
Enon Farm,
Midway, Alabama.

Personal and Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President: This was not sent; see revised version dated Nov. 23. Kept because names you suggested as committee might be interesting.

November 18, 1953.

PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Honorable George Humphrey
The Honorable Arthur Summerfield
The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge
The Honorable Sherman Adams
The Honorable Leonard Hall
The Honorable Thomas E. Stephens

It seems to me there are two different aspects to the problem of establishing, for the Administration, an effective public relations position. The first of these involves relationships with the general public; the second involves relationships between the Executive Branch and Republican leaders in Congress and throughout the Nation. Obviously there can be formulated and enacted with popular approval no firm Republican program unless there exist the closest of relations between the chief officials in the Executive Branch and the members of Congress and the National Committee.

These two problems demand different solutions, even though they have certain important elements in common, in which identical methods will apply.

In the first problem, that involving the relationship of the Administration with one hundred and sixty million people, we have a task that is not unlike the advertising and sales activity of a great industrial organization. It is first necessary to have a good product to sell; next it is necessary to have an effective and persuasive way of informing the public of the excellence of that product.

PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

It is up to the Administration and to the Republican leadership in the Congress to produce the product -- a product composed of legislative and executive measures that operate for the general welfare of the United States as a whole, in both foreign and domestic fields. Of course, a well organized, highly efficient machinery within the Republican Party itself is one element in the necessary selling organization. However, there is involved also a broader promotional and sales program than can be effectively accomplished solely through a political organization.

To study this phase of the problem and to give to us the benefit of their thinking, I propose to invite three men who are professionals in this field to survey our current situation and to give us a plan based upon their findings. The three men I suggest are either well known to me personally or have been highly recommended as being competent men, and good Republicans. They are:

Jim Young, now living in New Mexico

Earl Newsom, head of a public relations organization in New York City

Sig Larmon, well known in the advertising field and a wheel horse in the last political campaign

The other phase of this entire program -- that which can be described as political in character, is, of course, under study by the individuals named as addressees of this memorandum. But I suspect that if we are successful in getting a thorough study of our situation by the professionals, they will give us additional recommendations applying to this part of the program. For example, it is possible that the Committee might come up with concrete recommendations for improving liaison between the National Committee and the members of the Cabinet; for making certain that patronage matters are handled in such a way as to create the best possible atmosphere both

PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

within the party and by those affected by the appointments; for assuring a better understanding within the party of all current problems and accomplishments; for revitalizing the party through the appointment of young, energetic precinct, county and state officials and committee members; and for doing a number of other things that will help spread knowledge and understanding of the things the Administration is doing for the benefit of all.

I should like to have a meeting soon with the individuals to whom this memorandum is addressed so that we could talk over this rough and sketchy idea. I am anxious to get started quickly.

D.D.E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 23, 1953.

PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Honorable George Humphrey
The Honorable Arthur Summerfield
The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge
The Honorable Sherman Adams
The Honorable Leonard Hall
The Honorable Thomas E. Stephens

It is my understanding that at our meeting on Friday, the 20th, we agreed that there are two different aspects to the problem of establishing, for the Administration, an effective public relations position. The first of these involves relationships with the general public; the second involves relationships between the Executive Branch and Republican leaders in Congress and throughout the Nation. Obviously there cannot be formulated and enacted with popular approval any firm Republican program unless there exist the closest of relations between the chief officials in the Executive Branch and the members of Congress and the National Committee.

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PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

Another subject that I want to mention is Arthur Summerfield's suggestion about a Board of Strategy. This idea seems to me to be more than excellent. It describes an imperative. I do hope that the Committee will be promptly organized and will operate effectively.

This memorandum is sent merely as an aide memoire of our conversation on the morning of Friday, the 20th. However, if there are any comments from any of the addressees, I shall be glad to have them.

D.D.E.

PERSONAL - FOR ADDRESSEES ONLY

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D.D.E.

P.S. to George Humphrey only

P.S.: I rewrote my original memorandum on this subject because the idea presented by Len Hall seems to be a substitute for the idea you and I discussed -- that is, the using of Young, Newsom and Larmon.

P.S. to George Humphrey only

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Draft #2
11/10/53.

draft of suggested television talk dictated by the President; given to C.D. Jackson. This talk apparently as of now (11/24/53) is obsolete because of UN speech possibility.

Within a few weeks the 83rd Congress will reconvene to resume its work of devising for our country legislation suited to the problems of our time.

When the Congress meets, it will be the duty of the President to submit to that body a report on the State of the Union. In that report will be a series of recommendations that, in sum, will make up the program that the Executive Department brings forward for meeting both the ordinary and extraordinary circumstances and situations with which we are now faced or will be faced in the near future.

This program of recommendations is now under preparation. Indeed, the period of preparation began when this Administration took office last January twentieth, and certain phases or parts of it have already been submitted to the Congress and acted upon by that body. Among these recommendations, which have become law, was an emergency measure for admitting certain European refugees to the United States. One removed stifling governmental controls from the operation of our economy. Another involved the restoration to certain coastal states

of their property rights over areas extending to their historic boundaries. Another comprised a series of Reorganization Plans in the Executive Branch of Government, all designed to serve our people better and with greater economy and efficiency. Another vastly simplified customs procedures and thus removed a costly obstacle to essential trade. Still another was the continuation of present tariff agreements for another year, while at the same time there was authorized by law a Commission for the study of all of the factors affecting our foreign commerce.

There was special legislation to provide for gifts of grain from our huge surpluses to needy friends in Pakistan, Korea and elsewhere. There was emergency legislation to enable the Executive Department to assist states and localities in combatting the distress occasioned by the prolonged drought, which in some regions has lated for more than three years.

But while all these things have been going on, every Department of government has been busily engaged, in cooperation with private citizens, trade associations, officials of the several states, and academic societies, in analyzing and studying the problems that beset us

in our political, social and economic life. All of this cooperative work has been undertaken in order that the programs to be presented to the Congress by the Executive shall be as fully as possible representative of the composite thinking of America.

By and large, the program to be submitted in farming will be detailed both as to policy, objectives and specific methods. It will be promptly followed by detailed estimates of the yearly costs of each recommendation made.

In the meantime, it seems a part of the democratic process that the Executive should lay before the citizens of this country the character and scope of the various problems that these recommendations will be expected to solve, either promptly or progressively. This evening I shall attempt to outline for you these problems in three fields.

The first will be in the field of foreign relations; the second will comprise the important factors of our agricultural problem; the third will be a brief review of our financial situation.

This presentation will be followed -- I presently plan -- by one or possibly two additional reports during the next few weeks. As I have

before stated, this series of talks is to lay before you the essential facts of the problems as we have been dealing with them during 1953 and as they exist at this moment. I assure you again that they are being studied on the widest and most comprehensive basis possible and pledge that specific recommendations will be ready with the re-convening of the Congress. Whenever, therefore, that I touch this evening upon future plans, it will necessarily be only on the basis of principles and purposes -- I shall not go into details of method.

* * * * * * * * *

With this understanding, then, let us first look at our relationships with the world at large. This is the field of America's foreign affairs. To get a proper perspective, let us first glance briefly at the situation as it existed last January. At that time the conflict in Korea was still raging, but under conditions that no longer permitted a real military victory unless there was a willingness on the part of the United States practically to assume complete and unilateral responsibility and the almost certain risk of global war in order to accomplish it.

The peace in that region has not been won, but for some months we have had a cessation of casualty lists in our daily papers.

November 23, 1953

Dear Cabot:

I am responding instantly to your note of the sixteenth. I assume this was written before I warned that that engagement must be very, very tentative.

As ever,

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
United States Representative
to the United Nations
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York

November 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. HAUGE

I understand that Joe Dodge has furnished you with copies of his papers on Water Resources and on TVA, which I should like for you to study when you have an opportunity.

When these papers were brought to me by Joe Dodge, I talked to him about the need for coordination with Agriculture, Interior, and the Corps of Engineers. If any greater coordination than this is necessary, will you please advise me.

D.D.E.

First draft
dictated 11/23/53

Draft of first page of State of the Union Message

For the second time I have the high honor to appear before the assembled houses of the National Congress to present to it the message required annually by our Constitution.

When one year ago I appeared before you, there had just been accomplished under the elective procedures of our Congress a change in Administration that involved not merely personalities, but meant also the transferring of the functions of government from the hands of one or our great political parties to the other. This change was the first of this sweeping kind in a span of twenty years. Of necessity, therefore, the individuals taking over the important positions of government were themselves unacquainted with the detailed facts, statistics and conditions that comprised both the problems of their new positions and the possibilities for their solution. Indeed, the individuals of the entire party were not experienced in the processes of the Federal government -- in many cases they were not and could not even be aware of the great background of information and purposes that lay behind governmental decisions of the past twenty years.

In these circumstances, the most that could be expected an Administration whose life was measured in hours and days rather than

in months (years ?) was a general statement in the several categories of responsibilities, including a description of the purposes, objectives and basic approach of the new Administration. Some analysis of inherent problems and situations was possible and was presented in my former message. Where there existed obvious need for legislation, suitable recommendations were included, but in the larger sense there was a clear need for study, evaluation and the proper organization and conclusion before a complete program representing the specific convictions of the Administration could be presented to this Congress.

Such a program I now propose to present to you. In most cases I shall, this morning, allude to these concrete proposals only in terms of outline, but in every case there will be submitted to each House of the Congress these same proposals with such application as is deemed necessary and appropriate to the Administration.

It is my purpose in this talk to refer to the past only where it is necessary in order to understand the present and to explain the proposals we make. I shall certainly make no reference to this with any purpose of devising or developing excuse or alibi, or for criticizing others who in their time held the responsible positions that are now occupied by

by the gentlemen of this Congress and the members of the Executive Department.

I see little satisfaction in proving that someone else was wrong. There is much more of human happiness to be derived from a belief that together we can do something right. All of us must be concerned in the future because, God willing, we will all be there.

November 23, 1953.

Dear Mr. Schuck:

I have your letter of November seventeenth informing me that I have been appointed to serve on the Committee on International Relationships of the Boy Scouts of America. As I understand it, my ex-officio designation as the Honorary President almost automatically eliminated my membership on the Executive Board. Since it is presently impossible for me to serve in any active or semi-active capacity, I believe that it would be best for you to replace me on the Executive Board so as to obtain the services of someone who can be of direct help to you.

Of course you understand that I have no particular objection to your listing my name as a member of the Committee on International Relationships, but I do think that the change I suggest would operate for the best interests of the Boy Scouts of America.

May I hear from you further on the matter?

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur A. Schuck,
Boy Scouts of America,
2 Park Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

November 23, 1953.

Dear Al:

I am off for Augusta tomorrow morning without my (increasingly inefficient) secretary, so I probably will not be writing any more than I have to. So this note will have to do as my reply to your nice letter of the twenty-second.

As you know, I am normally very sympathetic with the Europeans who get all tangled up in their interpretations of statements made by individuals in this country who are not authoritative spokesmen for any portion of the government. I must say, however, that at times I get weary of the European habit of taking our money, resenting any slight hint as to what they should do, and then assuming, in addition, full right to criticize us as bitterly as they may desire. In fact, it sometimes appears that their indulgence in this kind of criticism varies in direct ratio to the amount of help we give them.

The White case was unquestionably distorted in the papers, and I am quite ready to admit that the manner of its presentation was probably not the best. However, so far as the plain, unvarnished fact is concerned, I can see no flaw in the entire line of argument and exposition that was presented publicly by Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover.

All this sometimes makes me wonder whether the Europeans are as grown up and mature as they try to make it appear. With you, I have certainly been one of their persistent and outspoken champions. But they do make it difficult for the ordinary human being to maintain his confidence in their good judgment and their sense of proportion.

After all of which I can say quite truthfully that I regret that the incident has made your job harder. Possibly it would help

Personal and Confidential

once in a while if you told them some good plain truths when you have a chance in the privacy of your office or in theirs. I know that during 1951 and early '52 there were many times when I did just this so far as government officials were concerned, and it usually tended to clear the air.

Give my love to Grace and, of course, all the best to yourself. Everyone who visits SHAPE makes it a point to come back here and inform me of his discovery that Al Gruenther is a great man, and seems to be quite anxious that I will come to share his opinion!

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
SHAPE,
Paris,
France.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and
Confidential

November 23, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

When I had my last conference with Admiral Radford, I talked with him concerning the same subject that I spoke briefly about to you at a recent National Security Council or Cabinet meeting. It was that of combatting any idea of taking away from service personnel their traditional privileges in medical service for dependents.

The armed services are not unions; you are never going to raise their morale by fighting for any so-called cost-of-living increase. They have traditionally been less well paid than any other group occupying positions of similar responsibility either in civil or governmental life.

But their so-called "perquisites" have been very dear to them -- especially that one dealing with medical care for dependents. In this day and time, when service families are so much separated, I believe it is more important than ever.

I agree with all of the arguments about the morale of the services. Never has it been more important for us to make certain that the services are attracting men of the highest caliber and quality. But I assure you that it will be a terrible mistake to think that service personnel are as much interested in carefully calculated increases in pay as they are in those things which mean so much to them, considering the way in which they are compelled to live by direction of the government.

Personal and Confidential

Under no circumstances should you authorize the development of a plan seeking higher rates of pay as a replacement for traditional perquisites -- at least until after the preparation of such a plan or study had been approved as a matter of Administration policy. I hope you will talk to Admiral Radford about this -- and I shall be glad to discuss the matter with you at our next weekly meeting.

D. D. E.

November 23, 1953.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Attached is a letter I received from a man whose infant son was drowned in a canal constructed by the Federal government. I attach also a copy of my reply, which promises to the man a more technical answer to his demand that all these canals be fenced.

He states that (a) the Federal government has not fenced the canal, and (b) the local authorities cannot fence it because they would be trespassing on Federal ground.

I assume, of course, that this canal was built by the Federal government in response to a demand and requirement of the local population. If this is true, I wonder whether it would not be a good thing in the future to require the localities to take the proper means of protecting their own children and others from accidents, drownings and the like. If this is not practicable, should not the price of necessary fencing be included in the original estimates?

In this particular case, the quick response I have from your Department says that the canal is fenced and that the boy must have crawled into the water through a hole cut by some workman or the local water company. However, there is a discrepancy between Mr. Anderson's letter and the report from your Department. The letter says the canal "is a few yards from my front door" and the newspaper account accompanying the letter says that the boy fell into the canal under the eyes of his mother. On the other hand, the report from your Department said the boy had wandered some half mile or more in order to get into the canal.

In any event, please give the man an appropriate answer to this aspect of his letter. I know that you will feel fully as sympathetic in the circumstances as I do.

Sincerely,

The Secretary of the Interior

November 23, 1953.

Personal

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Rarely have I been so touched by any letter as by yours of the twentieth. Mrs. Eisenhower and I lost our first -- and then only -- son when he was three and a half years old. I am keenly aware of the sense of total loss that must engulf you.

To provide some answer for you concerning the hazards presented by unfenced canals to the children of our country, I am sending your letter to the Department of the Interior. I assume that the canal must be part of some project constructed under the Reclamation Bureau of that Department in response to needs and demands of your region. In any event, an appropriate official either in that Department or any other that may be responsible, will give you an explanation of the existing situation and any other information he believes you might find interesting.

I know that no words of mine can diminish the pain you feel in the loss of your son, even though I assure you that you have my deep and sincere sympathy. Certainly I hope that through some proper way, steps can be taken to see that this kind of tragedy is not repeated in the future.

Sincerely,

Mr. Warren Anderson,
Box 862,
Concord, California.

Personal

Copy to Secretary McKay with original of letter from Mr. Anderson

COPY

November 20, 1953

Mr. President:

I want to build a fence for my boy Joe.

There's an unfenced canal that meanders through our county here in California. We live just a few yards from it and it's a danger to our children. I can't fence it nor any of my neighbors because it belongs to our government. That's why I'm writing to you.

The canal is your responsibility, Mr. President, and I think if you had known about it one of your first acts as President would have been to fence it. Because the canal, Mr. President, has taken thirty-three lives. Mostly babies like your Grandson David and my boy Joe.

Let me tell you about Joe. He's only three Mr. President but he's all boy. There's not a week goes by that his little body doesn't have cuts or scratches or burns because of the boy in him. He has a dog that follows him and a cat that allows him to carry it wherever he goes. He found this cat himself and promptly adopted it as boys do.

Joe loves his Mamma too and even though she gets upset with him, he knows he can say " Gi Gi" and kiss her and all is forgiven. His little sisters come into his scheme of love too. Laura Lee is the recipient of his extra gun because her name is "Dale Evans" and only properly armed can she be a fit companion for "Roy Rodgers."

Joe fixes things too, Mr. President. He helps me with my car -- even broke two windows once. So I bought him a hammer and that and his cowboy gun are constant parts of his explorations for things that "need fixing."

I can't tell you everything about Joe, Mr. President, because I haven't the words. But if I tell you what he means to me maybe you'll build this fence for him that I want so much to build.

Joe means love to me. His little goodbye kiss in the morning and his eagerness to run and meet his daddy at night make all the struggle of earning a living so much easier. So much easier because I know Joe will accomplish his dreams even though I've failed in mine. He will, Mr. President, because he's Joe and Mommie and Daddy love him.

COPY

Please build this fence Mr. President. Build it for Joe. Not my Joe because he was the last boy the canal took from Mamma and Daddy. Not for my Joe but for some other little Joe -- or David -- who is all boy and will be number thirty-four.

/s/ Warren Anderson
Box 862
Concord, California

November 23, 1953

Dear Cabot:

I am responding instantly to your note of the sixteenth. I assume this was written before I warned that that engagement must be very, very tentative.

As ever,

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
United States Representative
to the United Nations
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York

American Farm Bureau Fede ation
Chicago 1, Illinois
November 18, 1953

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

The opportunity to discuss future programs for agriculture at luncheon yesterday was sincerely appreciated. Also my confidence in the future is always strengthened by your own, coupled as it is, with a complete sincerity and dedication of purpose.

The tentative recommendations of the Advisory Committee are shocking. They seem to me to show a complete indifference to the political facts of life. They are free of any firm intention effectively to exploit the economics of a reasonable free economy for U. S. farmers and for the United States.

These recommendations are no more realistic as to effect of an openly avowed two-price system and, in fact, multi-price system on U. S. foreign relations and on trade.

The recommendations are completely oblivious to their vulnerability as complete price-fixing recommendations when they mention both 100% supports and restraint of fluctuation above 100%.

Under present political conditions, it seems to me, personally, that the principles of the Act of 1949 are the best we can do. To be successful, this must be coupled with surplus disposal.

We need real imagination, coupled with the power of decision and positive action to turn agricultural stocks into capital for the expansion of production and trade around the world. This is not easy. Neither is it impossible. It could win powerful support.

We are in serious difficulty from the fact of price-fixing, post Korea. Proposals for "better price-fixing" will give the Republicans no basis

cc: Secy. Benson

for criticism of past actions resulting in the present dilemma and, more importantly, no firm base of operation; no sound and enduring philosophy to fall back on when needed.

In talking farm policy, we must not forget the importance of employment, productivity, and reasonably stable price level. No amount of price-fixing by the federal government can prevent agricultural disaster, if these problems are not tackled successfully. It is born a tragedy and a commentary on our state of political and economic thinking that, during the late New York milk strike, more space in the papers was given to government price-fixing as an answer to farm problems than to these facts:

The strike was called by a teamsters union of a few men.

It absolutely shut off the income of thousands and thousands of farmers who produce a perishable commodity.

It shut off the supply of milk to millions of people.

It increased costs between producers and consumers.

It forced people to learn to use substitutes.

There was involved an act of monopoly, such as no business organization has dared to put into effect in this country for many years.

The answer to this sort of problem is not easy, but it is not impossible either. It probably would be impossible in the present state of thinking without the firm support of a great farm organization and an Administration with great wisdom and firm conviction.

We can never afford to forget that our interests, so far as farmers are concerned, is in the net income. It is arrived at by a simple formula. We multiply units of production by price, and subtract expense.

There is no substitute for markets.

There is no substitute for efficiency. This affects costs.

There is no substitute for research and education.

In my own opinion, there is no substitute for the American system of freedom of choice, if we truly want high standards of living. Furthermore, there is nothing about our present situation that understanding and courageous action cannot solve satisfactorily.

Again, thank you sincerely for the opportunity of visiting with you, and be assured of my best efforts in helping to make these times successful ones in the history of our country.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ A. B. KLINE

Allan B. Kline - President

ABK LP

November 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. HAUGE

I understand that Joe Dodge has furnished you with copies of his papers on Water Resources and on TVA, which I should like for you to study when you have an opportunity.

When these papers were brought to me by Joe Dodge, I talked to him about the need for coordination with Agriculture, Interior, and the Corps of Engineers. If any greater coordination than this is necessary, will you please advise me.

D.D.E.

November 21, 1953

Dear James:

Thank you for your very fine letter, with its clear analysis of many of our present problems. Much of the advice in it seems to me exceedingly sound.

In the few spots where I find myself in considerable opposition to your impressions or to your suggestions, it seems to me you are operating from information derived from "columnists" rather than from facts. These are not necessarily the same.

For example, you say that there is a feeling that I have taken big business too much into my policies. I have business men in the Treasury, Budget Bureau, Commerce, and in Defense -- places that seemed to me to be ideal for men experienced in the business of this country. We must not forget that it is only prosperous business that makes prosperity for others. In other important posts, I have three ex-Governors, one of whom became a college president; two lawyers; one publisher of a newspaper, who has a reputation as a great liberal; one farmer and apostle of the Mormon Church; two automobile agents (although I admit they are highly successful ones); and one expert in labor management relations.

In the very last part of your letter you say, "But, above all, avoid any appearance of 'staging' an act as was tried once last spring." It is interesting that you are here repeating a charge made by columnists who are engaged only in attacking any policy of moderation. The mere fact that my associates and I met, in advance of the actual presentation, to see that we could get our story down into the time allotted by the television companies, really constituted the total of our "staging." It was probably the most unrehearsed program that five people have ever put on the television.

I invite your attention to these two points merely to urge that you be not too quick to believe always what you read in the newspapers.

Again I thank you for your letter.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. James E. Schaaf,
Bloomsbury,
New Jersey.

November 20, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I have just talked to Lewis Douglas on the matter of assuming the Chairmanship of the American Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-U.S. He is highly interested.

I am to call him again on Monday morning to give him some idea of the portion of his time that might be consumed on this job. As I understand it, he will give me his final answer at that time.

D.D.E.

November 20, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. BRYCE HARLOW:

In view of the very brief statement that I promised to B'nai B'rith, I had not thought it necessary to have a prepared draft or any kind of formal talk.

There are, of course, some splendid thoughts included in the attached draft, but I should like to know whether you are aware of any expectation that I would deliver a "speech."

With reference to your last page, the suggested insert on the subject of character assassination, I would be glad to talk this over with you sometime Saturday morning if you desire.

D.D.E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

STAG DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE, 7:30 pm, Thursday, November 19, 1953

1.	The President	
2.	Mr. Elliott V. Bell	Editor & Publisher, Business Week
3.	Mr. Guy L. Brown	Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
4.	Dr. Arthur Burns	Chmn., Council on Economic Advisers
5.	Dr. Lawrence H. Chamberlain	Dean of Columbia College, Columbia U.
6.	Dr. Harold W. Dodds	Pres., Princeton University
7.	Mr. Bernard C. Duffy	Advertising Executive, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
8.	The Hon. Gabriel Hauge	Administrative Asst. to the President
9.	Mr. William H. Jackson	Investment Banker, J.H. Whitney & Co.
10.	The Hon. Donold B. Lourie	Under Secretary of State for Admin.
11.	Mr. Ralph McGill	Editor, The Atlanta Constitution
12.	Mr. James L. Murphy	Chmn., Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee
13.	Mr. Howard C. Petersen	Pres., Fidelity Phila. Trust Co.
14.	The Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller	Under Secretary of Health, Education, & Welfare
15.	Mr. DeWitt Wallace	Editor, The Reader's Digest

Jock Whitney

cc: Mr. Stephens
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Tolley
Mr. Crim
Mr. Hagerty

November 19, 1953.

Your Eminence:

I have just written to the Chancellor to assure him once again of the great sense of distinction I feel in the honor conferred upon me today by the Catholic University of America. Such a note, however, cannot possibly express the feeling of personal satisfaction I derived from my meeting with you. I wonder whether it is disrespectful to the formal speakers for me to say that your pungent and amusing remarks during the proceedings attracted my attention far more than did some of the discourses which I am sure were both learned and instructive.

It was a very noteworthy gathering and a memorable occasion; but I shall certainly remember longest my all too brief conversation with you.

Incidentally, when I do get to play golf here in Washington, I do so at Burning Tree, where John Sullivan is now President. If at any time you are here and do me the honor of informing me of your presence, I would be more than delighted to try to arrange a game. Even if you cannot do so, I assure you that I shall look forward to playing on your Detroit course one of these fine days, even though I know that such a hope is -- to put it mildly -- a faint and feeble one.

With personal regard,

Sincerely and respectfully,

His Eminence, Edward Cardinal Mooney
1234 Washington Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

United States Representative
to the United Nations
November 18, 1953

PERSONAL - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear General:

Max Rabb has told me that the Legislative program will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and because I cannot get away I am writing these few suggestions:

The objectives for a Congress that is sitting in an election year should be few in number and should have such popular appeal that they have public approval regardless of whether they become law or not.

There are three matters which seem to me to fall within this category:

1. Sufficient appropriation of funds to complete the security screening of the State Department by June 30, 1954. I have previously given the many reasons for this which seem to me to be compelling.

2. Extension of the Social Security program.

3. The development of a modern foreign trade policy.

These might well each be the subject of a separate message to Congress which would be sent up at intervals of ten days to two weeks, with proper advance press and editorial preparation.

I would put the revision of the Taft-Hartley and other measures into the general State of the Union message, and briefly mention the three points above.

As regards Taft-Hartley, the changes should be extremely well thought out and have a very broad appeal and not be the kind of proposals which lend themselves to sharp-shooting amendments. It appears at this distance that it would be better to bring these amendments up towards the end so as to reduce the demagoguing to a minimum.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ CABOT L.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

cc: Mr. Hauge

The President
The White House

(COPY)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MRS. WHITMAN PLEASE NOTE:

The President asked me to remind him of the following items as a result of this conference:

1. He wants to talk to Secretary Dulles about the rehabilitation of Southern Italy;

2. He wants to bring up at a Cabinet meeting the question of members seeing national leaders and Members of Congress, and suggest that they instruct their subordinates to be more careful about this matter;

2 Told Gen Carroll

3. He wants to talk to Secretary Humphrey about his personal secretary, who was an employee of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Snyder.

I. Jack Martin

Told this to Cabinet meeting

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Ann C. Whitman

FROM: I. Jack Martin

Re: Conference - November 17, 1953, 9:30 a.m., The President, Congressman Frank J. Becker of New York, and I. Jack Martin

Congressman Becker just returned from a trip abroad and he was anxious to tell the President of his observations concerning the situation in Italy.

He said that it was his opinion that the situation in Trieste should be left alone by this Government until the dust settles more. The President stated that it is very necessary for the Italians and the Yugoslavs to settle their differences because our defense in that area is very weak.

Also, the Congressman talked to the President about the situation in Southern Italy, which is very bad and needs a better plan of rehabilitation. He suggested that some Italian-Americans who can speak Italian be sent there to get the first-hand account of the situation. He thinks that when officials from this Government go they do not get a real picture because the Italian officials only let them see what they think is best for them. The President said that he hadn't thought about the rehabilitation of Southern Italy for some time, and wanted to take it up with John Foster Dulles at the next opportune time. He realizes the importance of doing something constructive in that area.

Congressman Becker said that he realized that he should have taken it up with Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State, but it was very difficult to see the Secretary of State, and he recalled an incident some time ago when he wanted to talk to Mr. Dulles on a question of an ambassadorship, and even though he had spent nine weeks of his time helping the Secretary in his campaign, he had a very difficult time arranging an appointment. This led to a discussion generally on how difficult it is for Congressmen to see the various Cabinet officers and officials, and the President said that he wanted to take the matter up with the Cabinet.

Mr. Becker also mentioned an incident concerning the new Collector of Customs for Customs District No. 10 in Brooklyn in which he has some interest. In this connection he had some matters he thought he should take up with Secretary Humphrey, and he said he had a very difficult time getting an appointment with him. He thought one of the reasons was that the Secretary has retained Snyder's personal secretary. The President said he wanted to mention this at a Cabinet meeting. Congressman Becker observed that he did not feel it was the Cabinet members themselves, but their subordinates who are the barriers.

Congressman Becker also stated that he thought the President was very popular with the people. However, he thought that the contradictory statements being uttered by various officials is not doing the Administration any good. He stated that he is a man who is a team player—he learned it in Albany under Governor Dewey, whom he thought was the best Governor the State of New York ever had and is a great administrator. He said the President could expect him to be a full member of the team in the coming session of Congress even though he might not approve of some of the measures that are considered.

I. Jack Martin

DDE Diary - November 1953 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
3. Message 76-63, #15	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) exempted, NR 76-63 #15	11/14/53 11/6/85, bc	A
4. Message 76-63, #16	DDE to Churchill ARK-6/9/77	11/12/53	A
5. Message	Churchill to DDE (2 pgs)	11/12/53 11/6/85, bc	A
6. Memorandum for Record of meeting 76-42	DDE, Dulles, Humphrey & Wilson 9/15/76-SWL	11/11/53	A
7. Letter 76-63, #17	DDE to Clare Boothe Luce (3 pgs) portions exempted, NR 76-63 #17 per ltr NR 76-63 #12 - 8/11/82 LC	11/7/53	A
8. Message 78-69, #1	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) (exempted, State Dept. - 4/11/78)	11/7/53 9/16/85, bc	A

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FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 3
Folder: DDE Diary - November 1953 (2)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

November 16, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I have read the draft of your talk to the CIO and I must say that, in general, I enthusiastically approve. The suggestions that follow may have sufficient validity that you will want to consider them briefly:

I. On page 6, at the point marked, I suggest that it might be well to expand your idea a little bit, somewhat as follows:

"Based upon this clear understanding, the present Administration believes that the formulation and execution of a clear, positive, and effective American foreign policy are impossible except as it is presented against a background of American prosperity, well-being, and opportunity that extends from the most to the least fortunate among us. Specifically and concretely, this Administration is committed to the development of policies that will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. This means that there must be lifted from the minds of men the fears of disaster, poverty, and old age. Further, this means that appropriate governmental connection with our entire economy must be so adjusted as to develop and sustain a prosperous agriculture, manufacturing, and services, and above all such an equitable distribution of the resulting products that 160 million people will constitute always the finest advertisement for freedom."

I make this particular suggestion because I think there should be emphasized -- especially for your audience -- the direct connection between a prosperous and happy America, and the execution of an intelligent foreign policy. The language I have used is merely suggestive, but I do think the point could be emphasized.

This would also point out that prosperity is not merely a matter for the Labor Department, Commerce, and the Treasury. It would show that State and all other Departments are equally interested.

II. On page 10, where you take up colonialism, it might be well to advert momentarily to Russia's adventure into Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, and so on.

III. At the bottom of page 12 and top of page 13, there is the implication that the economic development of natural resources will one day be complete. I doubt that you mean exactly this.

IV. On page 17, it seems to me that a little explanation should be inserted between the clause that shows that the Associated States could not alone retain their independence, and the next clause suggesting the French Union as an applicable method. Specifically, I think that it might be pointed out that these States, to withstand the continued pressure of aggression or threatened aggression, will need economic, political, and military aid. Possibly there should be added the thought that, if they go into the French Union, it should be by their own <u>voluntary</u> action.

V. On page 21, at the bottom, I do not think you should admit that these people are better acquainted than you personally with some of the Soviet exploitations of people.

If any of the above suggestions prove helpful, I shall be pleased. If not, throw them away with a clear conscience.

D.D.E.

November 16, 1939

[illegible] THE PRESIDENT

I enclose a draft of the speech which I plan to make before the CIO next Wednesday. I do not want to burden you with reading this at a necessity. However, I like in these matters to be sure that my thinking goes along with yours. The latter part, particularly pages 19-29, is the more important in this respect.

Perhaps if you do have time to look this over in whole or in part, you can give me any comments you may have when we meet Tuesday afternoon.

John Foster Dulles

Attachment:

Draft CIO speech

November 16, 1953

Dear Foster:

I note in the paper that Nehru is making disagreeable statements about any potential agreement between ourselves and Pakistan.

That is one area of the world where, even more than most cases, emotion rather than reason seems to dictate policy. I know that you will be watchful to see that we do not create antagonism unnecessarily, and I assume that the Defense Department operates with similar caution.

D.D.E.

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Reuther:

To the Fifteenth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I extend greetings and good wishes.

When I last addressed a CIO Convention, I came to thank you for your magnificent performance in World War II in supplying the planes and tanks and ships and arms. You did your job, and you did it well.

Unfortunately, peace and freedom did not come to the world when the guns fell silent. America is still dedicated to achieving them. I know that American labor holds to that dedication. Proof is abundant that those of you who are today employed in plants supplying our Army, Navy, and Air Force and the armed forces of our Allies, have lost none of the spirit which in wartime was so magnificent. The maintenance of peace in the world depends directly upon America's ability to produce the materiel to give an aggressor pause. The productive might of America is the greatest bulwark of world peace. I know that leaders and members of American labor will never forget that fact. Your future and the future of your unions, in common with all free American institutions, will be determined by our ability further to strengthen our country in the uncertain period ahead.

I am glad the Secretary of Labor of the United States, the Honorable James P. Mitchell, can be with you for the Convention. I have selected him to be a member of my Cabinet because of his ability, his integrity, and his unreserved dedication to the public good. Already, in the few weeks he has served, he has impressed his colleagues in the Cabinet with his thorough understanding of the problems of labor, and with his determination to see that the aspirations and needs of working men and women are fully and forcefully represented at the highest level of government. Before he left for your Convention, I asked him to report back to me your ideas on matters of legislation and public policy.

I know you have a vital interest in the Taft-Hartley Act. I have previously stated my conviction that this law, while fundamentally sound, should be changed in some respects.

For months, members of the Administration have been engaged in a searching study of the Act. Our objective is to recommend improvement in order to make possible a more free and vigorous collective bargaining process, to reduce government intervention in labor-management relations, and to promote sound and peaceful industrial relationships so essential to the economic well-being of American working men and women and to the welfare of all elements of our nation.

I shall submit the resulting suggestions to the Congress when it convenes in January. In formulating these suggestions, our guide will be the fundamental principle that the law must be absolutely fair to the laboring men and women of this nation, to management, and to the public at large.

Our nation's goal is world peace. We are endowed by the Creator with a bounty envied by all the earth. Our greatest resources are in the spirit and the ideals of our people. Counted in these is our tradition for composing group differences in the broad public interest. I commend that tradition to you and to those with whom you deal as you pursue your deliberations in this period which, with God's help, future historians will be able to mark as a time of triumph for the values of free men everywhere.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Hollenden Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio

cc: Sec Labor (11/13)

November 14, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed a copy of message just received from the Prime Minister. The President has not yet seen it.

Helen Weaver

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL (11/14/53)

Test of Message from the Prime Minister:

My dear Friend,

Pug will arrive on the 6th. We are keeping it quiet till nearer the date. He was much complimented that you wanted to talk to him.

I am taking a stiff line in the House on Monday about the two year military service.

With all my good wishes.

WINSTON

(COPY)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-454 #4
BY NLJ DATE 10/20/85

November 12, 1953

Dear Foster:

You may edit this message if you so desire,

and then please send it on to Winston by cable.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

~~TOP SECRET~~

November 12, 1953

Dear Winston:

Your cable came just as I was leaving for Canada. By all means bring Lord Cherwell and I shall probably bring Admiral Strauss with me. The two of them can have a good talk and then give you and me a briefing. I rather think it might be a good idea to have Ismay come out with us for a day if that could be arranged. Again his presence would serve a useful purpose both for us and for the public.

Warm regard,

As ever,

IKE

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #16
By J.W. Date 6/9/77

~~TOP~~ SECRET

PERSONAL

November 12, 1953

Test of Message from the Prime Minister:

I am very glad it is all settled about Bermuda and I share your hope that we shall not spend all our time on parade. The table I presume should be round.

I agree with you that there is no point in Soviet complaints about "collusion." I always thought allies were expected to "collude" and I have always had a great dislike for the expression "ganging up" which has several times got seriously in my way. All the same, I am, as I said last time in Parliament, hoping that we may build bridges, and not barriers.

I should like to bring Lord Cherwell with me as I want to talk over with you our "collusion" on atoms, etc. Indeed, it might strengthen the impression to which I gathered you were favourable, that our meeting was not simply an incident in recent correspondence with the Soviets. He can always slip across to Washington after we have had talks if you thought it convenient for him to see more of your people.

I plan to fly with Anthony, the night of the first via Gander to Bermuda and we shall have a whole day to recuperate before receiving

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-454. #5
BY Lms DATE 10/30/15

you on the fourth. The Welch Fusiliers with their goat will form your guard of honour. The barbed wire to protect us from the assassin or the journalists still stands as it was.

For your eyes alone: I was so delighted to read what you said to the Press about Harry Truman. He is rather a friend of mine.

Anthony sends his regards. With all my good wishes.

Winston.

November 11, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

I have just had a meeting (4:00 to 6:00 p.m.) with Secretary Dulles, Secretary Humphrey, and Secretary Wilson. Problem: How to provide necessary security and still reduce the Defense budget for '55.

Statement by Secretary Dulles:

He believes that we should begin to withdraw ground troops from Korea. This for the reason that we should show confidence in our air and naval strength; and should avoid ground deployments in Asia. (If this were done, we could afford substantial reduction in Army active strength.) Dulles stated that a week or more ago General Hull recommended that we initiate, now, the withdrawal of American ground troops from Korea. (No one else at the conference knew anything about this recommendation.)

It was agreed that:

a. In view of the above and the conviction that some of our service and support units in Europe could be somewhat skeletonized, the Army's recommendation for 1,500,000 individuals in '55 would not, in the absence of some marked change in the international situation, be approved.

b. It was agreed that the dependence that we are placing on new weapons would justify completely some reduction in conventional forces -- that is, both ground troops and certain parts of the Navy.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-42, No. 8
By ARIC NLE DATE 9/14/76

In any event, the conclusion of the conference was that we should move towards a reduction in personnel in the armed services, especially Army and possibly Navy. This may mean, very soon, some reduction of the actual numbers of divisions in Korea. In Europe and in the United States it was felt that we should, in all services, effect some savings in number of individuals, especially in overhead and supporting units. The reduction of divisions in Europe should be constantly studied; but the State Department is to explore matter with Allies.

D.D.E.

November 9, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

In the matter of official precedence in Washington, including all invitations for official social affairs, I think it would be a good idea if we ranked (within the Executive Department) the Deputies and Under Secretaries of certain Departments immediately behind the Cabinet and Cabinet posts of equivalent rank. By this I mean the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretaries of State, and possibly one or two other Deputies or Under Secretaries, as in the Treasury, for example.

This would have the effect of rating these few people above the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force, and a number of others -- a practice that I believe is justified under the Defense Act as now written.

Please let me have your reaction to this.

D.D.E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 9, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. KEVIN McCANN

Please note on the original draft the type of change I have made in your talk. Then, on the second draft if you will indicate any revisions you propose, we could talk them over at lunch time.

Please note in the paragraph on the Economic Commission that I have added the words "now approved." I signed a paper on this the other day, and you might check up with the State Department to see if the paragraph as now written is exactly correct.

D. D. E.

November 9, 1953.

Dear General Collier:

On this Armistice Day, set aside by the Nation for reverent tribute to those who gave their lives in the American cause, it seems particularly fitting that the Armored Forces should honor the memory of General George S. Patton, Jr.

He was a masterful battle leader; a leader characterized by the indispensable qualities of patriotic loyalty and soldierly courage.

With you, I join in a salute to my friend of a lifetime and to the Forces he led during World War II.

Sincerely,

Major General J. H. Collier, USA,
Commanding General,
The Armored Center,
Fort Knox, Kentucky.

November 9, 1953.

Dear Mr. Failing:

My brief stay at the Burning Tree party last Saturday night did not afford me an opportunity to thank you in person for your amusing card. It is a nice reminder of that entertaining evening.

This acknowledgment also gives me a chance to express my own personal appreciation of your generous helpfulness in providing wells at the Club.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. George E. Failing,
President, George E. Failing Company,
Enid,
Oklahoma.

Personal

November 9, 1953.

Dear Arthur:

Thanks for the clipping. I have used some of the arguments presented in the Presbyterian Manifesto in talking to various individuals who believe that investigative practices must be "tougher" than they are now. This argument often centers around fact rather than principle. For example, take the quotation from the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States, given in the last paragraph of your editorial. The "tough" ones say that no one has ever been guilty of the things condemned by the Bishops. Of course you and I know better. But who is so blind as those who will not see?

As to addressing the members of the Associated Press at their meeting next April nineteenth, I can only remark at this moment that they are very successful in choosing one period of my year that I try to keep completely free of all engagements -- that is, the week following the Masters' at Augusta.

As ever,

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York.

November 9, 1953.

Dear Kirk:

Upon inquiring in my office, I find that the difficulty concerning Mr. Lester W. Bentley arose over what now appears to be a misunderstanding. My staff got the impression that Mr. Bentley would require some three or four hours of my time as a "sitter"; this they very properly decided was an impossibility. If your understanding is correct that he would require from me "only one or two brief sittings at some future time" a completely different question is posed.

For one or two sittings -- neither of which would exceed one half hour -- I could make the necessary arrangements and would be glad to do so because of the interest of the University and of Mr. Chapin. While for some time I have declined to have my portrait painted by anyone except the one individual who has now become so accustomed to me that he requires only the briefest moments of my personal time, yet I will be glad, because of the reasons given, to make this exception.

I have given a copy of this letter to Mr. Thomas Stephens. For any future arrangement, Mr. Bentley should contact him.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Grayson Kirk,
President, Columbia University,
New York 27, New York.

cc Thomas Stephens

November 9, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I return herewith the original of a memorandum submitted to me by Under Secretary Smith on certain complaints made to me by President Remon when he was here in Washington. I am grateful for the information and have only one other request to make.

Could President Remon be assured, through our Ambassador, that the points he raised with me have been taken under consideration by the State Department to determine whether or not there is anything that can properly and appropriately be done.

No answer to this is required.

D. D. E.

11/9/53

Dear Winston:

This morning I was informed that the French have accepted the invitation sent to them by you. This apparently clinches the whole matter, and tomorrow at twelve noon we shall release from the White House the announcement that you suggested. However, I have just learned that there is some possibility that all of us may be pressed for an earlier release because the story has already apparently leaked in France. To us, this is a matter of indifference except that we want to be coordinated with you.

I do not know that I shall bring along my golf clubs, but I do hope that the entire period will not be one of such exhausting work that we shall be denied time for any ~~reaction~~ recreation to say nothing of a bit of thinking.

I should say that our meeting will in a sense be of itself an answer to one point in the latest Soviet note, which seriously objects to this kind of meeting between us. In any event, I am delighted that the earlier of the two periods I suggested is suitable for all because this will enable Foster to be with me at the party.

With warm regard.

As ever,

IKE

November 9, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is the President's message to be transmitted to the Prime Minister this evening.

Helen Weaver

Nov 9. 1953

Dear Winston:

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With warm regard,

As ever,

November 9, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. KEVIN McCANN

Please note on the original draft the type of change I have made in your talk. Then, on the second draft if you will indicate any revisions you propose, we could talk them over at lunch time.

Please note in the paragraph on the Economic Commission that I have added the words "now approved." I signed a paper on this the other day, and you might check up with the State Department to see if the paragraph as now written is exactly correct.

D. D. E.

November 9, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. JOHN F. SIMMONS

Enclosed is the President's Top Secret letter to our Ambassador in Rome. Would you please have it properly transmitted to her?

Helen Weaver

Encl:
sealed envelope

November 7, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Mrs. Luce:

Almost the entire story of the potentialities of the Italian situation is clearly stated in your first paragraph in the sentence, "If it (the Cominform Left) gains only 4% more from the Center to Right parties by the next elections, the President of Italy will be required by the Constitution to call upon a Cominform leader to form the next government." Consequently, I jump immediately to your Section VIII.

[redacted]

Going on to other things that you feel the United States can do to delay the encroachment of Communism, I assure you first that, so far as I know, we have no intention of weaseling on our October eighth decision on Trieste. Because there were some unexpected reactions, there has been a corresponding amount of delay, coupled with some confusion, in trying to get things on the rails again. Specifically, we did not expect the enthusiastic official and public reaction from the Italian side. This unquestionably made Tito feel that he had to react adversely and much more vehemently than he otherwise would have. But whether or not the Italian attitude affected him, a situation has been created where we must observe sufficient caution that we do not almost force Italy and Yugoslavia into even deeper trouble in order to save face on one or both sides. However, I think the State Department is moving as rapidly as it can to correct the current situation.

It is difficult for me to discern how the United States can take "decisive leadership in worldwide measures to solve the over-population problem." As I see it, there are only two approaches. The first is to distribute better the population that now exists, and the second is to encourage birth control in those areas where economic levels will not support current birth rates.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec 3.4(b)
NR 76-63 #17
By DJH Date 8/6/82

E.O. (a)-(d)
State 3/20/17; NSC 6/15/82
NLE Date 8/6/82

The second of these runs instantly into important religious objection, especially on the part of the Catholic Church; while the first presents a solution that can be only gradually effective.

So far as this government is concerned, we fought through the entire Congressional session last year to obtain authority for admitting additional immigrants on an emergency basis during the next two years. While we were largely successful, the bitterness of the fight and the restrictive amendments added to the original bill indicate that the United States itself will not measurably increase, over a period of time, its established normal quotas for immigrants.

In many other countries where natural resources are ample and the area is under-populated, physical conditions are such as to frighten prospective immigrants. Only some months ago a group of Italian immigrants in Brazil -- or some other South American country -- insisted on returning to their own country because the areas in which they were settled did not have modern utilities, roads, and services for "civilized" living. (Shades of our pioneer ancestors!)

There is another comment to be made with respect to projects for relieving population pressures through emigration. I recently read that there is no single modern instance in which the population of any country -- other than Ireland -- was ever diminished by this means. While I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement, it is clear that if real relief from its over-population problems is to be obtained for a country such as Italy, there must leave its shores in one year not only a number equivalent to the expected natural increase but, in addition, make a dent in the current surplus. Without reciting all the difficulties in the way of such large movements, it still seems clear that the salutory effect, if any, would be most gradually felt.

As to the stabilization of world currencies and the liberalization of trade policies throughout the world, these will be major efforts of the United States in the coming months. Again, of course, results will not be spectacular; even if we are successful in having enacted in the law some of the measures that we believe desirable, the effect for a time will be more psychological than material.

In a way it seems odd that of all the countries in which we have been opposing Communism, we have had less success in Italy than in any

other. The entire area of Western Europe, including Italy, has experienced a great rise in economic activity during the last few years and a great part of this result has come about because of American help. Yet every new report from Italy bears evidence of an increasing resentment against us and increased respect for the Soviets. This I suspect comes about because in the average mind the American is rich, pampered, spoiled, and, in spite of all his advantages, is socially and culturally little better than a barbarian. Some of this kind of criticizing -- at least as applied to isolated cases -- may be accurate, and for this we can only have regret and a hope that the populations that think themselves wiser and more sophisticated will get things in better perspective. But the constant complaints from abroad of the failure of the United States to cooperate and of its lack of understanding give to our people, who feel that after all they have been rather generous, an added excuse for embracing isolationism.

So, while I accept in its general sense your argument that the United States must give to Italy increased concern and interest -- to say nothing of money -- I believe also that a great burden of responsibility rests upon the leaders in those countries. Just as we here have to precede every projected action with a long campaign of information and education, so must they try to mold public opinion instead of merely pleading existing public opinion as an excuse for inaction.

You are quite right in your assumption that we want accurate, truthful, unvarnished opinion and fact reflected in Ambassadorial reports. But in addition to information as to the material, moral, and political assistance that we should give ..... it would also be useful to know what kind of pressure we should put on these governments to do something themselves.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable
Clare Boothe Luce
American Ambassador
Rome, Italy

P.S. With all the best to Harry --
You are really going good -- according to all the travellers.

D.E.

(Text verbally approved by
Gen. Bedell Smith, 11/9/53)

Copy of message received from the Prime Minister, November 7th, 1953 at 4:30 P.M.

My dear friend,

I am delighted you will come to Bermuda from December 4 till the morning of the 8th. Anthony and I will be there to receive you. If there are troubles in Trieste or elsewhere we shall probably be able to deal with them better all together than we could apart. The moment you clinch this I will invite the French. I am told the French Presidential election does not take place till the 16th or 18th and that anyhow they will not ratify E.D.C. before it happens. Thus there would be no delay of E.D.C. through our meeting on the dates fixed. By all means let us merely announce that we are meeting to discuss matters of common interest. There are quite a lot of things I want so much to talk over with you and I thought we might both brace the French up on E.D.C. Time is short. I should be most grateful if you would give me the O.K. and we can settle it all with an agreed communique for Tuesday's newspapers.

Every good wish,

Winston.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-455 #1
BY DJH DATE 9/11/85

Personal and Confidential

November 7, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LEONARD HALL

I have just been visited by Murray Chotiner of California. He was the campaign manager for Mr. Nixon when he ran for the Senate, and was Nixon's political adviser during last year's campaign. He came to me to describe the political situation in California. In general the complaints expressed were along the lines we have heard before: slowness in making "changes"; slowness and clumsiness in handling patronage matters; lack of proper presentation to the public by the Republican National Committee of the Administration's accomplishments and actions; generally poor public relations.

Mr. Chotiner seems to be a very observant and energetic young man, and undoubtedly there is much truth in what he has to report. I did suggest to him that I should like to see such complaints reduced to specific and concrete form, and documented. For example, if a Congressman in a district believes that there has not been sufficient change in personnel, that that Congressman should obtain from his district and county chairman a bill of particulars.

This bill of particulars, I think, should show (a) all the information obtainable about the man now occupying the position, (b) whether or not it is a civil service position, and (c) whether the man was a political appointee. In certain cases there should also be shown the man now recommended by the appropriate Senator and Congressman for the position.

We had quite a talk along this general line. As a result, it occurs to me to ask you what has been done by the Republican National

Committee in getting these complaints reduced to concrete issues and instances. I am certain that "rumblings" and general complaints can never of themselves get desired results. We have to know exactly what the complaint is and the recommendation for curing it. After this, we have to know that the law authorizes the change, and we have to know that we are getting the kind of upright citizen that we are seeking in public positions, and that he is generally capable of executing effectively policies laid down by the Administration. I will not be made a party directly or indirectly to any scheme for destroying the career civil service, but this matter is not involved in any way in what I am now talking about.

As I have told you many times, I completely agree with the theory that a political party that is in control of the Federal government has the right -- even the duty -- of placing in all positions that are not clearly of the career civil service type, individuals of its own choosing. The only condition I have placed upon making necessary changes is that our own man be one of the finest type available. He must have real capability for the job in question and a splendid reputation in his locality. When these conditions are satisfied, we are quite ready and anxious to make the change.

This is clearly understood here in Washington, so it seems to me that the failure to get some corrective action is not traceable to Washington, but to party machinery and to political leaders who indulge merely in generalizations instead of providing recommendations or plans upon which action can be taken.

As for public relations, I certainly am presenting no brief in defense of this phase of the Administration's accomplishments. However, I think that we are justified in assuming that the Republican

Personal and Confidential

Mr. Hall - 3.

National Committee must be in a very definite sense the "selling" organization for the Administration and the entire Party. So the next time I see you, will you give me an outline of what assistance you have in this regard? I do not mean merely your office organization for working up necessary pamphlets and other literature; I refer more particularly to the kind of consultant service that may be available to you, as well as the kind of help you have in obtaining real samplings of public opinion. I suppose that your state organizations keep in close touch with you, but some of these are probably not particularly energetic or too enthusiastic about the Administration's program.

In this regard I do believe that it would be well for you, as the National Chairman, to take the Administration program in all its phases, as it has been developed and announced, and place this before your committeemen and women as the Administration's "Bible." In this way you could uncover those who are not going to support you fully and energetically. It would be far better, I should think, to know just where you stand in this regard than to be indecisive in the matter. It seems to me clear that you will have the vast majority of all Republican individuals right squarely in your corner; they will fight all the harder and persistently if they see you taking a really firm stand in support of the things in which we commonly believe. I think that in your position temporizing with such basic things as political doctrine, loyalty and enthusiasm would be fatal.

You may already have given detailed thought to these matters; if so, just throw this note away. This rambling memorandum is not intended to be particularly logical or coherent. It is written merely as a result of my talk this morning with Mr. Chotiner.

D.D.E.

P.S. - see page 4.

Personal and Confidential

Mr. Hall - 4.

P.S.: As I have suggested to you before, I hope you can find time at least once a week to drop in to see me. In this way possibly I can remember the things I want to tell you instead of bothering you with long memoranda.

D.D.E.

November 7, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bedell:

As you can see, this unnecessarily long letter to Mrs. Luce has really only one purpose. That purpose is to get over to her in roundabout fashion that it would be a good thing to analyze and specify what Italy could do for herself as well as to point out what we must do in the situation. I think it would be wrong to try to get such a thing done by direct instruction, but I would have some hope that she would get the point in this letter.

However, if you disagree -- just let me know and I shall probably burn the letter.

As ever,

The Honorable W. Bedell Smith,
Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

November 6, 1953.

Dear Mr. Cowen:

Your letter of October twenty-seventh has been read with great interest, and I wish to inform you that I too regard the forthcoming Philippine elections as a vital test of democracy for the Philippine Republic. However, I am confident that the people of the Philippines will meet this test, as they have met others, in a manner which will fully justify the esteem in which they are held throughout the free world.

I know that I speak for the American people when I say that all of us are indeed interested in what is happening in the Philippines. We rejoice in the upright manner in which the Republic of the Philippines is meeting the problems of a sovereign nation, for it is with some pride that Americans remember that Philippine independence is something that we long worked for and are pledged to respect and help guard.

The Philippine people, whom I know well, are a proud people. This justifiable pride derives in great part from their independence and their democratic political processes. I know that they will wish to stand before the world on their election day as having made full use of their political freedom and enlightened laws to elect a representative government of their own free choosing and dedicated to their service.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Myron M. Cowen,
2122 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.,
Washington 8, D.C.

November 6, 1953.

Dear Bob:

After you left my office, I talked further to Ezra Benson. He concurred in your idea that the Defense Department might give a decisive upward push to the cattle market right now, and I wrote quite a letter on the subject to Charlie Wilson. However, Charlie is out of town and so I had the letter delivered to Roger Kyes (a most capable man) and I personally asked him to put some steam behind his investigation to determine the possibilities of getting the Defense Department to help us out.

So much for that; when I get the final answer I will probably communicate with you again.

I am attaching a memorandum from a great friend of mine, L. M. Pexton. He is President of the Denver Stockyards. I believe that his company also owns the Ogden, Utah, Stockyards.

You will note from his letter that he is more worried about the situation during next spring, summer and fall than he is right now. I am sending it to you merely to ask for comments, if you feel like making them.

I cannot tell you how delighted I am that you are interesting yourself in this problem and I do hope that you will keep in touch with Secretary Benson, providing him with your observations and your conclusions.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert E. McConnell,
The Plains,
Virginia.

November 6, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

In view of the conciliatory gestures that Peron seems to be making from time to time, I wonder if it would not be well for us to decide between ourselves (and to inform our Ambassador in Argentina) as to exactly what conditions would justify a real rapprochement between the two governments.

Even if you and I should become convinced that the man has really reformed and is conscientious in building up a real friendship with our country, we could not possibly, under present conditions, make a great deal of progress in that direction. Our people would necessarily have to be convinced of his honesty of intention.

It seems to me that there are several things that would have to be accomplished before we could really treat him officially as we would any other head of a friendly government. I think the newspapers that he took over in the Argentine would have to be restored to their rightful owners and allowed free operation. I think that unnecessary restrictions on the travel of our citizens in Argentina would have to be lifted. Another thing is that he would have to convince other countries in South America that he is operating on a friendly and honest basis. There may be other things of this same character that would have to be done.

In any event, I think this is a subject that you and I should have a talk about one of these days.

D. D. E.

November 6, 1953.

Dear Milton:

Beginning last December, when I first began assembling the group of people who were to act as my principal advisers in government, it has been our general intention to use 1953 largely as a period of study and formulation of programs. We have always felt that the "Administration Bible" would be brought out for publication in the delivery of the 1954 Message to the Congress.

Once we have taken our stand on that program and specified in it those measures on which priority action is mandatory, then, of course, all of us, with me in the lead, will constantly pound the drums for the necessary legislation. I suspect that all kinds of conferences, arguments, speeches and other forms of persuasive action will have to be taken, both clandestinely and publicly, to implement the program.

I think I see the real logic in your conclusion that in the case of the farm program we cannot afford to wait until Congress actually convenes. I rather like your suggested approach, and I am more than willing to do my part. This, as I see it, is to make the final speech in the series of informative talks that should go out to the public.

Of course I could send your letter over to Ezra, but I think it would be better -- if you are ready to be imposed upon again -- for you to call up Ezra when you get this letter, give him your idea and let him bring it to me with an outline of each talk that is proposed in the series. That way he will probably have the enthusiasm of a partial originator of the scheme and you could on your own part volunteer to read each of the talks before they are given for their "appeal" value.

By and large I think that the State of the Union speech will look a little like the following.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower - 2.

I. Review of the past year's situation in general terms.

II. Current planning.

State Department.

Review of foreign problem and statement of policies to be pursued. (In this connection I may make a major speech on parts of this subject, maybe during the next couple of weeks.)

Treasury Department.

Our financial position; what we inherited; what we have done.. An expression of determination to pursue the objective of a balanced budget, but not at the expense of neglecting needful functions, especially security. Will stress economy and efficiency in government.

Defense Department.

General approach to significant revisions, with special emphasis on strategic striking power and continental defense against atomic attack. A determined effort to cut operating expenses to the bone without sacrificing efficiency. Reduction of numbers in uniform.

Department of Justice.

Law enforcement. Stressing measures for protecting the government against security risks; improving law enforcement measures and strengthening law enforcement agencies under Federal control. Increased number of judges and increased salaries for judges and U. S. attorneys.

Post Office Department.

Pursuit of a twin objective of increased efficiency in mail deliveries and pay-as-you-go policy. Eliminating deficits.

Interior Department

I should like here to express an interest in the entire field of maximum utilization of water resources. This, I think, includes soil conservation, and probably the whole series of things such as contour plowing, strip farming, terracing, forestration, and so forth and so forth. I should like in this field to deliver some punchy, strongly stated principles of governmental responsibility, shared by the citizen and by the community and the state. The subject of water, of course, takes in power, flood control, navigation, irrigation, and so on. I hope that here I can get agreement on a dynamic and comprehensive program of planning. Also initially I may ask for a few small projects, and at least one of the great multiple purpose projects. In this connection I do not believe that these projects should be pushed too hard in times of full employment, but so far as possible be constructed during periods of threatened recession and unemployment.

Agriculture Department

Here I think there is little use of me trying to describe what we shall try to do. The big thing will be to show that the farm problem is a complex and comprehensive one, containing within it a good many contradictions. In like manner the solution cannot be a simple and arbitrary one, but will be, when developed, very largely according to commodities and conditions of the times. I would personally hope that the problem of surpluses owned by the government should be partially dealt with by combining it with our technical aid program. What I mean by this is that we might get legislative authorization to use agricultural surpluses above a certain fixed or relative level to sell to friends abroad at world prices, or even, say, ten or fifteen per cent below. Payment for these surpluses

would be taken in currencies of the country involved -- in other words, counterpart funds, and then we would use this money to assist in the technical aid.

I realize that this is related to the old "two price" system, and if the Congress would want to go full out on the two-price system then this would probably not have any real applicability.

What I am trying to get at here is that even though we get a program in which each scheme is tailored pretty well to the commodity group involved, we still could have some overall authorization of this kind that would save us some money (I mean by reducing direct appropriations for technical aid) and would help our friends as well as tend to help minimize the size of our governmentally owned surpluses.

Incidentally, let me ask you a question. If there is a continuation of, say, 90 per cent of parity -- but not rigid price support for wheat -- and if we produce a great surplus this year, why should not the government have the right, before the next planting begins, to lower by a fixed percentage, 5 or 10, the price at which wheat will be supported in the following year, and at the same time, to lower authorized wheat acreage, say 10 or 15 per cent. Control of acreage has always been considered as an alternative to a so-called flexible price support. Why could they not be used together but both of them applied only moderately to any one year?

Commerce Department

The major policies under Commerce may be dealt with under foreign relations. Increased freedom of trade, possibly cribbing quite a bit from your report on South America, acknowledging that we must wait on the report of the Trade Commission before making final recommendations, but insisting that our policies must be toward greater liberalization in international trade or we are lost.

Labor Department

We will beyond all doubt recommend certain revisions to the Taft-Hartley Act, but my real emphasis is going to be placed upon an appeal for industrial statesmanship on the part of both management and labor. I shall reiterate determination to keep the Federal government out of these quarrels, so far as possible, and our whole platform here will stress the interests of the laboring man rather than those of the labor leader.

Welfare Department.

I think I shall ask for some extension of the privileges in social security and old age benefits; some increase in public housing and slum clearance. I hope in this area to establish clearly that the concern of this Administration is for all the people, and that we recognize that there are more people of low incomes than there are of high incomes.

Taxes

Undoubtedly we will recommend that the taxes due to expire at the first of the year should be allowed to do so. There will be some re-adjustment in present levies and a real effort made to get a better distribution of tax revenues as between the several echelons of government. Just how this is coming along I cannot now say.

* * * * *

Of course this letter makes no attempt to be comprehensive in the statements of topics to be included in the Message. I am just trying to point out that we do want to make it a very thoughtful

and comprehensive program -- one that will constitute our platform on which we will take a battling stand.

As ever,

Dr. Milton Eisenhower,
Pennsylvania State College,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

November 6, 1953.

Dear Howard:

Receipt of such an appealing invitation as yours makes me feel sorry for myself. You know how much I like the outdoors, a gun and good companionship. Frankly, you wouldn't have to mention "hundreds of thousands of geese" or a "skyful of ducks." Just the fun of being out looking for them -- and missing a lot and hitting a few -- would make a great day for me.

I suspect you realize that I could not possibly return a favorable answer. Right now my secretary and I are scrutinizing my schedule to find time for a couple of unexpected chores that it looks like I might have to perform before the middle of next month. While I am hoping to save the Thanksgiving holiday for a visit with our children and grandchildren down in Georgia, that is about the only time in the next six weeks that is not already full of commitments.

Please thank Senator Brice for his kindly thoughtfulness, and, of course, my deep gratitude to you for your typical courtesy.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Howard Young,
1 East Fifty-seventh Street,
New York,
New York.

STAG DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE, Friday, November 6, 1953

1.	The President	
2.	Mr. Hugh Baillie	Pres., United Press Associations
3.	Mr. Douglas M. Black	Pres., Doubleday & Co., Inc.
4.	Mr. James F. Brownlee	Partner, J. H. Whitney & Co.
5.	Mr. John M. Budinger	V. Pres., Bankers Trust Co.
6.	Dr. Vannevar Bush	Pres., Carnegie Institution of Washington
7.	General Lucius D. Clay	Chmn. Bd., Continental Can Co.
8.	Mr. M. Hartley Dodge	Chmn. Bd., Remington Arms Co., Inc.
9.	Mr. Freeman F. Gosden	Radio Producer
10.	Mr. Jay Gould	Exec. V. Pres., Frankfort Distillers Corp.
11.	Mr. Charles S. Jones	Pres., Richfield Oil Corp.
12.	Mr. Barry T. Leithead	Pres., Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
13.	Mr. L. F. McCollum	Pres., Continental Oil Co.
14.	Mr. Joseph H. McConnell	Pres., Colgate-Palmolive Peet Co.
15.	Mr. Robert E. McConnell	Retired Mining Engineer
16.	Mr. Lewis B. Maytag	Retired Manufacturing Executive
17.	Mr. Burton F. Peek	Chmn. Bd., Deere & Co.
18.	Mr. Philip D. Reed	Chmn. Bd., General Electric Co.
19.	Mr. William E. Robinson	Publisher, N. Y. Herald Tribune
20.	Mr. Frank A. Willard	Partner, Reynolds & Co.
21.	Mr. Owen D. Young	Retired Industrialist
22.	The Hon. Philip D. Young	Chmn., Civil Service Commission

cc: Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Tolley
Mr. Crim
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty

DDE Diary - November 1953 (3)

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9. Letter 76-63, #18	DDE to Churchill (2 pgs) Exempted, MR 76-63 #18 DDH 10/16/84	11/6/53	A
10. Memorandum	Whitman for Under Secretary of State 3/24/76-RWM	11/5/53	A
11. Message 76-63, #19	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) Exempted, MR 76-63 #19 DDH 10/16/84	11/5/53	A
12. Letter 77-79, #1	Syngman Rhee to DDE 5/31/77- DSH	11/4/53	A
13. Letter	DDE to Mrs. Russell Akers (1 pg) Open in Re-Rev., RS, 4/18/84	11/3/53	C
14. Memorandum 76-63 #21 76-102	DDE to Admiral Radford JW/ARK - 11/16/76	11/3/53	A

Case

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

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November 5, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is the President's draft cable for the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The President requests that, if you agree with the text, you have it transmitted. If you do not agree, please return it with whatever comments you may have.

Ann Whitman

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
DJH - 1/4/79

TOP SECRET

November 6, 1953

Dear Winston:

I am temporarily out-of touch with Foster but I assume that within limits he could arrange his schedule to conform to whatever plans you and I might make.

Because of the negative character of the Soviet reply, there may be considerable value in a good talk between us and the French in order to survey the situation in which we now find ourselves. It would be necessary of course to avoid creating a false impression that our purpose in meeting is to issue another invitation to the Soviets. There is nothing to be gained by showing too much concern over their intransigence and bad deportment and I believe that instead of relating our meeting to any Soviet word or act, past or future, we should merely announce that we are meeting to discuss matters of common interest. The presence of the French would tend to give greater emphasis to the importance of the meeting because of British and American concern in EDC, Indo-China, and NATO problems in general. I assume that you as head of the host government would issue the invitation to the French and inform them of our hope that both Laniel and Bidault could attend.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
PUBLICATION FRUS 1952-54 VOL V PT 2
By DOE, NARS, Date 7/16/84

TOP SECRET

My calendar does not leave me much leeway in choice of dates. I could reach Bermuda on the morning of December 4th and stay through the 7th, returning here on the morning of the 8th. Likewise, I could arrive there on the morning of the 11th, returning here on the morning of the 15th. I give you these two possibilities only tentatively because I have yet to find out from Foster which of these periods would be the more desirable from the standpoint of our State Department. But these are the only two periods of this length I could get away without some embarrassing schedule readjustment.

Foster should be back here by Monday morning, by which time you may be able to inform me as to the suitability of the periods I suggest. Moreover, I think we would have to agree quickly as to timing of the announcement so that danger of leaks can be eliminated and staffs can get to work.

With warm regard,

As ever,

/s/ IKE

~~Top Secret~~
Personal

Nov. 5, 1953

Message from the Prime Minister to the President:

My dear Friend,

The Soviet answer puts us back to where we were when Bermuda broke down through my misfortune. We are confronted with a deadlock. So why not let us try Bermuda again? I suggest four or five days during the first fortnight in December. We could then take stock of the whole position and I think quite a lot of people will be pleased that we are doing so. If you want the French, I am quite agreeable and it would be a good opportunity of talking to them about E.D.C., which surely we ought to get settled now. I hope you would bring Foster. Anthony who would be all for it and would come with me. It would be worth trying to make Laniel come with Bidault.

All arrangements were very carefully worked out last time, and it only takes a words of command to put them all on again.

Let me know how this strikes you. I really think there will be serious criticism if we are all left gaping at a void.

WINSTON

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
PUBLICATION IN FRUS 1952-54 VOL VI PT 2 PP 1111-12
By DJH, NARS, Date 10/16/84

(COPY)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-454 #6
BY DJH, DATE 11/5/85

November 5, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is the President's draft cable for the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The President requests that, if you agree with the text, you have it transmitted. If you do not agree, please return it with whatever comments you may have.

Ann Whitman

TOP SECRET

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL CARROLL

Please circulate the attached to all Cabinet officers and individuals heading independent agencies of the Executive Department, merely for the information of each. No reply is required.

D.D.E.

OCTOBE1 , 1953

The following resume is compiled from the reports from the West Coast, Southwest, Midwest, South, New England and Atlantic Seaboard States.

Most reports covered the President's policies, generally, and also contained opinions about his principles and popularity. He was enthusiastically and unanimously commended for his moral integrity, and his efforts to get the same quality back into government; for his confidence in America and in the future; for his courage in facing the issues of the day. He is felt to be truly a PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE, not of factions.

Altho lower taxes, curtailment of the public debt and government expenditures are urgently desired, the general feeling is that a balanced budget is of primary concern.

Some reports dealt specifically with conditions and problems peculiar to the locale.

THE RESUME

1. A strong Asiatic policy is necessary, ---support of Nationalist China and Formosa, complete opposition to Red China, no compromise with Communism anywhere, anytime.

Continued firm stand against Russia, no appeasement of our Allies to our detriment. The President's qualities of strength, confidence and wisdom are having a telling effect on Russia. His refusal to be intimidated by the Russian Leaders has given them a jolt.

Reaction to the Korean War is two-fold. First, regret that the War could not have ended in a decisive victory over Red China. Second, it is felt that with commitments and obligations inherited from the previous Administration, President Eisenhower undoubtedly made the best and most honorable solution possible under the circumstances.

2. The term "middle of the road" is acquiring and should continue to acquire a positive and aggressive significance. It must continue to mean that, if faith is to be kept with the people.

3. Europe's "middle of the roaders" are with us; their reactions are favorable to the policies of the President. They admire

his basic honesty and sincerity and strength of his Cabinet. This knowledge could be used to advantage in our foreign policy. There should be an early cessation of the flow of dollars to Europe.

4. The President can be firmer with Congress because the people are behind him. The higher echelons of the Party are beginning to recognize the power of his appeal to the people; he should make full use of it in the future. With the loss of Taft, the President will need to take a firmer hand and really by action be the Party leader. He should continue to be a PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE; more "ruling", less "reigning".

5. The National Committee (Republican) should give more consideration to local leaders in overall campaign plans and strategy; caliber of men to replace Democratic incumbents would be greatly improved; the Party too often ignores lower regional levels, and particularly newly won areas.

While "evolution" in changing many New and Fair Deal Policies is sound, yet "revolution" in rebuilding the Republican Party in Government should be the watchword of the "American Re Deal".

6. More widespread and aggressive campaign to publicize gains and activities needed.

Day to day progress toward ultimate goals as presented in the campaign should be dramatized and fully publicized to a much greater extent.

While key and top echelon figures in the fields of Journalism, Publications and Public Relations are pro Administration, yet the so important lower echelons have not been too successfully wooed. It is this lower echelon "slanting" of the news and Administration stories that can do inestimable damage, ---witness the overworked red herring of McCarthyism during the Campaign, and the unduly over emphasized recent Wisconsin Election.

7. Federal Civil Service and Tax systems need overhauling. Eventually a sound dollar is a must, but should be approached cautiously to avoid panic. Freer World Trade should be strived for. The Federal Power Policy is a constructive step.

8. There is a pronounced need for a complete overhauling of our Government "sales department", both domestic and foreign. This country has the father of advertising and public relations has done a bad job in selling itself, its history, its aims-hopes-dreams to the "man on the street" of the countries into which it has poured billions, and of our own country.

9. The Taft-Hartley Law should be strengthened to provide more protection for the laboring man. The individual worker and his rights should be more strongly protected against dictatorial labor union leaders, as must the rights of the employer in the instance of secondary boycott. The time is ripe for a "Sherman Anti-Trust Law" for labor unions and organizers.

10. Industrialists and business men realize a stable farm economy is necessary to their success, but all three groups must be interdependent. This cannot be achieved by subservience of one group's interests to the other; they must be in balance.

11. Housing developments, both public and private, thruout the Country, most of which bears little if any relation to City and Town Planning, should be studied.

12. "McCarthyism" disapproved of, and should be curbed. The McCarthy-Jenner assault on due process of law and order should be curtailed. There are too many Congressional investigations which leads to their overemphasis in the press.

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~Security Information~~

November 4, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Mr. President:

There is a matter which I must take up with you in the interest of our future close cooperation. I want you to know that such cooperation is my sincere purpose. However, to achieve it, I must know your purpose also.

I recall that your agreement of August eighth with Secretary Dulles provided that, until the Mutual Defense Treaty between our two nations could be expected to come into force -- which we then thought might be about sixty days after the Senate reconvenes in January -- you will keep your forces under the United Nations Command which would comply with the armistice terms.

Time is fast running out on this period. I need now to be thinking and planning ahead beyond this period in political, security, and economic terms.

From a political standpoint, the important thing is the ratification of our Mutual Defense Treaty. We shall face many questions from the Senators when they meet again and begin considering this Treaty. I hope for prompt and favorable action from the Senate. But to get that, I shall have to be able to assure the Senators that this Treaty will actually promote peace and mutual defense. If I should be forced to conclude that after the coming into force of the Treaty, you might unilaterally touch off a resumption of war in Korea, I could not recommend its ratification and I am certain that the Senate would not ratify it. When I formally submit the Treaty to the Senate next January, I must be in a position personally to give a clear assurance on this point.

From a military standpoint, I have heavy responsibilities for the safety of the United States forces in Korea as their Commander-in-Chief, and for the safety of the other United Nations forces as President of the United States which exercises the unified command for the United Nations

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 77-79 DOCUMENT #1
By MAA/NSH Date 5/31/77

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~Security Information~~

action in Korea. We are, of course, now committed to react instantly if the Communist forces violate the armistice. Planning for this contingency involves the assumption that your forces and those of the United Nations will continue to act in coordination. But if you should decide to attack alone, I am convinced that you would expose the ROK forces to a disastrous defeat and they might well be permanently destroyed as an effective military force. Therefore, I must know whether or not we are to stand united so that our military leaders may make appropriate plans.

In signing the armistice, the United States has pledged itself not to renew hostilities in Korea. We mean to carry out that commitment fully. Moreover, we will not directly or indirectly violate or evade that commitment by assistance in any form to any renewal of such hostilities by ROK forces. If you were to plan to initiate military action while the Communist forces are complying with the Armistice, my obligation as to both United States forces and other United Nations forces would be to plan how best to prevent their becoming involved and to assure their security.

To turn now to economic matters, we are making plans for the future which will require me to ask for further appropriations from the Congress during the next session. When I request those appropriations, I shall surely be asked whether I have confidence that the expenditure will promote a long-term restoration of the Republic of Korea. If I believed that these funds would merely create new targets in a war renewed by you, I could not, consistently with my duty, request Congress to authorize this appropriation.

I am sending you this frank letter to take you into my confidence about pressing problems of great concern to both our countries. I count upon our loyal cooperation. However, I cannot, as you see, leave that to assumption and speculation. I must have explicit confirmation from you, in order to reach my own decisions and to be able to answer the questions which the Senate and the Congress will properly ask before they make their indispensable contribution to the cooperative plans which you and Secretary Dulles and I have been developing.

TOP SECRET
Security Information

TOP SECRET

I have asked the Vice President to hand this note to you when he calls on you with Ambassador Briggs and General Hull.

He has my complete confidence and you can talk to him as you would to me. As you know, he is not only Vice President but the President of the Senate and a former member of the House and Senate. As such, he will be consulted by many Senators and Representatives when our Treaty comes before the Senate for ratification and when economic appropriations are sought. He is conversant with my views on the matters covered in this letter.

You can, if it is convenient to you, hand to him your reply to this letter. Otherwise, you can deliver it to our Embassy for transmission to me.

I extend to you and to Mrs. Rhee my very best wishes and the assurance of my continuing regard.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Syngman Rhee
President of the Republic of Korea

cc: State Dept.
V. Pres. Nixon

TOP SECRET
Security Information

November 5, 1953

Dear Charlie:

I feel that the Defense Department could help materially in our present difficulties with beef prices. It is true that some months ago the Quartermaster General of the Army increased his beef reserves from 60 days to 120 days' supply. But I believe that at this moment -- which I consider critical -- the Defense Department possibly has it within his power to give a decisive reinforcement to existing programs.

Secretary Benson's various measures have done much to alleviate suffering of the beef producers in drought areas and to halt precipitous declines in the prices of the lower grades.

We seem to be in sort of a "teetering" stage -- a real push could very easily start us on a general rise that would at least bring these grades of beef up to cost of production.

The simple thing that all of the military services could now do would be to start, instantly, the purchase of beef to their maximum capacity to handle it.

All this could be done in numerous ways. I know of no reason (since every fighting man that I ever knew was particularly fond of beef) why we should not temporarily, even without publicity, increase the beef component of our ration at the expense of some other item which may now be expensive, i.e., pork, fowl, eggs, or even cereals and so on. With 3,500,000 people in the services, even a 2-ounce increase in the daily beef ration would be almost half a million pounds daily, or more than three million pounds a week.

Another way in which we could get immediate help would be to ask the services to buy, for immediate delivery, all the fresh beef that they could carry.

An even more important help would come from the purchase of a lot of canned beef (the lower grades) which could be included in the so-called

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

"reserve" type of rations. Since well-canned beef lasts almost indefinitely, it would seem to me possible to buy a great deal of this kind of beef at this moment.

The only way to raise beef prices is to have a greater demand for it. At the same time, by initiating this kind of a program while costs are low, the Defense Department would be getting its supplies -- especially in all the lower grades -- at a price that is generally below production costs. In other words, it would be good business for the Defense Department and for the country.

Won't you please sink your teeth into this problem and see if you can get something going?

When we have our regular Monday morning conference, you can tell me about your progress.

As ever,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

11/1/53

Excerpts from letter received by the President from friend in one of midwestern farm states.

There is no question but that the drop in farm prices, especially the sag of the cattle market, has been viewed with concern, uneasiness and (in the case of the Farmer's Union and the professional Democrats) with panic and noisy alarm. I don't need to point out the delicate emotional proximity between a farmer's cry in the night and a small town merchant or professional man's sleeplessness. I do not think it improper to borrow from Mr. Willkie's "One World" concept and describe our state as "One Farm." This particular One Farm State has emphatically been experiencing grave concern over agriculture.

As to trying to phrase our state's view on agriculture, I simply wouldn't attempt it. It would be foolhardy and dangerous. In this state we have as many views on the farm matter as I am sure you encountered on your recent farm-fact-finding tour. We have, for instance, many and many a straight Republican Voter who understands Mr. Benson's problems and feels chagrined and incredulous at the way our own Republican members of the Congress throw rocks at him. We have, as well, Republicans engaging in farming enterprises that feel and speak exactly as the Farmer's Union Herald speaks. At a recent meeting, for instance, a farmer from our state who had never voted anything but Republican attacked Secretary Benson with hammer and tongs. At the same meeting a Texas Democrat farmer who had just become a member of our party let it be known that he would not support any Republican Administration that did not uphold and defend Secretary Benson. In my opinion the late-comer to the GOP was the best exponent of its principles.

To give you a picture of conditions in our state. The State itself is divided in its cattle business. In the eastern part, farmers not only engage in regular graining farming but also engage in feeding cattle in Feed Lot operations for the killer market. In many cases this is a very big factor in state economy and "Big Business." All the farmers engaged in this categorical division of our state business of farming, having purchased cattle in the fall and winter of last year or in the early spring, complain of suffering loss on their operation.

In the western part of our state, the ranchers raise the cattle for the Feed Lots and Grass-Fed Killer Market. These operators did not feel the immediate hard bite of the cattle market until the Feed Lot Men

from the eastern part of the state, having experienced their loss, began to demonstrate great caution in buying stock from ranchers in the western part of the State. Now the western rancher feels the pain, too. But let me remark, not one in forty of such operators desires beef supports.

In the meantime, the very force of economics began to help instead of hurt. After the lamentations and careful political manipulations of short-sighted members of the Republican Party; after the touching tableaux of the Farmers' Union caravans pointing their Cadillacs toward Washington or nimbly hopping on the stratocruiser to tell Secretary Benson just what was what, a new aspect began to be noticed. The "Feed Lot Men" from the eastern part of the state began sending buyers out to the western part with the intention of "getting back in" . . . always, they assure everybody "on a smaller scale, of course." And this is the irony in the thing -- the eastern feeders who began the complaining when the market took its dive are now to be heard grousing mildly that they can't get the yearling stuff cheap enough! Is it any wonder that nobody bothers you for a request for that cushy, rewarding, important but easy job of Secretary Benson?

Now we come to the question as to what the reaction has been to the measures that the government has taken to relieve the drought-stricken areas. I believe that this question touches on everything that we are doing wrong as a party and as a new Administration.

The reaction to our constructive and courageous measure in the Department of Agriculture is just simply imperceptible. I wish I could describe my mounting alarm about this matter. It is as unlooked for and stunning as anything that has happened since the Administration took office.

I think back on the campaign of a year ago. Never was anything so hard-hitting, so appealing and so comprehensible to the laborer, farmer, housewife, school kid, soldier, and industrial magnate. How can we have so completely thrown out this proved talent which we possessed only short months ago.

When we wanted to point up a hole in our detractor's logic back in those days, we could do it with punch and even with subtlety. When the opposition tried to give you the kind of treatment it has been doling out to Mr. Benson there were expert public relations men who knew how to handle it. What happened to us?

I think back on the people of the Citizens group -- that tireless, keen-witted group -- and I confess that I think part of the present trouble is with our own National Committee. I see no forceful selling of the excellent position which we have taken as relates to agriculture. I see only hand-wringing and useless attention to the unimportant.

The spectacle of Senators and Congress so completely forgetting loyalty and teamwork that they make headline harangues against Mr. Benson gives me more worry than the cattle market. It indicates that the oldest, most experienced men in our party are going to forget the promise of a fine, new, Middle-of-the-Road Republican Party and choose, instead, to make us famous for being that Grumpy, Old-fashioned Pot Pourri aggregation where every man is his own political machine and each pulls in a different direction.

The spectacle of members of Congress going about with pompous pronouncements and lofty expectations of what the Administration must do to help them get elected strikes me as a firm hand on the wrong section of the keyboard. It would be excellent for the health of our party if our National Committee Chairman would firmly and happily remind them that unless they do something to help the Administration -- there may be a swift packing of moveable possessions.

I spoke of mounting alarm over our miserable press relations. After the election in Wisconsin, I was shocked that a man could lose and step nimbly to the side of defeat and say for all the news services in the world to copy, "This is a repudiation of President Eisenhower's Farm Program." Instead, it was an open and shut repudiation of that one candidate and key Republicans ought to have gotten into the news promptly with statements that "This is a surprise but it is most definitely not any reflection on the Administration."

Mr. Benson is manifestly too modest and inherently unmindful of world detractors, so long as his own conscience is clean, to be his own press agent. But we must insist that the Department of Agriculture news releases start helping him. We must also get our party leadership mindful of all that this Benson issue implies: I think that a sacrifice of Secretary Benson would be the starting gun motion on a wild hysterical, unending race to disaster. If, during the time of the last campaign, it was conceded to be unwise to drop Mr. Nixon just because he came under fire of criticism -- how much, much more important it is now to stand by Mr. Benson.

If Republican leadership starts to worry about its own skin and throw Mr. Benson to the ravening pack, then we haven't a chance of getting our program underway and working at the top form that you envisioned for us in your Inaugural words.

There are two things that I want earnestly to urge: (1) Your own impress on the Republican Party. Don't be inactive on anything that bears on our Party's aim and attitude. I realize that you were mis-emphasized, if not mis-quoted, in remarks about the coming campaign. But I must confess that I rather liked having you give a reminder to some of our "Team Mates" that unless they showed some support of the Administration it could not be expected to show much for them. But, I must tell you that although the larger aspects of your office have no political character, it seems essential that our Party continue to have your important guidance so that the GOP can be the instrument for America's progress.

In your grasp are those elements of strength and leadership which can make Republican-ism mean <u>temperance</u>, not reaction; <u>construction</u>, not demolition; <u>forward-looking facing of facts</u>, not wistful nostalgia or stubborn blindness. You, alone, can bring us to the middle of the road position that the world demands of America. If your leadership of the party goes by default I shudder to think what certain conservatist leaders can do to Republicanism. I beg you to keep interested in our Party's structure and activity.

My second personally held viewpoint which I must repeat is: Remembering the great public relations appeal which our campaign for the Presidency possessed, please put the old team to work and urge special emphasis on the positive selling points, the logical, reasonable Benson approach in the Department of Agriculture.

There is, of course, every shade of Republican attitude on the farm situation to be found in our state. But I -- and a great many of my friends -- belong to a rather larger group who are so solidly behind the Eisenhower Administration that they would rather lose the next election and be disappointed in '56 than to be harried into endeavoring a carbon copy of the regime just past. To see you break faith with re-vitalized Old Guard Republicans and fine newcomers to the Party, who took your pledge of soundness, honor, reality and unified sacrifice and effort literally -- would be much, much worse than to suffer an election loss.

If we continue to emphasize the challenge and the reason for this hard road; if we show a real willingness to take the kicks that come with being "in"; if we prove so sane and healthy and big that we can laugh at our detractors and make the hard work of this big job look like fun; if we can only stand solidly together in support of your excellent Cabinet -- we can't fail to win again and again and, in such winning, America wins too.

# # #

November 5, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

I definitely approve of taking credit in this year's budget for anticipated operational savings. Also, as I have earlier instructed all responsible officials, necessity rather than desirability must be the yardstick by which we defend every estimate we make.

The real difficulty will, of course, come in distinguishing always between necessity and desirability.

For example, I consider it a necessity for this Administration to announce broad and liberal objectives in certain fields that affect our whole country directly or indirectly, and which serve also to fix in the public mind the character of our political thinking. So in (a) slum clearance and public housing, (b) utilisation of America's water resources, (c) extension of social security and old age benefits, I should like to put ourselves clearly on record as being forward-looking and concerned with the welfare of all our people. In addition, to give substance to our words I should like to see no reduction -- possibly even a slight increase -- in housing appropriations. The same applies to a few small public works projects -- and also I would like to see initiated one of the planned and project major conservation projects, even though we would plan for a very modest appropriation for the first two or three years in such a project.

Incidentally, I am anxious to see, within the Defense Department, some little increase in appropriations for the Air and Continental Defense, even though we may make considerable over-all savings in that Department.

These things I tell you merely to try to give you some line on my thinking with respect to policy and the current budget. It is essential that we understand each other very clearly, because necessarily you must act as my authoritative agent in working on these problems. While, of course, each Department head always has direct access to me, I think it vastly important that if any appeal from your decisions is made, that you must be present at that time -- and even more important, that you and I approach these problems so definitely from the same viewpoint that the occasion for such appeals will be minimized.

I like your suggestion that you come to see me periodically during the course of the budget's preparation -- we can always squeeze in an opportunity to talk about it.

Thank you very much for your memorandum of the fifth. I am keeping the attachments, but returning that part of it which describes your approach to the 1955 budget proposals with an indication of my approval.

D. D. E.

COPY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Bureau of the Budget

Washington, D. C.

November 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Bureau of the Budget approach in recommendations on 1955 Budget

Attached are Bureau of the Budget recommendations on 1955 budget allowances for the first group of agencies to be considered by the President.

In these recommendations, as well as its approach to recommendations to be submitted later, the Bureau of the Budget is guided by the following:

(1) In accordance with the policies which the President approved for establishing 1955 budget ceilings, and reiterated in his letter of August 6, 1953, to the heads of major agencies, both appropriations and the level of expenditures for fiscal year 1955 must be reduced substantially below those for the 1954 fiscal year.

(2) To achieve this objective every possible reduction will have to be made and every item included in the Budget must meet the test of necessity rather than of desirability. This policy of reduction must be applied with relative uniformity, though equitably, to all agencies. No saving can be considered too small to be important and no soundly conceived individual reduction too large or too difficult to be attempted.

(3) Pressures to protect favored expenditures or programs must give way, except in the most unusual cases, to the greater pressure to reduce overall Government expenditures.

(4) It will be necessary to anticipate results from improved management in the agencies by making reasonable reductions for improved efficiency in operations. Such reductions either take account of efforts already under way or will stimulate efforts to accomplish them in the twelve months beginning July 1, 1954.

This approach leads inevitably to differences concerning the amounts between the Bureau of the Budget and the agency. Unless all concerned clearly understand that it has the full support of the President, agencies can be expected to appeal to the President directly and in many cases on what will appear as relatively unimportant decisions. Therefore I should like to have your approval or modification of the approach outlined so that I may be guided accordingly in subsequent recommendations.

Jos. M. Dodge
Director

(in DDE's handwriting)
(Nov. 5, 1953
approved,
DE.
See comments attached)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. CRIM

There have just been presented to the White House by the American Bible Society 77 bibles, each written in a different language. I suggest you put these in the library downstairs or in a selected bookcase on the third floor. They should be concentrated in a particular position on the shelves and a label over them should identify them as a gift from the American Bible Society.

The purpose, as I understand it, is that there will always be a bible available in the particular language of any visitor at the White House, no matter what his language. This suggests the thought that we might well keep in these bedrooms one English bible, provided these are already somewhere in the library. If not, I could possibly help you out.

D.D.E.

November 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I refer again to a message I had some time ago from Arthur Sulzberger and which I referred to you for comment by J. Edgar Hoover. The reason for suggesting re-study of this case is that Mr. Hoover obviously answered under the misapprehension that I was concerned with Communists. I am in full agreement with what he says about anyone who is now or who has ever been a Communist.

The Communists are a class set apart by themselves. Indeed, I think they are such liars and cheats that even when they apparently recant and later testify against someone else for his Communist convictions, my first reaction is to believe that the accused person must be a patriot or he wouldn't have incurred the enmity of such people. So even when these "reformed" Communists have proved useful in helping us track down some of their old associates, I certainly look for corroborating evidence before I feel too easy in my mind about it.

The object of my concern is not a Communist -- he is another individual entirely. He -- or she -- is the younger person who in the late thirties and early forties was inclined toward leftish thinking, and particularly toward giving expression to his sympathy for the Soviets. This individual may have done this through joining organizations that later came to be classified as subversive, or in any number of other ways.

Let us remember this. Many prominent officials of the Allied Governments were at that time talking in terms of support of the Soviets; witness Winston Churchill's comment when the Soviets came into the war on the allied side. In Washington there was much of the same. In fact, starting in December 1941, it was a policy of our government

to foster friendship with the Soviets. So the individual of whom I am speaking (who must have depended on people high in government for information and judgment) could very easily and very honestly have said many things that today would indicate or imply an unjustified support of Communism.

I assume, then, that any American could have been excused for statements or actions favorable to the Soviets during the war and even as late as 1948.

But I also believe that anyone who, after the blockade of Berlin began, (or some other equally revealing incident), continued to speak in support of the Soviets or in terms of sympathy for them, is either very stupid or very dangerous.

All this points up to this one thing -- the finding of some formula that could be applied to cases of individuals who have never been Communists, but who did in earlier years speak favorably of the Soviets, and who now, as teachers, preachers, professional people of all sorts, or workers in non-sensitive positions of government, may feel themselves under suspicion and are consequently living in doubt and fear.

So the original question to which I sought an answer was, "Could we not choose some specific act of the Soviets that left no doubt as to their intentions with respect to the free world, and let that moment of time normally be decisive in forming current judgments as to the real leanings, sympathies, and thinking of an American who has during his lifetime shown some sympathy for these leftist or Communist causes?"

I realize that a thing like this is very difficult to answer in specific fashion and with a categorical "Yes" or "No". I also know that no "formula" could be considered infallible. But I am sending you herewith my little file on this subject, with the request that you and Mr. Hoover look it over once more, with the thought that some day soon the three of us might have lunch together and chat over the whole thing.

From this rambling, vague sort of paper, you can see that my mind is far from made up -- but I repeat that we must search out some positive way to put ourselves on the side of individual right and liberty as well as on the side of fighting Communism to the death. We might decide that this is a matter on which I or someone else should make a speech. We might decide that we needed to bring in two or three outstanding individuals of the caliber of Learned Hand to help us devise a policy or "formula."

If you consider that there is no value in this suggestion whatsoever, then don't take up Mr. Hoover's time in asking him to consider it again; but if he does study it, then won't you please set up with Tom Stephens a lunch date here at the White House?

D.D.E.

11/4/53

Enclosed file included:

A. H. Sulzberger speech at John Carroll University, 6/15/53.

A. H. Sulzberger ltr to Pres., 6/25/53.

A. H. Sulzberger ltr to H. Brownell, 6/25/53.

Copy Pres. ltr to A. H. Sulzberger, 7/2/53.

A. H. Sulzberger ltr to J. C. Hagerty, 8/10/53.

J. C. Hagerty memo to T. E. Stephens, 9/3/53.

Copy T. E. Stephens ltr to H. Brownell, 9/8/53.

FBI Confidential Report on Communist Party, 7/10/53.

H. Brownell memo to T. E. Stephens, 9/30/53.

Copy Pres. ltr to A. H. Sulzberger (Personal & Confidential), 10/5/53.

November 3, 1953.

Dear Mrs. Akers:

Your recent letter just reached me and from it I learn that you are now the wife of Red Akers. If he has never told you the story of the night reconnaissance on which he took me, including a visit to Faid Pass about two hours before the Germans took it over, you should ask him to do it some day.

As to your protest on your separation from the Federal service, you will appreciate that budget reductions aimed at greater economy in government have required inevitably certain reductions in force among all agencies. It has been the aim of this Administration to accomplish this contraction with due consideration for the human factors and with fairness to all. Of course I have no personal knowledge of the factors that brought about the decision in your case, but I am directing that the matter be re-examined to insure that a proper and just determination is made. You will hear further from the responsible official.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mrs. Russell Akers,
Apartment 111,
2800 Quebec Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

November 3, 1953.

Dear Milton:

I have completed the reading of your report.

To start with, for me it contains much information that is new. But its chief value is the persuasiveness of your presentation in favor of cooperation -- political, intellectual and economic.

Undoubtedly most thoughtful Americans who have considered this matter at all already agree, although possibly in a general and vague sort of way, with the conclusions you have reached. For such people, among whom I am probably one, your report should be valuable in giving them specific and concrete reasons for confidence in their conclusions. For those who have ignored the whole South American scene, the document will present a wealth of information and logical conclusion.

I am asking the State Department to give me their idea of what would be the best disposition of the report. I think it should not be tucked away in some "Planning Group" merely to serve as a guide for developing policy. With some little expurgation, it might be wise to get it published in full. (I think there are a few points where there would have to be deletions in order to save the feelings of our South American friends.) If you have any ideas at all as to its greatest possible usefulness, I hope you will let me have them.

As ever,

P.S.: I have already written you a note to express appreciation of all the work put into this job. This letter is to open up a discussion as to the best way to use your report.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

November 3, 1953.

Dear Milton:

Had your South American trip been undertaken and the report on it written by anyone else, I should, of course, have gone to great pains to write a glowing letter of appreciation and thanks. In your case this does not seem appropriate, for several reasons.

In the first place, I feel a bit diffident about complimenting anyone on a task where his competence in the particular field is so clearly superior to mine. In your knowledge of South America and your ability as a writer, I would not be bold enough to claim equality with you.

In the second place, one of the purposes of a letter of commendation is to leave a record of the recipient's accomplishments in the public service. I doubt that your own record could possibly be embellished by a compliment from me.

Finally, how does anyone go about the writing of a commendation for his own brother; that is, for a man who knows all the writer's failings, foibles, idiosyncrasies, and even stupidities?

After all this, I still think it is completely proper for me to say that I am deeply grateful to you -- and to Helen for accompanying you on the trip -- and to express my belief that you have performed, again, a distinct and valuable service to your country.

As ever,

Dr. Milton Eisenhower,
Pennsylvania State College,
State College, Pennsylvania.

November 3, 1953

[redacted] - PRIORITY

PERSONAL FOR ADMIRAL RADFORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

An idea has come to me upon which I should like to have your tentative comments. Roughly, this idea is that you and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as the senior Military Advisers to me and to the Secretary of Defense, are entitled to and should have a group of your own civilian advisers in the industrial-military field. To get the kind of men you would want, I should probably issue to them a personal invitation to serve you and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Permeating all of our hard problems in security, including force levels and budget allocations, is the question of the mobilization base. This base must at once be economical enough to be bearable for the long pull -- the lean years and the boom years: but at the same time, it must be quickly and fully responsive to the complicated and ever-changing requirements of modern war.

Though this question strongly influences our strategic planning, it is as much an industrial as a military problem. So, too, is the question of current defense outlays. Given a heavy allocation of industrial production to armaments, a basic problem is to determine where our current expenditures are most productive. Likewise, we must determine at what points the armed forces may be putting more into industry than we receive in terms of usable strength.

It was my thought that the Joint Chiefs could be greatly helped toward the answers to these difficult questions by bringing in, on a consultative basis, a group of retired officers like Admiral Moreell, General McNarney, and General Clay. Men of this type would form a very unique group with rich and varied military experience, and with the great advantage of having worked at the production problem from top positions in American industry. The names are only suggestive and, in the event you approve of the basic idea, your cabled reply should contain a list of names of men you would consider

~~TOP SECRET~~

SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, # 21
By _____ Date _____

[redacted]- PRIORITY

PERSONAL FOR ADMIRAL RADFORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

satisfactory. While the final details might well await your return, the time element is so close that I should probably begin at once to secure the consent of people we might want.

If you concur in such a plan, I would think that the group could be brought in quietly during late November to consult with you and your associates over the months ahead. The men might, later, give their views to the National Security Council. Depending upon the degree of success in the operation of the scheme, we could later determine whether to formalize it or merely to let it disappear after a matter of weeks.

Primarily, we would be looking for the advice of such men, which I have every reason to believe would be worthwhile. Additionally, however, we may find it useful later to have the support of such eminently qualified citizens in presenting our recommendations in the security field to Congress and the public.

Please give me your frank opinion because obviously the plan can have no validity unless it has your enthusiastic support.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

TOP [redacted]

SECURITY INFORMATION

November 2, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Charlie:

As you know, I have been giving a great deal of thought recently -- as I am sure we all have -- to the matter of the public relations efforts of the various Departments. I particularly wrestled with the problem after our discussion at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and the following suggestions came to my mind. I send them to you as a sort of "working paper" from which we may be able to go on with our conversation on the subject.

It seems to me that the embarrassing Defense disclosures that have appeared in magazine articles prepared by cooperation between the writer and Pentagon officials, have invariably been traceable to a quite natural and logical desire on the part of the various Pentagon officials to get an interesting plug for their respective branches of the service, of the writer to produce as interesting or exciting a story as possible, and for the publication to make the fullest possible disclosures. While I can understand these motivations, I wonder nevertheless if we cannot make our Services see that the public relations of the Defense Department must operate as a team. To insure this, there would have to be a ruling from you that no information, releases, and stories of visitations, regarding new weapons, new or sensitive installations, etc., should be issued or granted without central Defense Department clearance.

It further seems that before any story is even tentatively agreed upon, both the reporter and the publication he is writing for must agree to certain basic "ground rules" covering the scope of the article and the rights of the Defense Department to correct and to blue-pencil. (I think we agree that some kind of "censorship" for security purposes -- even though it is a much misunderstood word -- must maintain.) I realize that to have a publishable story presupposes the disclosure of something new and interesting -- and that, therefore, there is no point in granting permission for a specific story and then, by means of the blue-pencil, cutting out all the essential and vital elements of the story. I realize, too,

that one of the elements involved in this matter of submission of manuscript is the fact that the mores of journalism do not always allow for sufficient time by Pentagon standards for a competent digest of the material by responsible officials. (Here, I believe that with reasonable cooperation this point could easily be solved.)

What do you think of this idea?

* * * * * *

Another related and thorny part of this entire problem is the press conference. It is difficult to be constantly on the alert against being pushed, through loaded or tricky questions, into statements which, taken out of context, prove startling and embarrassing. I do think, however, that it is dangerous to hold a press conference in advance of an event. Too often, it seems to me, we are then trapped into a revelation of confidential Government planning. Finally, in spite of some criticism that has been levelled against me for the scarcity of the conferences I have held, I still firmly believe that it is better not to hold a conference unless there are developments that warrant it (and which will pretty much direct the questioning).

As I say, these are random weekend thoughts. Perhaps we can discuss the whole question at length at one of our sessions.

As ever,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

cc: C.D.Jackson
Gen. Carroll

November 3, 1953.

Dear Doug:

Because there were several people present this morning, I failed utterly to give real expression of my personal thanks to you for bringing me another copy of your gorgeous book. As I understood it, Mr. Kouwenhoven was really responsible for the compilation and editing of this book. If so, won't you please convey to him a special message of my personal compliments? He has done a most remarkable job.

It was grand to see you, and I only regret that an unmanageable calendar did not give me the time to ask you over for lunch. I would have had a lot of fun talking "Columbia" for an hour.

Give Maudie my love, and again my thanks -- and of course, warmest regard to yourself.

As ever,

P.S.: I find that I informed you incorrectly about the print you sent to me of the Manhattan "bird's eye view." It has arrived and this minute is hanging on the wall of the room next door.

Mr. Douglas Black,
575 Madison Avenue,
New York,
New York.

November 3, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I have read the report submitted by my brother on his South American trip.

I hope that the State Department is making a complete analysis of the report and will let me have their comments. Possibly from the viewpoint of the Department there is not a great deal of new information or conclusion in the report. However, for the general public it could have great educational value. Moreover, it is arranged logically and the case for cooperation is persuasively developed.

With some little expurgation the report might even be released to the public. (Here and there I think are a few points that might wound the sensibilities of some of our South American friends.) In any event, I should like to know the conclusion of the State Department as to the best use to be made of the document -- either in or out of government, or both.

D.D.E.

Quotations in letter of Samuel E. Neel, 1001 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, to Aksel Nielsen. Brought in by Mr. Nielsen 11/3/53 with thought might be applicable to Ottawa speech.

Quotation from former Governor General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir. Lord Tweedsmuir also wrote under name of John Buchan:

"...Democracy as a form of government is subject to a perpetual challenge, not from foreign enemies alone, but from foes within its own household. Liberty demands a close and unremitting guardianship. The leaders of a democracy must be prepared to do battle with false causes which profess to fight under the democratic banner. They must be prepared to speak the truth unflinchingly to their peoples, and shun that shallow sentiment and confidence in loud formulas which is their special temptation. They must be ready to make decisions far more difficult than any which can confront an oligarchy or a tyrant. They must be willing for the sake of true liberty to wage war upon licence. America faced the ordeal, and because she faced it manfully and clear-sightedly she emerged triumphant. It is an ordeal with which at any time the world may be again confronted. If it should be our fate to meet anew that fiery trial, may God send us the same clearness of vision and stalwartness of purpose.

HOMILIES AND RECREATIONS: TWO ORDEALS OF DEMOCRACY"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1953.

Dear Ezra:

Here is a short memorandum written by a very rich Texas man who made his money in ~~farming~~ oil but who has gone into ranching on a large scale.

His memorandum suggests what he believes to be an entirely new approach to the "farm problem."

These matters have been studied so long that I assume every idea of this kind has been thoroughly explored, but I send it along to you merely so that no single thought can be overlooked.

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

November 2, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Charlie:

As you know, I have been giving a great deal of thought recently -- as I am sure we all have -- to the matter of the public relations efforts of the various Departments. I particularly wrestled with the problem after our discussion at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and the following suggestions came to my mind. I send them to you as a sort of "working paper" from which we may be able to go on with our conversation on the subject.

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What do you think of this idea?

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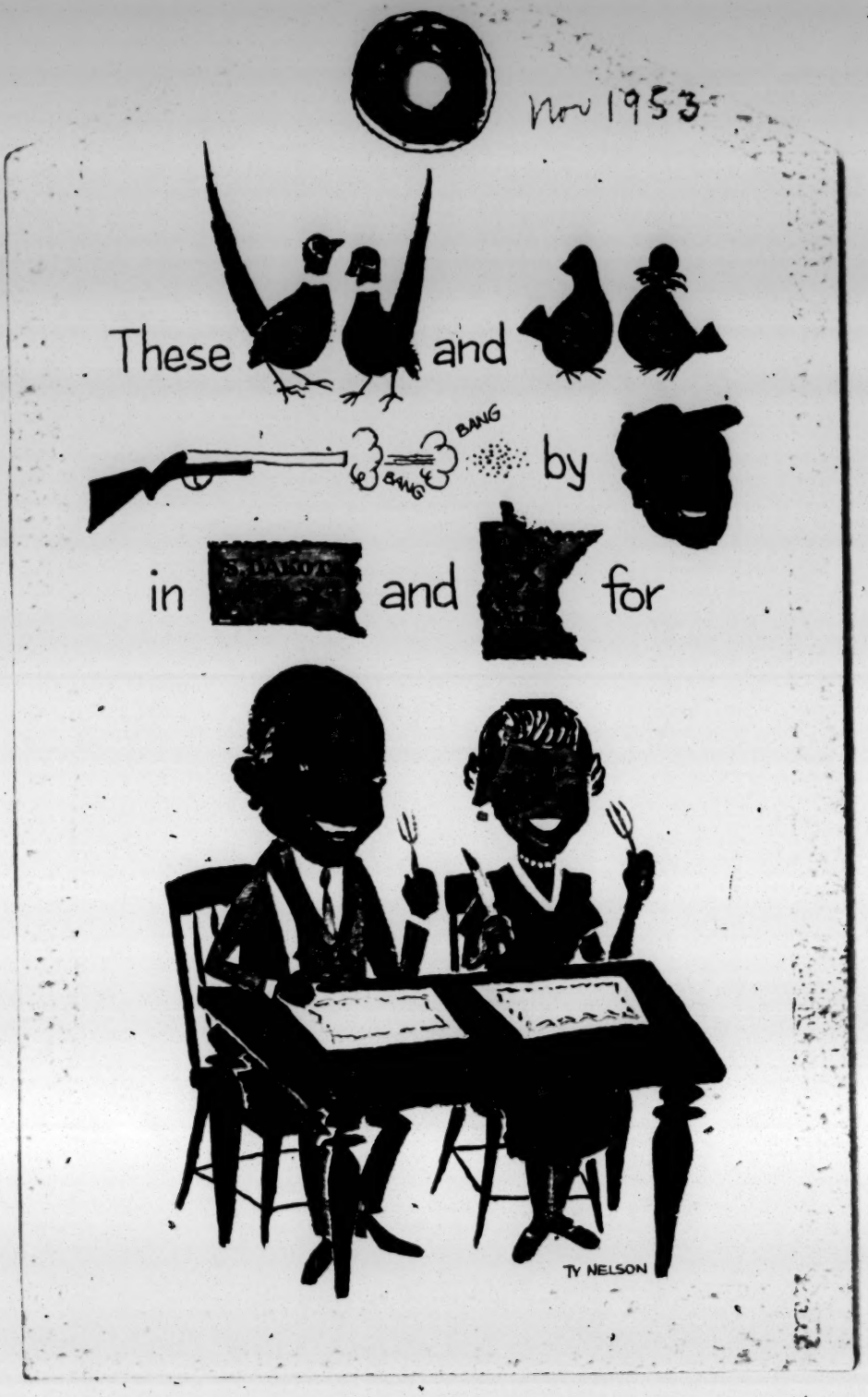
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As ever,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson
The Secretary of Defense
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Gen. Carroll

Nov 1953



DDE Diary Oct.-Dec. 1953

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3. ~~DDE Memorandum for record of meeting, DDE, Dulles, Humphrey and Wilson~~	4/27/77-ARK/Hos	~~11/11/53~~	~~A~~
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

DDE DIARY - PERSONAL DICTATION

October 1953 to ~~November 1954~~ December 31, 1953

10/6/53 Relationship of farm prosperity to that of nation, and nation to world

10/8/53 Circumstances of Durkin resignation; consideration of Mashburn.

Appointment of Earl Warren as Chief Justice

Trieste

Adenauer

Restoration of Shah to power in Iran.

Egypt - negotations between British and Egyptians over Suez

Israeli-Arab problem

Korean Armistice

Japanese security organization

Laniel as Premier of France

10/14/53 Notes on discussion with Charlie Wilson re: Moroccan bases vs. Spanish bases. Secret reports to Congress. Military aid to Yugoslavia.

10/24/53 Earnest Weir and Pennsylvania political situation.

11/11/53 Meeting with Secretaries Dulles, Humphrey and Wilson on how to provide necessary security and still reduce Defense budget for '55.

12/2/53 Telephone call from Charlie Wilson re Dr. Robert Oppenheimer All contacts with Oppenheimer to cease.

12/3/53 More on Oppenheimer - complete bar between him and sensitive information until investigation is finished.

12/10/53 Prsident's own explanation as to speech to UN on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

12/11/53 Roy Roberts' advice on Taft Hartley

12/11/53 Governor Dewey: Niagara Power Development (urges not be given to private companies).

Long Island Railway.

His political career was discussed but not outlined.

12/11/53 Howard Cullman -- re cancer and cigarettes.

12/14/53 National Security Training Commission advocates the President urge Universal Military Training and so put paragrpph in State of Union Message.

MONDAY, December 14, 1953.

2:30 National Security Training Commission. The National Security Training Commission submitted a report advocating immediate initiation of Universal Military Training. They asked also that I include a short paragraph in my State of the Union Message on the subject.

The Office of Defense Mobilization is supposed to render me an independent report on this subject. It is not yet received, but when it is some decision on this matter will have to be reached and possibly announced. dde/acw

12/11/53.
DDE/acw

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH HOWARD CULLMAN

Howard Cullman wanted to talk to me about the possibility of a dock strike -- and what he called the false impression concerning cigarettes and their effect on lung cancer created by three doctors who wrote a story in Readers Digest.

In the first instance, he was sure that we should be preparing for the possibility of suck a strike, not that he was particularly certain it was going to happen, but because he thought that even a moment's inaction on the matter would have the gravest consequence, particularly to the Republican Party. (I wrote a note to the Secretary of Labor to ask about the facts in the dock strike.)

* * * * *

With regard to the report that lung cancer is created by cigarette smoking, Howard Cullman was very vehement in declaring that he was not in the business of trying to kill people off by selling cigarettes, and if he believed this report to be true he would stop instantly.

He said that the cigarette industry had expended a terrific amount of money in research to determine the physical effects of smoking -- I believe he mentioned the sum of 50 million dollars. In any event, he said that they have had scientists working on the problem for a long time and that

they were unable so far to trace any possible relationship between smoking and lung cancer. He felt that the public health service could get in touch with all of the legisimate research laboratories in the country and merely make known to the public the results so far obtained.

He pointed out that the Federal government at this moment is getting about one billion six hundred million dollars tax revenue out of cigarettes, which is about ten times the profits made by the tobacco companies themselves. He thought, therefore, that we should have some slight interest in getting the truth of the matter before the public, because of this moment sales have fallen off markedly and even cigarette stocks themselves are falling in price.

I gave Mrs. Hobby this story and told her I had dismissed it from my mind.

12/11/53.
DDE.acw

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH GOVERNOR DEWEY

Governor Dewey wanted to speak to me about the Niagara Power Development; the Long Island Railway; his reasons for declining to head the Canadian-American Defense Board; his intentions concerning his own political career; and one or two items of minor importance.

For me the important one was his attitude on the Niagara River Power Development. In this particular case the Congress reserved to itself (instead of permitting action by the Federal Power Commission) the power to decide the ways and means of developing the Niagara River water power.

In New York State the Governor said there is a law that the water power belongs to the state itself, and that if the Federal government attempts to give the right to development to private power companies, it will be in direct contravention of New York State law. This he thought would be a major political mistake.

Beyond this he pointed out that in the TVA region, in the Columbia River Valley and in the Colorado River valley, power has been made available to local residents without the additional costs of taxes to be paid to the Federal government, which must always be done when the development is by private power companies. If, therefore, this particular development were turned over to private power development, the particular area would be seriously discriminated against in favor of these other regions which have cheap power.

12/11/53.
DDE/acw

He told me also that he would probably be in opposition to every paper in New York State in the matter of the Long Island Railway. He is frankly opposed to state ownership and operation, but he says the Long Island Railway is flat broke and badly in debt. The public, of course, wants subsidized transportation and does not want to pay the costs of operation. This whole thing means a fairly nasty political problem, but he says he is going to hold out for a fair and just solution to the problem.

12/11/53

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH ROY ROBERTS.

Roy Roberts gave me some advice on the Taft-Hartley law that was identical with that presented by George Humphrey yesterday afternoon. Their common advice was that under no circumstances should I recommend detailed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, except only in the particular areas in which I promised Amendments during the campaign.

In all other points Mr. Roberts urged that I confine my efforts to attempting to define the limits within which I could accept the law and would not find it necessary to disprove it. As I understand him, what he really wants me to argue for is the approach to the law -- the general philosophy to be observed -- but that this could be done somewhat more definitively than would be possible in a mere statement of principle. For example, as I understand his attitude, the subject involving Closed, Union or Open Shop could be handled about as follows: "I am personally opposed to the principle of the Closed Shop and would not find it possible to approve a Federal bill containing such a provision. At the same time I believe in free trade unionism based upon voluntary action, and believe unions to be an absolutely essential factor of modern industrial life in order that men who work may be assured of fair wages, proper working conditions, and other benefits that flow to them as a body. The present law recognizes and authorizes the so-called Union Shop, but makes provision that in those

that in those states where there exists the so-called "right-to-work" clause, the Federal authority shall not attempt to over-ride the state's decision in this matter. In a very complex and controversial situation I believe that the present law is about as accurate a representation of fairness to both sides as can be devised. The Congress seems here called upon to decide between the rights of the individual, or of the minority, as opposed to the majority. I am prepared to accept any decision of the Congress that reflects an apparent regard for both sides of this argument."

Mr. Roberts also expressed a great desire to see the Republican Party secure young, dynamic candidates for their entire slate of national, state and local offices. He said we have a lot of inertia to overcome in this regard, but we must do it if we are going to win.

NOTE FOR DIARY (one copy only made)
12/2/53.

In a telephone call Charlie Wilson states that he has a report from the FBI that carries the gravest implications that Dr. Robert Oppenheimer is a security risk of the worst kind. In fact, some of the accusers seem to go so far as to accuse him of having been an actual agent of the Communists. Mr. Wilson says that the Atomic Energy Commission and one or two others in spots where contacts have been made with Dr. Oppenheimer, have received similar reports.

He thought that one report had been dispatched to me, but I have not seen it.

When I first came to this office some one individual (I cannot now recall who it was) stated that in his opinion Dr. Oppenheimer was not to be trusted. Whoever it was -- and I think it was probably Admiral Strauss -- later told me that he had reason to revise his opinion. At the same time, all of my other inquiries merely brought out that Dr. Oppenheimer had long been under observation because of the fact that a brother and sister-in-law (or was it his wife?) had been definitely connected with the Communist movement some years back.

In any event, Charlie Wilson says that this new report brings forward very grave charges, some of them new in character. I instructed him to inform the Attorney General at once. The Attorney General will examine the evidence to determine whether or not an indictment should be sought.

From what Mr. Wilson could tell me over the phone, I very much doubt that they will have this kind of evidence; but in the meantime I shall notify each individual with whom Dr. Oppenheimer has in the past had close contacts that until this whole matter is settled, these contacts should cease completely and at once.

The sad fact is that if this charge is true, we have a man who has been right in the middle of our whole atomic development from the very earliest days that it began. I am told that even when General Groves came to the Manhattan District Project, he found Dr. Oppenheimer already on the job. Dr. Oppenheimer was, of course, one of the men who has strongly urged the giving of more atomic information to the world.

Tomorrow morning before the Security Council meeting, I intend to call into my office the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, General Cutler and Allen Dulles, and inform them that until this matter is definitely settled all access to sensitive information is to be denied to Dr. Oppenheimer. If there is some one spot where he has an official or semi-official connection, it is possible that the head of that department or office will have to notify Dr. Oppenheimer of the seriousness of these new charges, and that while no unsubstantiated charges will be made against him, that until this affair is settled, we are forced to sever all connections with him and must ask him to return to us forthwith any information now in his hands that has had its origin in the United States Government.

I am not certain as to the exact status of the individuals that served on these voluntary or advisory commissions, but it is possible, of course, that he has a complete file of the most sensitive kind of information.

D.D.E.

(Notes burned - acw)

P.S. to previous note. 12/3/53.
One copy only made, notes burned.

This morning I notified the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of ODM, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Director of the CIA, that a complete bar would be immediately erected between this individual and any information of a sensitive or classified character.

I directed a memorandum to the Attorney General instructing him to procure from the Director of the FBI an entire file in the case of Dr. Oppenheimer and to make of it a thorough study. I assured him that I did not intend in any way to prejudge the case; but I did want a thorough and prompt recommendation from him as to what further action should be taken.

The investigation shows that the only connection Dr. Oppenheimer now has with the government is in the capacity of a member of the Advisory Committee for the Office of Defense Mobilization. The director, Arthur Flemming, was consequently instructed to inform the Director of the Advisory Committee (Dr. deBridge) that the "Q" clearance of Dr. Oppenheimer had been suspended pending investigation, and that as a result of that, Dr. Oppenheimer could not attend any further meetings of the Committee. He also was further instructed that Dr. deBridge was to be asked to keep this information secret, and Flemming himself is to inform Dr. Oppenheimer of this situation when the latter returns from Europe.

In the brief time I had to run over the so-called "new" charges, they consist of nothing more than the receipt of a letter from a man named Borden, who now as a private citizen has a post on the Advisory Committee of the Joint Atomic Energy Commission of the Congress. This letter presents little new evidence, but merely asserts that the writer has made a long, exhaustive and careful analysis of all of the accumulated evidence on Dr. Oppenheimer's beliefs and associations, reaching back to 1931, and on the basis of this new evaluation, felt that as a matter of duty he had to present his conclusions to the Director of the FBI.

It is reported to me that this same information, or at least the vast bulk of it, has been constantly reviewed and re-examined over a number of yars, and that the over-all conclusion has always been that there is no evidence that implies disloyalty on the part of Dr. Oppenheimer. However, this does not mean that he might not be a security risk.

Actually, of course, the truth is that no matter now what could or should be done, if this man is really a disloyal citizen, then the damage he can do now as compared to what he has done in the past is like comparing a grain of

sand to an ocean beach. It would not be a case of merely locking the stable door after the horse is gone; it would be more like trying to find a door for a burned-down stable.

DDE

Memorandum of telephone conversation with Secretary of Defense Wilson, 5:10 P.M., Wednesday, October 14, 1953.

Discussion with Charlie Wilson re:

a. Advisability of ceasing all base development in Morocco and making the Spanish bases alternative to the final two that we had intended to build in the Moroccan area. I believe the Spanish area will be militarily and politically stronger than those in Morocco.

b. On question of his, I told him that I believed he should be very careful in establishing a precedent of providing unexpurgated secret reports to other officials of government, including the Congress. These reports are almost invariably based upon a variety of facts and factors, some of them lying completely outside the realm of interest of the person wanting to see them. We have so much trouble in leaks -- explained and unexplained -- that I know of no way to conduct ourselves except to be exceedingly careful in following the rule "Secret information only to those who must have it in order to carry on their duties."

In the case of reports submitted to us by experts we enlist on a voluntary basis, each one gives us his frank views on the implied understanding that his opinions will not be revealed.

c. Wilson states that an order has been issued by the State Department (without reference to the Secretary of Defense) to the effect that General Handy in Europe should immediately stop delivering military aid supplies to Yugoslavia. I told him to discuss the matter with Secretary Dulles. I had not previously heard of it.

D.D.E. /acw

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The President later called the Secretary to suggest again he have his legal department check the law regarding revealing such "Secret" information.

MEMORANDUM

October 24, 1953.

Ernest Weir came in to see me this morning. He stated that in his opinion Pennsylvania would be lost to the Republicans unless (a) I should demand that the four leaders (the two U. S. Senators, Mason Owlett and Governor Fine) all agree on a compromise candidate for Governor and support that candidate without reservation; (b) that I do this in person and fairly promptly. Mr. Weir states that Len Hall will be helpless in making these warring factions come together at all, but he believes that the three other than Senator Duff, would be rather amenable to such a suggestion -- but that Senator Duff will never get into this kind of arrangement unless I make it a personal request.

The man that Ernest Weir puts forward as a possible compromise candidate is Dick Simpson, currently a Congressman from Pennsylvania.

He said that in his opinion Len Hall should arrange for a meeting in Washington of the four men above mentioned, and that then Len Hall should bring them into my office so that I could express this conviction and this desire.

* * * * * * * * *

Ernest Weir looks on the foreign situation much as I do. He believes that we must develop some kind of a workable arrangement in the world for reducing tension or we are lost. Moreover, and vitally important, he believes that mutually profitable trade must be the basis of mutual cooperation in the world. He is working rather actively in promoting these ideas, and I have advised him to coordinate with the State Department in order that his efforts will not only follow the basic lines I had advocated by the Administration, but will take into consideration the tactical situation that so often dictates the timing of these efforts.

* * * * * * * * * *

Finally, Ernest Weir commented at some length on the lack of competent leaders (I think he really meant popular leaders) among the several

segments of the Republican Party. He thought that our National Committee and its Chairman were not making themselves sufficiently felt in public. He thinks this criticism applies equally to the Senate and to the House of Representatives.

By implication he left me with the idea that, in his opinion, I must personally do more to urge Republican support of a middle of the road philosophy. While he did not mention any names, he did more or less deprecate the idea that anyone else or any group of others were in sight to take over this job.

He admitted that it was a rather sorry state of affairs if this entire load had to be carried by the President, but said "there it is."

dde/acw

~~SECRET~~

October 8, 1953.

On August 19 I made a trip to New York for the purpose of attending a ceremony honoring Bernie Baruch. Before making the trip, arrangements were made for Secretary Durkin to meet me for luncheon at the Waldorf.

My purpose in getthing to see Mr. Durkin was that I was getting the feeling that he regarded himself in the Cabinet as a representative of labor rather than as my principal adviser on labor. It seemed to me that he kept thinking of himself as an employee of a labor union, serving on the Cabinet merely on an interim basis while on vacation from his true work and position. Consequently I expressed to him the very earnest hope that he would give to the rest of us in the Cabinet his own convictions and conclusions based upon his lifetime experience and study. I particularly tried to impress on him that he was not dependent upon any one else for his present or future livelihood or standing in labor. On the contrary, I told him that if he served through these four years as an independent individual, giving the best that he had to the Administration, that I would personally guarantee him a job -- a good job -- when the next Administration took over. This I felt I could promise with confidence because I had discussed the matter with one or two prominent executives, and they told me that if Secretary Durkin should work in this fashion for four years, he would thereafter be of

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By DJH Date 7/14/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (c)(d)
NSC letter 5/4/81
NLE Date 7/14/81

tremendous value to them in their organizations.

Secretary Durkin appeared deeply touched by this statement of purpose and indicated his readiness and ability to function in the manner I described.

He said that the staff group in Washington had been making great progress toward reaching conclusions as to what should be recommended to Congress as amendments to the Taft Hartley Law, and I told him that, of course, if all my advisers on that body were unanimous in their recommendations, that I would be happy to send their conclusions along to the Congress.

Such a promise was, of course, based upon my knowledge of the diverse views that were represented on the Committee. It included the chairmen of both the House and Senate Committees on Labor, the Secretary of Labor or his representative, the Secretary of Commerce or his representative, Senator Taft (for most of the meetings), and two members of my own staff, Mr. Shanley and Mr. Morgan. I personally attended only one meeting.

On August 31, back in Denver, where I had resumed my vacation, I received a letter of resignation from Secretary Durkin. He stated only that he found it necessary to return to his position as head of the Plumbers' Union. He gave no other reason for resigning, but did go to the trouble to express great personal admiration and friendship for me.

On September 10, I made a one-day trip to Washington to attend the funeral of Chief Justice Vinson, who had died suddenly. I had the morning in the office, and while there Secretary Durkin visited me. I had not yet formally accepted his resignation, though I had sent a message to him through Governor Adams to tell him that of course his resignation would be accepted under the terms he specified, which were that he could remain as Secretary until September 9, and no announcement should be made until that date.

When he came to see me on the 10th, I talked the situation over with him and discovered that he felt that Mr. Shanley and Mr. Morgan had, as he expressed it, broken faith in "collective bargaining." This expression startled me, and I explained to him very earnestly that he was not a bargainer in my Cabinet -- he was my principal adviser on labor -- and that he was perfectly free to make to me such recommendations and offer such advice as his own convictions and wisdom dictated. He merely kept repeating, "I think you should accept my resignation." I told him that of course I would, and he left after quite a conversation, protesting lasting friendship and admiration for me.

Apparently as soon as he returned to his own office, he held a press conference, in which he again stated that Mr. Shanley and Mr.

Morgan had "broken faith" with him, although he said, of course, that he had never had any commitment from me.

Somedays later, he made a speech at the A.F. of L. Convention, in which he stated that I broke a promise to him.

That was the end of the whole incident, except that I immediately started looking for an acceptable replacement. For the moment I decided to be in no hurry to make any new appointment for two reasons: (a) I wanted to see how Under Secretary Mashburn would work out when he was carrying the load in his own right rather than serving as a lieutenant for Durkin; (b), I felt that the recess appointment of anyon e to such a controversial post might start a snowball of criticism from those who would destroy the appointee, thus increasing the difficulty of confirmation. Things went along in this fashion until the day of the Cabinet meeting, September 25. Following the disperal of the Cabinet, the Under Secretary Mashburn came to see me and asked that his resignation be accepted. He was apparently disappointed that he had not been offered the Secretaryship, and as a matter of fact, I was still seriously considering him for the post. However, his obvious impatience instantly eliminated from my mind any thought of giving him such an important place; such posts should go to people who are not personally seeking them.

However, he gave as his reason for resigning the same one that had been advanced by Secretary Durkin -- the fact that he had been offered a

a very important post in a union organization and could not afford to turn it down. Moreover, he brought in a note of urgency by saying that he had to have prompt assurance that his resignation would be accepted so that he could inform the union heads. Since, of course, any man can resign from public service, what he was actually doing was putting me on notice that I was getting my last chance at him. I accepted his resignation to become effective and publicly announced ~~it~~ when I had finally designated a Secretary of Labor.

I finally decided upon Mr. James P. Mitchell of New Jersey, and his appointment was announced today, October 8th. Obviously it must be an interim appointment and he must be confirmed after the Congress convenes next January. I do hope that in the months until then he does not roll up enough opposition to block confirmation.

Mr. Mashburn, in asking me to accept his resignation, spoke in rather grateful terms of the opportunity he had had to serve in the government for a while, and said that the job he had really wanted was head of the Mediation Board. This I had not previously heard, and a suitable individual had already been appointed for that post. I had a growing liking for Mashburn and was really leaning more toward his appointment as Secretary than I was toward Mitchell or one other man I had in mind. However, his dissatisfaction with the post of Under Secretary (which I

consider a high one) and some dark hints he made about his former and intimate association with Durkin, both convinced me that it would be a grave error to keep him on.

* * * * * *

Chief Justice Fred Vinson was a great friend of mine and his sudden death consequently a shock and source of real regret.

From the day of his death the name that figured most prominently in my search for his successor was that of Governor Earl Warren of California. Ever since last January, I had frankly hoped that one or two of the older men would soon retire from the Court, which would give me chance to appoint people whose qualifications would more nearly meet my ideas of those that should be possessed by a Supreme Court Justice than were represented in some of the individuals now carrying that exalted title.

I was firmly convinced the prestige of the Supreme Court had suffered severely in late years, and that the only way it could be restored was by the appointment to it of men of nation wide , reputation for integrity, comptence in the law, and in statesmanship. Moreover, I sought the quality of physical fitness and made up my mind to make 64 as the absolute limit for anyone that I would consider. This limitation barred several Justices, notably Judge Phillips, Judge Parker and Judge Vanderbilt.

I was equally determined that my selection could not be charged to favoritism or to personal political indebtedness. While all my friends knew that I had consented to stand for the Presidency only because of what I felt to be a matter of duty and service, still by and large the conviction prevails that if an individual supports another for the Presidency, there is almost automatically a great political indebtedness incurred. For this reason I would not have considered Governor Dewey, who came out in 1950 as a supporter of mine for the Presidency, even if he had had in a very high degree all of the other qualifications I was seeking. On top of this, Governor Dewey is so political in his whole outlook that I could scarcely imagine him as a Federal judge. Earl Warren, on the contrary, is very deliberate and judicial in his whole approach to almost any question. He is middle-of-the-road in political philosophy (another qualification I was seeking), is 62 years old, and alleged to be physically perfect for his age.

Moreover, in the Republican Convention of July, 1952, he never consented to turn over any of his own delegates to insure my nomination. He did not release them until after the nomination had been decided; consequently, there was no possibility of charging that this appointment was made as payment for a political debt. None of these considerations would have been important except because of the chief purpose I

mentioned -- to restore the prestige of the Court. I am determined that it will not be made a political convenience for any reason whatsoever, and whatever individuals I appoint to it will merit and have the respect and admiration of the vast majority of our citizens.

Earl Warren has of necessity been an interim appointment. I made it early this month so that he could participate in the opening fall sessions of the Court. He will, of course, have to be confirmed next January. In this case confirmation should be immediate and overwhelming. If the Republicans as a body should try to repudiate him, I shall leave the Republican Party and try to organize an intelligent group of Independents, no matter how small.

* * * * *

Today, October 8th, the British and American governments made public a previously agreed upon position with respect to Trieste. Trieste has, of course, been for years a source of irritation and mutual recrimination between Italy and Yugoslavia. We need both nations as friends and we had therefore to try for some solution.

Tito, dictator of the Yugoslav government, has actually made good on his occupation of the so-called Zone B in the Trieste area, and our

solution is merely to give similar de facto title to Italy with respect to Zone A. This zone is now occupied by British and American troops, and our announcement means that as soon as practicable, we will physically turn over that area to the Italians.

This is another step in a long series of things we have been attempting to do in order to strengthen America's political and security position vis a vis the Soviets. If this works -- and I certainly can't think of any better solution of the problem because it is one of those that has no perfect answer -- then we will vastly strengthen our position in the Adriatic and generate much greater confidence in all of Western Europe. As of now, the mutual hostility between these two countries has largely neutralized any help that NATO could expect from them in time of emergency. Obviously, if both accept this solution (although both are to have the right to denounce it publicly) we will have the chance to plan confidently for the defense of the whole Alps region.

All of these things take time to bring about. One development that was very favorable to our side was the recent re-election of Adenauer in Western Germany. We had supported him publicly and privately, and in fact had based our whole political program in Europe on Adenauer's continuance in power. This circumstance gives the greatest impetus to the early formation of the European Defense Community that we have had for many months. Adenauer believes in the concept of a community

defense -- in fact, he says he would resign rather than to see Germany again begin to build up its armaments except in some cooperation fashion such as is envisioned in EDC. Moreover, his action should have the greatest effect on the French, particularly as it will give him more leeway in making concessions in the Saar where the French feel that they have a vital interest.

Now if the British will be conciliatory and display some wisdom; if the Shah and his new premier, General Zahedi will be only a little bit flexible, and the United States will stand by to help both financially and with wise counsel, we may really give a serious defeat to Russian intentions and plans in that area.

Of course, it will not be so easy for the Iranian economy to be restored, even if her refineries again begin to operate. This is due to the fact that during the long period of shut down of her oil fields, world buyers have gone to other sources of supply. These have been expanded to meet the need and now, literally, Iran really has no ready market for her vast oil production. However, this is a problem that we should be able to help solve.

In Egypt there is again some sign of an improving situation. For quite a while negotiations between the British and the Egyptians over the occupation and use of the great British base on the Suez Canal had completely broken down. Through persistent persuasion and friendly attitude, we have done something to encourage the resumption of these negotiations -- and now, except for one or two very small points -- it looks as though agreement were practically reached. If this one is solved, our position in that area will be vastly strengthened.

Likewise, we are making a new effort (here with not too much hope of success) of getting a settlement of the irritating Israel-Arab problem. The points at issue are Jerusalem and its contrd; use of the waters from the Sea of Galilea and River Jordan; disposition of Arab refugees; elimination of boycotts; production of some needed hydro-electric power in Israel; possibly construction of a small canal to render Israel fairly free access to the Suez; and the whole question of establishing economic and decent political relationships between Israel and the surrounding countries. We are sending Eric Johnston on a special mission to try his hand on this one. I calculate the chance of his success at about 1 out of five, and this I must say is real optimism.

In Korea, the negotiations since the actual cessation of hostilities have been disappointing. The so-called Neutral Commission continues in our opinion to favor the Communist interpretation of every clause in the Armistice agreement. President Rhee is highly emotional, exciteable and threatening. On the other hand, India, as the head of the Neutral Commission, is serving notice on us that they cannot be responsible for maintaining peace in Korea unless Rhee behaves. Trying to save South Korea is a little bit like trying to defend the basic rights of someone

in court who insists on behaving in such fashion as to earn the contempt of the judge, the jury and all the spectators.

In Japan there seems to be some hope that the Japanese will attempt to pick up some of the load and establish their own security organization. Their Constitution, adopted under General MacArthur's supervision, denies them the right to have military forces. But the time has come when they must become responsible for their own internal defense, even though to avoid frightening our other friends in the Pacific, we must always provide the naval and air strength required in that region by the free world.

These are only a few of the problems that continue to engage our attention around the world. In Europe there are innumerable others, but it is probable that I have long before this discussed some of these problems in one of the memoranda I have written. For the moment Laniel is Premier of France. He appears to us to be doing a good job and we sincerely hope he continues in that post. We have engaged to help him on a very major scale in Indo-China in return for which France has irrevokably promised to give each of the associated states independent status as soon as the Communist aggression has been repulsed. In addition, France has agreed to step up the tempo of the war and to ship out to that region nine new battalions to assist in the development Vietnamese forces and in waging a defense against

the Communists. Laniel has also promised in return for this stepped-up help (which for the year 1954 amounts to a total of about a billion dollars), to support the EDC concept in the French Parliament and to attempt to get the treaty ratified at an early date. If he does this, I will not only send him my thanks; I will think up some new medal to award him. It would solve many of our problems in that region.

October 6, 1953.

Notes dictated by the President as rough thoughts to be included in Future Farmers talk.

"It is the essential unity of our nation -- a unity based upon a common dedication to the simple fundamental concepts of individual liberty and dignity and to the nation's secure independence. Regardless of those fanatical fringes of misguided people who would destroy our institutions and in their pitiful ignorance adopt alien philosophies, our citizenry has solidly proved again and again that it is a unit when these fundamental values are challenged.

"...The value of this unity and the need for its understanding are especially important in the whole field of our economic development. In fact, nowhere is it more important to understand it than in the agricultural sector of our economy."

(Notation page 3 (6) - before prosperity -- the President said - "Here is a great place to put in the whole philosophy of the talk again, in a different way.")

"The prosperity of the American farmer is directly dependent upon the high standards of living of the city worker of America, just as the prosperity of the city worker is dependent upon a

high standard of farm income. This is a fact with which all of us are as familiar as we are with the words of our First Reader. And we know, too, that this kind of relationship does not stop at the ocean beaches; it extends across the seas and around the globe. If our farmers are to be prosperous, we must have markets that will absorb great quantities of their surpluses that are the product of modern scientific farming in this country. In some instances these great surpluses amount to half our whole crop.

At the same time, from other countries of the world we must obtain certain products without which our whole industry and our whole economy would fall to the ground. There would not be a locomotive upon on railways nor a tractor on our farms were it not for the steady importation of some of the indispensable materials we get from abroad. Clearly, then, we must maintain satisfactory trade relationships with other countries of the world.

To maintain such satisfactory relationships, it is not sufficient that we merely make trade agreements that will make it

economically possible to sustain this commerce. We must keep open lines of communication to these areas -- some of them the most distant spots on the globe. Finally, we must establish with all these nations the kind of international relationship that will keep them free of Communist domination and so keep them willing and able to trade with us.

I give this quick and short recital only to show that every young farmer in this audience has a very definite interest in every trade agreement that the United States makes with other nations, in all of the security arrangements we make to assure that this trade may take place, and in all of the State Department activities to assure that other nations in the world, inspired by similar need and understanding, may and will continue to trade with us. Consequently, every man here is just as interested in the activities of the Secretary of State as he is in the activities of the Secretary of Agriculture. "

12 - "Don't let that paragraph get out."

At the last, a little bit of exhortation might be included -- that puts the President a little bit in the position of saying "All right boys, here we go."

In this connection the President said: "If you go after these things in a big way, the farm program will be a good one and will fit in with our position in the world, and will therefore best meet the requirements for the happiness and the prosperity of the farmer."

- - - -

Be careful to tighten speech up, get rid of duplications, read it aloud slowly and see if it can be gotten down to 20 minutes. The President then wants Dr. Milton, if possible, come down Sunday to go over it.

- - - - -

Suggested insertion to go in after comparison between farmer's interests and activities of Secretary of State:

"Indeed, no one has a greater stake than the farmer in the fundamental issue of our day -- war or peace. It is quite true that on two distinct occasions (here show that agricultural program that were originated, created unmanageable situations that were saved by the incident of wars). Entirely aside from the destruction and national impoverishment occasioned by war, entirely aside from the fact that in many ways civilization as we know it now could scarcely survive without carrying itself to exhaustion, the farmer needs above all stability. This need extends into the nature of his production and particularly of his markets and his prices. War disrupts stability. It creates

unusual and emergency demands and upsets entire economies. It has brought about more dictatorships because of these disruptions than it has ever destroyed."

- - - -

About idea of a conference:

> "All are of course familiar with the intensive studies that have been carried on under the auspices of the federal government during the past ten months. These studies have been made by farm organizations, by advisory commissions, by the government itself, by the two committees of the Senate and House (no names!). All these studies have been vitally necessary and each has uncovered vital facts and understandings that are necessary to the production of a program that will need the broad and different requirements that I have so sketchily outlined this evening. But to bring all these varying viewpoints together, the government shall before the convening of the Congress invite the representatives of all these organizations, study groups, and so on, to meet together for the development of a satisfactory plan."

- - - - -

Again the philosophy

"...more important to have a great national program in this world than just a farm program. We are devoting the very best brains of our nation to the problem of creating prosperity for all, not just for the farmer."

MEMO

THIS IS GLATFELTER MONOPLANE BOND, SUB. 20 lb.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

I have just had a meeting (4:00 to 6:00 p.m.) with Secretary Dulles, Secretary Humphrey, and Secretary Wilson. Problem: How to provide necessary security and still reduce the Defense budget for '55.

Statement by Secretary Dulles:

He believes that we should begin to withdraw ground troops from Korea. This for the reason that we should show confidence in our air and naval strength; and should avoid ground deployments in Asia. (If this were done, we could afford substantial reduction in Army active strength.) Dulles stated that a week or more ago General Hull recommended that we initiate, now, the withdrawal of American ground troops from Korea. (No one else at the conference knew anything about this recommendation.)

It was agreed that:

a. In view of the above and the conviction that some of our service and support units in Europe could be somewhat skeletonized, the Army's recommendation for 1,500,000 individuals in '55 would not, in the absence of some marked change in the international situation, be approved.

b. It was agreed that the dependence that we are placing on new weapons would justify completely some reduction in conventional forces -- that is, both ground troops and certain parts of the Navy.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-63, #22
By ..... NLE DATE 6-15-77

~~TOP SECRET~~

DDE
12/10/53

SPEECH BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS

On the 8th of December I delivered my second major speech in the field of foreign relations, this time before the UN. The first one was delivered on April 16th last before the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

There has been much speculation on what I was trying to do in a talk that dealt principally with the field of atomic energy and atomic warfare and made definite proposals for international action in promoting the peaceful use of atomic science and materials.

The reasons were several. Of these the first and principal one was exactly as stated -- to make a clear effort to get the Soviet Union working with us in some phase of this whole atomic field that would have only peace and the good of mankind as a goal. ¶ (b). If we were successful in getting even the tiniest of starts, it was believed that gradually this kind of talk and negotiation might expand into something broader -- that at least a faint possibility existed that Russia's concern, bordering upon fright, of the certain results of atomic warfare might lead her, in her own self interests, to participate in this kind of joint humanitarian effort. ¶ (c). Another important objective was to call the attention of the small nations of the world that they likewise had an interest in the uses to which

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-60 Item #1
By M.B. Allen/aor Date 10/18/76

the world would put its limited available supply of raw material, out of which the atomic bomb is made.

Too many of these small nations have looked upon this matter as one of concern only to the USSR and to the US -- except, of course, as some of them felt that they would be certain targets in the event of atomic warfare breaking out.

The hope of the talk was to awaken in these small nations an understanding that there were steadily opening up new and promising opportunities for using these materials and these skills to the benefit rather than to the destruction of men. Thus it was hoped to help build up a world opinion for turning attention toward these constructive purposes.

(d). Another reason was that even in the event that the USSR would cooperate in such a plan for "propaganda purposes" that the US could unquestionably afford to reduce its atomic stock pile by two or three times the amounts that the Russians might contribute to the UN Agency, and still improve our relative position in the cold war and even in the event of the outbreak of war.

(e). Another important reason was to give the population of our country the feeling -- the certain knowledge -- that they had not poured their substance into this whole development with the sole purpose and

possibility of its being used for destruction. This effort also gave the opportunity to tell America and the world a very considerable story about the size and strength of our atomic capabilities, but to do it in such a way as to make this presentation an argument for peaceful negotiation rather than to present it in an atmosphere of truculence, defiance and threat.

Underlying all of this, of course, is the clear conviction that as of now the world is racing toward catastrophe -- that something must be done to put a brake on this moment. Certainly there is none so foolish as to think that the brake can be composed only of words and protestations, however eloquent or sincere. But ideas expressed in words must certainly have a function in getting people here and elsewhere thinking along these lines and helping to devise ways and means by which the possible disaster of the future can be avoided.

* * * * * *

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MR 80-304 #1
SECRET By DJL Date 7/15/81 6 -

October 8, 1953

consider a high one) and some dark hints he made about his former and intimate association with Durkin, both convinced me that it would be a grave error to keep him on.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson was a great friend of mine and his sudden death consequently a shock and source of real regret.

From the day of his death the name that figured most prominently in my search for his successor was that of Governor Earl Warren of California. Ever since last January, I had frankly hoped that one or two of the older men would soon retire from the Court, which would give me chance to appoint people whose qualifications would more nearly meet my ideas of those that should be possessed by a Supreme Court Justice than were represented in some of the individuals now carrying that exalted title.

I was firmly convinced the prestige of the Supreme Court had suffered severely in late years, and that the only way it could be restored was by the appointment to it of men of nation wide reputation for integrity, comptence in the law, and in statesmanship. Moreover, I sought the quality of physical fitness and made up my mind to make 64 as the absolute limit for anyone that I would consider. This limitation barred several Justices, notably Judge Phillips, Judge Parker and Judge Vanderbilt.

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~~SECRET~~ - 7 - October 8, 1953.

I was equally determined that [illegible] could not be charged to favoritism or to personal political indebtedness. We [illegible] my friends knew that I had consented to stand for the Presidency only because of what I felt to be a matter of duty and service. Still by and large the conviction prevails that if an individual supports another for the Presidency, there is almost automatically a great political indebtedness incurred. For this reason I would not have considered Governor Dewey, who came out in 1950 as a supporter of mine for the Presidency, even if he had had in a very high degree all of the other qualifications I was seeking. On top of this, Governor Dewey is so political in his whole outlook that I could scarcely imagine him as a Federal judge. Earl Warren, on the contrary, is very deliberate and judicial in his whole approach to almost any question. He is middle-of-the-road in political philosophy (another qualification I was seeking), is 62 years old, and alleged to be physically perfect for his age.

Moreover, in the Republican Convention of July, 1952, he never consented to turn over any of his own delegates to insure my nomination. He did not release them until after the nomination had been decided; consequently, there was no possibility of charging that this appointment was made as payment for a political debt. None of these considerations would have been important except because of the chief purpose I

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mentioned -- to restore the prestige of the Court. I am determined that it will not be made a political convenience for any reason whatsoever, and whatever individuals I appoint to it will merit and have the respect and admiration of the vast majority of our citizens.

Earl Warren has of necessity been an interim appointment. I made it early this month so that he could participate in the opening fall sessions of the Court. He will, of course, have to be confirmed next January. In this case confirmation should be immediate and overwhelming. If the Republicans as a body should try to repudiate him, I shall leave the Republican Party and try to organize an intelligent group of Independents, no matter how small.

* * * * *

Today, October 8th, the British and American governments made public a previously agreed upon position with respect to Trieste. Trieste has, of course, been for years a source of irritation and mutual recrimination between Italy and Yugoslavia. We need both nations as friends and we had therefore to try for some solution.

Tito, dictator of the Yugoslav government, has actually made good on his occupation of the so-called Zone B in the Trieste area, and our

DDE Diary December 1953 (1)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum 76-62, #23	DDE to C. D. Jackson ARK - 7/19/77 ?	12/31/53	A
2. Memorandum	Weaver to Dulles 2/24/76-RWM	12/29/53	A
3. Message 76-63, #24	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXempted MR 76-63 #24 Exempted MR 83-377#1 appealed - aor 3/13/86	12/25/53	A
4. Message 76-63, #25	Churchill to DDE (3 pgs) EXempted MR 76-63 #25 Exempted MR 83-377#2 appealed - ex MR 83-377#2 (2/86)	12/22/53	A
5. Memorandum	DDE to Henry Cabot Lodge open-DJH	12/22/53	A
6. Letter 76-63, #26	DDE to Churchill (3 pgs) EXempted MR 76-63 #26 portions exempted MR 83-377#3 11/6/85, 4	12/20/53	A
7. Letter	DDE to Dulles 3/24/76-RWM	12/20/53	A
8. Message 76-63, #27	Churchill to DDE (2 pgs) EXempted MR 76-63 #27 Exempted MR 83-377#4 appealed - aor ex MR 83-377#4	12/19/53	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 4 Folder: DDE Diary December 1953 (1)

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December 31, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR C. D. JACKSON

I can think of no reason that would prevent us from beginning the implementation of the things suggested in your memorandum dated December 28th. I assume that Secretary Dulles and Chairman Strauss agree with the suggestions you have outlined. If they do, it would seem to me that something could be started instantly on the matter.

As for your letter to me dated December 29th, I cannot agree that the State-Defense quarrel makes much sense even though, as you say, it may be both bitter and deep.

The question of total, as opposed to atomic, disarmament is largely academic. Neither can be accomplished without the most rigid and complete system of inspection -- this we feel perfectly certain the Soviets would never allow.

Moreover, I should like to discuss with all the so-called "military experts" just what would be the effect on us and our position if atomic weapons could be wholly eliminated from the world's armaments.

The mere argument that because we are ahead of the Russians in atomic weapons that this one phase of our armament activity should be pushed to the limit, must be taken into account.

Also we must consider the factor that atomic weapons strongly favor the side that attacks aggressively and by surprise. This the United States will never do; and let me point out that we never had any of this hysterical fear of any nation until atomic weapons appeared upon the scene and we knew that others had solved the secret.

~~SECRET~~

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #23
By J.W. Date 7-21-77

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR
C. D. JACKSON - 2.

Here I am not arguing either side of the particular question that you mention. I am merely pointing out that there needs to be a bit of intellectual analysis of these grave problems rather than screaming support of a position already taken.

At a reasonably convenient date, I hope you will arrange to have Secretary Dulles and Secretary Wilson, together with Chairman Strauss and yourself, meet with me to talk over this general matter. Each of the individuals just named can bring with him one assistant if he so desires.

D. D. E.

National Library

~~SECRET~~

Augusta, Georgia
December 30, 1953

Dear Arthur:

As 1953 comes to an end I have the impulse to attempt, once again, to give you some faint indication of my very deep sense of obligation for the extraordinary services you have rendered during the past year. Likewise, I feel a desire to express my intense personal satisfaction that you are to be with me in your important post as we move on into the critical tasks of 1954.

Governmental accomplishments of this past year will, as time places them in proper perspective, be recognised and appreciated as contributions of lasting worth to our country. Your part was a vital one in the writing of this record.

In a very definite sense, however, the Administration's work in 1953 has necessarily included a vast amount of survey activity. As the New Year begins, much of this exploratory work is behind us; the time has come for clear cut, determined action in setting this Nation on a moderate but definite course -- avoiding the extremes of both Right and Left, but always steadily pushing ahead along the broad Center -- where there is room for all men of good will.

In your post as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, you will have a major role to play in assuring that our common purpose of sustaining maximum individual freedom and responsibility is not only woven better into the laws of the land, but that there will be no deviation from the goal of helping every American to achieve constantly rising standards of health, education and prosperity.

My confidence that all this will come to pass is complete -- for the simple reason that you and our associates in government continue in their dedication to the task.

With the Happiest of New Years to you and yours,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns,
The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors,
Washington, D. C.

Letters of appreciation for services during year sent 12/30/53 to following:

The Vice President
All Cabinet Members
- Dulles
- Humphrey
- Wilson
- Brownell
- Summerfield
- McKay
- Benson
- Weeks
- Mitchell
- Hobby

Joe Dodge
Cabot Lodge
Harold Stassen
Arthur Flemming
Phil Young
Lewis Strauss
Allen Dulles
Arthur Burns

Staff:
- Adams
- Persons
- Shanley
- Jackson
- Bobby Cutler
- Gabe Hauge
- Tom Stephens
- Jim Hagerty
- Pete Carroll
- Max Rabb
- General Snyder
- Jerry Morgan
- Jack Martin
- Bryce Harlow

Also, modified, to Bill Jackson - special request of President

December 30, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bob:

With my training you may be quite certain that I would be the last one to interfere in your business of running the Army.

Yet I cannot refrain from letting you know of an impression I have, which involves a post which you will soon have to fill.

Beginning a long time ago, I tried to do my part in building up the Quartermaster Corps, which a decade or so ago had a very poor reputation in the Army. To my mind the Quartermaster General who is just now retiring because of illness, George Horkan, was one of the two outstanding individuals that has occupied that post during all the years I was in the Army. He did much to raise its morale, its efficiency and its prestige.

There is a man in the Quartermaster Corps whom I believe to be cut out of much the same kind of cloth as George Horkan. His name is Major General Kester L. Hastings.

The purpose of this note is merely to ask you to look over General Hastings and his qualifications very carefully before endorsing an assignment to that post. I shall, of course, unhesitatingly approve anyone you select, but from what I hear about Hastings I am sure you will want to examine him carefully.

With all the best for the New Year,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert Stevens,
The Secretary of the Army,

TOP SECRET

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN
ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

December 29, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Governor Adams suggested that, in the President's absence, I send you the enclosed report from the Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is an almost verbatim account of Bermuda discussions, December 7th.

Please return this document with your recommendation of any action to be taken by the President.

Helen Weaver

Encl:
Mimeo. Copy 15, Bermuda, Minute 2,
(B.C.(P)(53) 4th Mtg, 7th Dec, 1953 - 10.30 am).
subj: Korea.
participants: Eisenhower-Churchill-Bidault-Dulles-Eden.
--w/fwdg. note to T.E.Stephens, 12/21/53.

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN
TOP SECRET ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

COPY OF MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER,
transmitted by Roger Makins under date of December 25, 1953.

~~TOP SECRET~~:

Many thanks for your reply of 23rd December.

I saw Malik yesterday before his return to Moscow. I impressed two things on him. Firstly that your atomic proposal was not a mere propaganda move but a sincere attempt to break a deadlock and, though on a small scale, might well achieve invaluable results and also open fruitful contacts. Secondly, there was no chance of splitting the English-speaking world, though we use our common language to argue about a lot of things.

Coty has for long been a keen supporter of European movements and has frequently spoken in favour of the European Defence Community. I think we might easily have got someone worse. Anyhow no one can now say that Foster's outspoken warning, which I supported, has done any harm. It seems that in France in order to get on you have to be unknown. It is different in our two democracies where a certain amount of publicity is not necessarily always a drawback.

Clemmie and I send our best wishes to you both for a Happy Christmas.

Winston.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 83-377#1
BY LLO DATE 2/26/86

Dec. 1953
Jim Hagerty
Newspaper
Men.

A

NEWSPAPERMEN

Marvin Arrowsmith
Associated Press

Walker S. Buell
Cleveland Plain Dealer

Robert Clark
International News Service

Robert J. Donovan
New York Herald Tribune
(President, White House
Correspondents Ass'n)

Roscoe Drummond
New York Herald Tribune

Warren Francis
Los Angeles Times

Martin S. Hayden
Detroit News

Donald Irwin
New York Herald Tribune

Edward Kernan
Cleveland Plain Dealer

Paul R. Leach
Chicago Daily News

Barnett Nover
The Denver Post

John C. O'Brien
Philadelphia Inquirer

Robert W. Richards
Copley Press

Ned Russell
New York Herald Tribune

Duke Shoop
The Kansas City Star

Merriman Smith
United Press

Francis M. Stephenson
New York Daily News

Glen Thompson
The Cincinnati Inquirer

RADIO

Tris Coffin
Tris Coffin Associates

Earl Gammons
Vice President, CBS

Richard Harkness - NBC

Bryson Rash - ABC

B

NEWSPAPERMEN

Robert Albright
The Washington Post

Albert E. Clark
Wall Street Journal

Frederick W. Collins
Providence Journal

May Craig
Maine Papers

Nat Finney
Buffalo Evening News

Dewey Fleming
Baltimore Sun

Edward Folliard
The Washington Post

Joseph A. Fox
Washington Evening Star

John M. H ghtower
Associated Press

Carlton Kent
Chicago Sun-Times

Arthur Krock
The New York Times

William H. Lawrence
The New York Times

Marshall McNeill
Scripps-Howard
(President of the Gridiron)
(B - Except TVA)

Ruth Montgomery
New York Daily News

William Stringer
Christian Science Monitor

Bascom Timmons
Southern Newspapers

Andrew F. Tully
Scripps-Howard

Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press

Richard L. Wilson
Des Moines Register & Tribune

Paul Wooton
New Orleans Times-Picayune

RADIO

Morgan Beatty - NBC

Ned Brooks - NBC

Walter L. Cronkhite - CBS

John Edwards - ABC

Leif Eid - NBC

Earl Godwin - NBC

Ray Henle - NBC

Eric Sevaried - CBS

Charles Von Fremd - CBS-TV

C.

NEWSPAPERMEN

Joseph W. Alsop
Knight Syndicate

Charles Bartlett
Chatanooga Times

Jack Bell
Associated Press

Raymond P. Brandt
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Lawrence Burd
Chicago Tribune

Marquis W. Childs
United Features Syndicate

Doris Fleeson
Bell Syndicate

Fletcher Knebel
Des Moines Register & Tribune

Edward A. Leahy
Chicago Daily News

David Lawrence
David Lawrence Associates

Anthony H. Leviero
The New York Times

Drew Pearson
Bell Syndicate

James B. Reston
The New York Times

Robert L. Riggs
Louisville Courier

Robert G. Spivak
New York Post

Thomas L. Stokes
United Features

Arthur Sylvester
Newark News

RADIO

Martin Agronsky (A on UN Speech)

Elmer Davis - ABC

Frank Edwards - NBS

December 24, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Swede:

Your most recent letter to me was written on November twenty-sixth, more than a week before I went to Bermuda. The period has been one of the busiest of my life; but, though at times I have felt almost at the point of exhaustion, there have still been moments of real satisfaction that have made all the rest of it seem worthwhile.

I shall not attempt to give you a personal diary covering the past three weeks. I cannot set down in chronological order all of the ideas, actions and impulses that have been part of the innumerable conferences, meetings and discussions that have, at times, seemed to be never ending. But introductions and alibis will get me no further along. So without further ado, I shall try to give you a decently coherent account of the things that come immediately to memory.

First in order would be the Bermuda meeting. With respect to that trip, my initial observation is that it provides a good example of how useless it is to tell the full truth to the press -- at least when the representatives of that estate want to believe otherwise. On two occasions I informed the individuals at White House press conferences that there was no purpose of the Bermuda meeting that could be defined in terms of agreements sought or arrangements to be definitely fixed. I told them that the purpose was purely that of meeting in an informal way with friends in order that we could discuss together our common interests in various portions of the globe and compare our approaches to the problems that confront us daily. I warned that there would be no agenda -- an error of omission was that I failed to say there would be no "final communique."

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

As a result of that failure, all other officials at the conference, influenced by routine and custom, and needled by some two hundred press, radio, television and newsreel representatives, spent a great deal of time on the exact wording of a final, "combined" statement. It bored me immeasurably and struck me as typifying futility. When people get to arguing heatedly over such details, I inevitably recall the old saying "picking nits with boxing gloves."

In spite of this frustrating item, the meeting as a whole was productive, especially in providing opportunity for necessary conversations with the British. This was not as true in the case of the French because of the known certainty that this particular French government would not be of long life.

At times Winston seemed to be his old and hearty self, full of vim and determination. At others he seemed almost to wander in his mind. I must confess that occasionally I suspected this latter was almost a deliberately adopted mannerism rather than an involuntary habit. At least it seemed to come over him only when the subject under discussion or the argument presented was distasteful to him.

The French situation, currently symbolized by their almost futile effort to elect a President, was clearly felt also at Bermuda. The answers were always "Yes, but" or "No, unless."

Actually, France's situation is merely symtomatic of what is happening to the entire world. There is the extreme Right. In France these people are the deGaullists, while in the world scene they are Fascist dictatorships, largely found now in Spanish-speaking or in the Arab countries.

There is the extreme Left, in France and in the world, Communistic.

Personal and Confidential

In between these two extremes is a vast center group which in basic beliefs has much in common, and, for this reason, should be a closely knit organization. In point of fact this vast center or "Middle of the Road" group prefers to shut its eyes to the dangers represented in the extremes -- in the current state of affairs, the only threatening extreme is Communism. The group of nations of which this center is constituted constantly indulge in all kinds of divisive arguments and name-calling that grow so important in their cumulative effect as to nullify any attempt toward unity in working against the common enemy.

So -- just as the French cannot agree upon firm policies respecting the prosecution of the Indo-China war nor decide what they want to do with respect to EDC, we find that the world cannot agree on basic policies concerning trade with the Communists, firming up cooperative plans that would permit us all to advance economically and politically, nor even decide how we can best protect ourselves along the sensitive European front.

India would rather see Pakistan weak and helpless in front of a Russian threat than to see that country grow strong enough to give substance to its hope of annexing Kashmir. France would rather see Germany weak and helpless in Europe than to see that country strong enough to serve as an effective bar against possible Russian invasion. In the latter event, France is fearful that German strength might again be used against her. Of course to us this particular fear seems senseless, in view of our guarantees that no country admitted into the combined European defensive system would be allowed to attack another.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

There is no use belaboring the point nor pursuing the analogy too far. The fact is, however, that while we get almost disgusted with the picture that France currently presents, we need only to look at the rest of the world -- indeed to ourselves -- to see many points of similarity.

I think I have digressed sufficiently far from Bermuda that I should come back there just long enough to say that I left the Islands one morning, flew to New York, and that afternoon made a talk to the UN.

That particular talk had been evolving in our minds and plans for many weeks. Quite a while ago I began to search around for any kind of an idea that could bring the world to look at the atomic problem in a broad and intelligent way and still escape the impasse to action created by Russian intransigence in the matter of mutual or neutral inspection of resources. I wanted, additionally, to give our people and the world some faint idea of the size of the distance already travelled by this new science -- but to do it in such a way as not to create new alarm.

One day I hit upon the idea of actual physical donations by Russia and the United States -- with Britain also in the picture in a minor way -- and to develop this thought in such a way as to provide at the very least a calm and reasonable atmosphere in which the whole matter could again be jointly studied. Once the decision was taken to propose such a plan in some form, the whole problem became one of treatment, choice of time, place and circumstance, and the niceties of language. I had, of course, a lot of excellent help -- but I personally put on the text a tremendous amount of time.

Personal and Confidential

Throughout the friendly world reactions have been good; our official messages have been much like the public statements you have seen in the press. The Soviets have now, at last, moved toward a meeting, though not without their customary grumbling, griping, and some sneering. We will see now what the next step brings forth! But all in all I believe that the effort up to this point has been well worth while, and has done something to create a somewhat better atmosphere both at home and abroad.

A week after finishing the UN talk, my Cabinet and I had to be ready to meet the Republican legislative leaders and go over with them the legislative program we had prepared during these past months. We knew exactly where we wanted to go in the matter of principle and we were quite sure of the basic direction that we would take in each of the several important fields that together would make up an entire program. But it was very necessary to get together with the legislative leaders for several purposes:

(a). To gather from the legislative leaders their impressions of the sentiment of the country, compare their reactions with ours, and thus arrive at an order of precedence or priority in the presentation of the program.

(b). Under the principles and purposes laid out by the Administration, to work out applicable legislative methods, as well as modifying small details to add to the attractiveness or popularity of the particular program.

(c). To renew the habit of cooperative effort between the Executive and Legislative Departments.

Personal and Confidential

(d). To bring out that the Republican Party, headed by the President, had reached that point where a combined, concerted effort to put over a progressive, enlightened legislative program was mandatory!

It is, of course, necessary for all to understand that success will lead to continuing governmental responsibility. Failure would lead to an adverse result which would be exactly what was deserved in the circumstances. Since the President, under our system, must take the lead in the presentation of such programs, the simple truth is that the mass of Republican and independent supporters have got to be behind the Administration -- or else.

The meetings were on the whole successful -- so far as we can determine -- far beyond our expectations. Of course only the stress of actual Congressional debate and voting will tell the final story, but I am hopeful.

I do not mean by any of the above that mere partisan Republican support is, under the existing circumstances in Congress, sufficient to the success of a legislative program. We have got to have the support of reasonable and enlightened Democrats and I shall certainly do all I can to deserve that support and to act, personally, in such a way as to encourage the Democrats to give it to us.

When last Saturday night arrived and the three days of conferences, luncheon meetings and arguments had become history, I was so weary and tired that I doubt that I could have spoken pleasantly to my best friend. However, I did have the distinct feeling that we could look forward to truly intelligent and cooperative work in both Executive and Legislative branches during the next session of the Congress. If that comes about, I will, a few months later, be reaching the halfway mark in my political career with some sense of real accomplishment, to say nothing of legitimate reason to hope that improvement and progress will characterize our country and the world during the approximate future.

Personal and Confidential

I started this letter in the hope and the belief that it would really be informative. I have just glanced through what I finished yesterday and find that it is almost a dud, especially for one who makes a habit of reading the daily papers. In an effort to include a piece of news -- but after all it will not be news to you -- I shall tell you what would be classed as "Secret Intentions." It involves 1956, and January 20, 1957. With respect to the political campaign of '56, my position will be exactly as I determined it would be when finally I gave way in '52 to the convictions and arguments of some of my friends. I shall never again be a candidate for anything, and I so told my friends two years ago. This determination is a fixed decision (subject to modification only in the case of some world-wide cataclysm that I cannot now foresee and which would make political change at such a moment almost catastrophic for our country). Of course I realize that American politics demands that a President keep his intentions secret in this regard; otherwise, it is assumed his whole influence on the political scene would disappear and he could not possibly lead in the development of a legislative program. So, for the moment, I shall observe this so-called political axiom, but this will certainly in no way affect my intentions!

Meanwhile, I am doing my part to make certain that the policies in which I firmly believe will have younger and abler champions when I step off the stage. As I have more than once told you, the man who, from the standpoint of knowledge of human and governmental affairs, persuasiveness in speech and dedication to our country, would make the best President I can think of is my young brother, Milton. Under no circumstances would I ever say this publicly because, in the first place, I do not think he is physically strong enough to take the beating. In the second place, any effort to make him the candidate in 1956 would properly be resented by our people. So he is out so far as I am concerned. Anyway, I am certain that such a thought has never crossed his mind and, if it ever did, he would reach the same obvious conclusion that I have just stated.

Personal and Confidential

But here are some names of people that I am constantly trying to keep in the public eye so as to let the American people know more and more about them. Each is able, clean and energetic, and also important, relatively young. Each is a good executive -- and would certainly have my support -- if, at that time, my support would be helpful. Lodge, Nixon, Brownell, Stassen, Rogers, Stevens, and one or two others in the Executive Department. In Congress, Charlie Halleck is a standout, and along with him there are a number of young men developing who could easily become headliners before 1956. They include Potter, Goldwater, possibly Knowland and others.

All I am saying here is that, far from trying to keep young men out of the spotlight, it is my hope to push them into it and so have ready a group of young men who are not only able but who will have the publicity value that a political party always seeks in its candidate.

Of course I have no fear that you will ever reveal this information to anyone -- but I want you personally to have it so that if a time ever comes when you see me even appearing to waver from strict adherence to this pledge -- you are to take drastic steps to see that I do not become more of a damned fool than I was in '52.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Ibby and your nice family.

As ever,

DE Ike

Captain E. E. Hazlett
109 Boundary Street
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

December 24, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

Subject: definition of interstate commerce.

The Attorney General states that there are too many things going on this year to raise the legislative question of limiting the application of the interstate commerce provision of the Constitution. They will start a year from now an exhaustive study on this matter to see whether there is some possibility of making a distinction between "interstate commerce" and "things affecting interstate commerce."

D.D.E.

COPY: GENERAL CARROLL

December 24, 1953

Administratively Confidential

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your memorandum of the twenty-second, to which is attached a revision of your original draft on "National Water Resources." As revised, the draft largely conforms to my thinking on the matter. I assume it has been coordinated with the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of Engineers.

I realize that the Hoover Commission has a task force devoted to the development of national water resources policies, and quite naturally we do not want to duplicate, or to interfere with, that work. However, there will be a vast amount of technical knowledge and work involved in a survey of the kind of which we are now speaking; but it is possible, of course, that all the necessary information on every significant water-course in the country is already on file.

But I wonder whether it would not be well for the Hoover Commission to have a copy of your revised memorandum. I leave this decision to you.

D.D.E.

The Honorable Joseph M. Dodge
The Director of the Budget
Washington, D. C.

December 23, 1953

PERSONAL

Dear Frank:

The picture is on its way. It is a poor thing to carry to you my thanks for your innumerable acts of kindly thoughtfulness and to bring to you and yours my warm Christmas greetings. However -- you asked for it -- and never did I send one more cheerfully!

Because I like some of your ideas so much, I don't think I will enlist Bob Schulz's assistance to tell you I would like to take you up on one or two of your suggestions. I should like to try out the knife idea on the basis you suggest; my dinners are normally for fifteen people. If you would send me about three dozen, I will try them out on my guests at two of these dinners and send you a report on the results. In each case, of course, I will present also the little card that I designed that helps to "keep the record straight."

The chickens sound wonderful, of course, but I shall have to wait until Bob Schulz is back in the office (he is sick today). He will give you the details on the capacity of our deep freeze. But it is kind of you to think of it.

Again -- Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Wood
First National Bank Building
Wichita Falls, Texas

PERSONAL

December 23, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ed:

A year ago I accepted the idea of a proper Amendment to assure that no Treaty can take precedence over our Constitution. The trouble has been that Senator Bricker wants to put in his proposal ~~of~~ one important clause that, in my conviction, would completely hamper the ability of the Executive to take care of the world interests of this country.

Specifically, I have been ready to agree that no Treaty or Executive Agreement can have any effect if it contravenes the Constitution of the United States. Also, I have been ready to agree that those provisions of any Treaty that deal with the internal affairs of the United States could go into effect only through Act of Congress. These are the two points that seem important to the people who write to me. But I shall never agree to the crippling of the Executive power to the point that we become helpless in world affairs. Senator Bricker has known all along that I would agree to the kind of Amendment I have roughly sketched above.

Merry Christmas to Lucy, to Janis and her nice family, and of course, to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

CABLEGRAM

December 23, 1953

His Excellency Rene Coty
President of the French Republic
Conseil de la Republique
Palais du Luxembourg
Paris, France

Please accept my congratulations upon your election to the Presidency of the French Republic. I am confident that, during your term in office, France, true to her tradition, will provide inspiration and leadership to our common efforts to advance the cause of peace, well-being and human dignity for the peoples of the world.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

cc: SecState Dulles
Jim Hagerty

December 21, 1953

PERSONAL

Dear Charlie:

The three day conference has come and gone. Unquestionably, the over-all result was good, although naturally I had some disappointments -- particularly when I found that some of our people still seem to believe in caution rather than courage, and in evading rather than meeting issues.

Happily, this attitude is far from universal, and I want to tell you again how gratified I am by your readiness, always, to take the thorniest problem in your hands -- whenever the problem is one calling for political solution -- and staying with it till the job is done.

As I see it, we should have one more meeting of the Leaders before the opening of the Congress and, unquestionably, we should arrange for the earliest possible bipartisan meeting to go over such matters as foreign policy and national security. Because of the thin Republican margins in both Houses, both you and Bill Knowland obviously require Democratic support in almost every tough vote. This being so, we must by all means quickly show our readiness to cooperate in every decent way, and particularly in those areas where bipartisan action is vital to the national interest.

PERSONAL

Up to this moment, I think there have been no plans worked out on the idea I have just indicated -- the above is just the result of my thinking.

Actually, I started this note merely to say "thank you" and to say again how reassuring it is to have an individual of your great qualifications in the important post that you hold.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles A. Halleck
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 4/ of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~"Interlined" of course~~ !

~~[redacted]~~

~~[redacted]~~

Impression of 3 day caucus,

amount of caution,
& approaching fright, that
seems to govern the action of
most politicians.

Brown must have been
elected Pres. (or they
considered the Chairmen
Committees in an organized
when Roosevelt

depends re classified
c/fm security) this
impression creates the
wrong conclusion that
shifting refused to face
and minimize the
deceit of "good faith" —
which means, falsely
elected!

Charley Halleck
Rees
Ed
—
Dewey Short

R Nixon
Bridges
Wiley

December 17-1ɣ, 1953
Legislative meetings

December 22, 1953.

~~Secret~~ DDE 6/2/54

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE HONORABLE HENRY CABOT LODGE (Charlie Willis')

Attached hereto is a memorandum which I request that you give serious study. I have had only the briefest of opportunities to go into the various matters suggested in it, but I am sufficiently aware of the whole situation to realize that constructive work must be done -- and done soon. If it should be decided by you and other individuals in the Administration who are experienced in these matters that this memorandum presents an accurate picture of our difficulties and a reasonable approach to the job of removing them, then we might have it rewritten so as to be a document of the so-called "Strategy Committee" and take it up specifically and in detail with the Chairman of the National Committee.

In any event, I am most hopeful that you will give such matters as this your personal and continuing attention. Needless to say, the memorandum in its present form should be held very closely and regarded as strictly secret.

D.D.E.

~~Secret~~

(Subj: Weeding out deadwood, Rep. Natl. Comte.)

December 21, 1953.

Personal

Dear Joe:

I spent a good part of Sunday thinking over the three day conference. Unquestionably, the overall result was good, although naturally I had some disappointments -- particularly when I found that some of our people still seem to believe in caution rather than courage, and in evading rather than meeting issues.

Happily this attitude is far from universal, and I want to tell you how much satisfaction I derived from the knowledge that you stood -- or sat -- directly by my side throughout the conference, both literally and figuratively. The Republican Party is fortunate, as I am extremely lucky, to have in your position of critical importance a man of such integrity, courage and judgment.

We are now working hard on the State of the Union speech and other messages and talks to which I am now committed. An added chore will be the earliest possible bi-partisan meeting to go over such matters as foreign policy and national security. It is quite obvious that in these important areas bi-partisanship is good policy. Moreover, because of the thinness of our Party margin, we will more than once in the days ahead be dependent upon some Democrat voting strength. Consequently, we should take care our offer of cooperative work is genuine and is proferred before the other side could make some capital out of a sudden Republican need.

Personal

Personal

This note grew a little longer than I intended when I first started, but I must add that I continue to be grateful to you not only for your co-operative and unwavering assistance in periods such as we have just been through, but in all cases where the good of the country can be served through concerted action by our Party.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Joseph Martin,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Personal

December 21, 1953.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The scrawled note on the back of your card said "No reply expected" -- yet it made me feel so good at least you will allow me to say "Thank you very much and Merry Christmas."

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. H. G. Murphy,
President,
Chicago, Burlington and
Quincy Railroad Company,
547 West Jackson,
Chicago, Illinois.

12/21/53 as dictated by
President for insertion in Xmas speech

More precisely than in any other way Communism and freedom are placed in opposition by prayer. The Communist can find no reserve strength in prayer because his doctrine of state-ism denies the dignity of man and consequently the very existence of an Almighty. For us the father of our country long ago refuted dependence upon mere materialistic values. In the dreary winter at Valley Forge, when the cause of liberty was so near defeat that the Commander in Chief believed the powers of his own leadership to be inadequate, his recourse was sincere and earnest prayer to the Almighty. From it he received a new hope and new strength of purpose -- both of which were communicated to his tattered Continental Army, to a faltering people and a fearful Congress. The result for us is enjoyment of freedom today.

As religious faith is the foundation of free government, so is prayer an indispensable feature of that faith.

December 21, 1953.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I would appreciate it if you would pass the following on to the Department of the Army.

I have just completed a meeting with Mr. Arthur Dean, just back from Korea. During the course of our conversation it developed that there is some kind of Psychological Warfare Board in Korea that apparently operates in complete independence of the high command. If this is true, I would regard the situation as intolerable.

Mr. Dean gave an incident where the high command and the government of the United States were committed to turning over certain items to the Neutral Commission. Their orders and instructions were defeated by the Psychological Warfare Board, which issued something to the contrary. If there is any situation in that area remotely resembling that indicated by this kind of report, I shall be glad personally to approve appropriate orders to straighten it out, if the thing lies outside the authority of the Army itself.

D.D.E.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

December 21, 1953.

Dear Jack:

I cannot fail to acknowledge your note of the eighteenth. Even though I know your appraisal of the United Nations talk to be overgenerous, yet I would be less than truthful if I did not say I am delighted.

With best wishes for a happy holiday season to the entire McCloy family, in which Mamie joins,

As ever,

Mr. John J. McCloy,
Eighteen Pine Street,
New York 5,
New York.

m P.S. long hand: If the French would only act grown-up! But their situation is, on a small scale, that of the world today.

DE

Personal

December 22, 1953.

Dear Tom:

I understand that you were the prime mover of the White House Christmas Party last evening.

My congratulations on a marvelous job of leadership (or bludgeoning) because I am quite certain that it took more than the ordinary amount of persuasion to get each one of your brilliant performers to carry out his part according to instructions and phonograph timing.

Mrs. Ike and I were, of course, both delighted and had a grand time. More than anything else, we were touched by the fact that the staff should want to have us with them for such a pleasant evening.

As ever,

Mr. Thomas E. Stephens,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Personal - Top Secret

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN
ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

December 20, 1953.

Dear Foster:

Herewith my draft. If you will give me your personal comments, I will complete it tomorrow morning and get it off as early as possible. So far as I am concerned, your comments can be made in the form of notes on the draft, unless, of course, you find it desirable to rewrite it completely.

I shall be at my office something like eight o'clock.

As ever,

The Secretary of State.

Personal-Top Secret

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN
ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED

~~TOP SECRET~~ December 21, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I should appreciate immediate transmittal of the enclosed cable reply to Sir Winston.

D.D.E.

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
DSH-1/4/79

EYES ONLY

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 20, 1953

My dear Winston:

You are so well aware of my convictions as to the necessity for sound and friendly Anglo-American relations that you must keenly realize the concern I feel over the somber tone of your cabled message.

Because it is a personal communication, I am answering in the same fashion, without waiting to call together the State Department staffs which will be, of course, deeply interested in what you have to say. I shall hope to get this cable off to you the first thing Monday morning so that I may have your further observations on certain delicate phases of this matter.

In considering our common interests in various areas, I am, of course, anxious to take into consideration your particular political problems and to adjust our activities so as best to accommodate your position so long as this leads toward a satisfactory solution. We likewise have our political problems. For example, our aid program for the Mid-East was drawn up and was approved by the Congress on the basis that there would be a reasonable division of aid between Israel and Arab countries.

Since we have already made allocations to Israel, we have little excuse to avoid moving in the case of the Arab countries, but as you know, at your request we have not only withheld military aid from Egypt, but have likewise postponed several times the initiation of economic aid.

You state that the Socialist Opposition would be bitterly resentful of American economic aid to Egypt because of the American objection to trade with Communist China. It has been my understanding that Britain has continued to carry on trade in economic non-strategic items with Red China, and we do not now propose more with respect to Egypt than beginning to help develop its economy. Consequently, I am at a loss to understand the basis on which the Socialists could make a logical attack. You likewise mention that the Opposition would resent any economic aid to Egypt so bitterly that they would urge you to press for inclusion of Red China in the UN. By implication this would seem to mean that if we do not repeat not extend economic aid to Egypt, you are prepared to stand firm with us in opposing the inclusion of the bloody Chinese

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-176 #9
BY LHC DATE 10/30/85

EYES ONLY

~~TOP SECRET~~

aggressor into the councils of peaceful nations, at least until Red China withdraws her invading armies, ceases supporting the Indo-China war and begins to act like a civilized government. Could you confirm this to me. Query.

I assume, of course, that you are genuinely anxious to arrange a truce with Egypt and that the only remaining obstacles are the two points you mentioned to me at Bermuda, namely availability and uniforms. Now if we continue to press Egypt to accept your conditions on these two points, can we do so with the assurance that they can count on a settlement if they accept your position. Query. You can well understand my anxiety to avoid asking our people to do everything in their power to bring about a settlement of this situation, including another postponement of economic aid, and then discover that we have been operating on a complete misunderstanding.

As I told you at Bermuda, I am most deeply sympathetic with your whole problem in the area, even though at times I have believed that different methods might have been more effective. I repeat that in our actual dealings with Egypt, we have gone to great lengths to meet your convictions and opinions. We certainly want to continue to do so. We think we proved that in Persia, and I hope we shall together make that effort seem worthwhile.

I know that you realize that there are in this country many people who believe that the United States has treated the Arab countries shabbily and, because parts of the Arab holdings are vital to the Western world, this segment of our citizenry asserts that we should work to improve our relationships with the Arab countries. But this government has always refused to do this at the cost of anything we believed detrimental to Anglo-American best interests. In spite of outrageous and irresponsible criticism of each other on both sides of the Atlantic, American governmental policy and popular sentiment recognize the great value to the free world of keeping Anglo-American relationships coordinated with respect to the rest of the world and friendly as between themselves.

Now a word about EDC. I appreciate what you say about the "empty chair" idea, and I am quick to agree. But I re-state my conviction

EYES ONLY

~~TOP SECRET~~

that any, and I repeat any, projected alternative to EDC will present problems no less acute and difficult to solve. All the treaties made with West Germany and ratified in that country on the so-called contractual theory are based upon the premise that EDC will come into being. To scrap that work and to start again, particularly at a time when some dissatisfaction seems to be growing in West Germany and while increased Russian pressures are constantly exerted against our European friends, would be dangerous in the extreme. On the other hand, I believe that if we, and by we I mean you and I and the governments we head, continue to press earnestly, sincerely and constantly for the enactment of EDC, we shall get it. I shall make another public statement on this matter as soon as France elects a President, and I shall continue to do so as opportunity presents itself.

I hope that you can find it possible to answer this personal cable promptly so that I can assemble the necessary staffs and go over this whole matter in detail. I assure you that I am prepared to meet locally any political difficulty in carrying out whatever arrangements we may make between ourselves for the common good of our two countries.

I realize that this is a long and possibly a tedious cablegram. But it is quite necessary that there be the clearest kind of understanding between us if we are at one and the same time to operate together in some of these critical situations abroad and still be able to withstand any kind of political problem and criticism that can arise in our respective countries.

I shall look forward to early receipt of your comments.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

IKE

~~SECRET~~

COPY OF MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM THE PRIME MINISTER, received (apparently) late evening of 12/19/53.

My dear friend,

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3
NR-83-377
BY LKS LSC

a(3)(5)
NSC 11/21/86, UHRH 2/5/96
NLE DATE 2/26/96

~~TOP SECRET~~

I have had a nice message from Foster about the support which I gave to his blunt but salutory statement in Paris about the agonising re-appraisal. If E.D.C. is repudiated by the French, I still think some variant of N.A.T.O. will be necessary. After all, this meets the French objection to being in a European association alone or almost alone with a much more powerful Germany. I think you would find it very difficult to make and get a good plan on the "empty chair" basis.

Kindest regards,

WINSTON

December 19, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Clare:

The conversation we started on some of the conflicting arguments on Union, Closed and Open Shops was interrupted.

Certainly I never said anything in support of the Closed Shop. As you know, Bob Taft proposed the Union Shop provisions as a compromise to meet the "free rider" argument and made them subject to the escape clause in the case of those states that had a "right to work" law. He wrote the union shop provisions of the present law in such a way that he thought they would be, in reality, nothing more than a mechanism to enable a union to require each employee to pay his share of the cost of supporting his bargaining agent.

Although I have since seen you, I do want to tell you that it was a delightful privilege to have you for dinner on the third. In fact, I think that particular evening the dinner was one of the most successful of my stag parties to date.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Clarence Francis,
General Foods Corporation,
250 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

December 19, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Lew:

The thinking expressed in your letter of the sixteenth conforms in many of its particulars to my own instinctive convictions. I am immediately removing from your letter all identifying marks of every kind, and taking the liberty of circulating it as a memorandum to all of my principal associates. My purpose is not to require any comment or suggestion with respect to the document, but to make certain that each of them has had the opportunity to think over the points you raise.

One particular question occurs to me with respect to a sentence that you have written on page 2, namely, "To guard against this danger in this specific field of legislation, interstate commerce should be defined by the Congress in the language which the Supreme Court used prior to New Deal days."

This sentence implies that the Supreme Court is the final judge in this matter rather than the Congress. Yet you suggest that the Congress be responsible for the curative process. I shall ask Herb Brownell what he thinks on that point.

As ever,

The Honorable Lewis W. Douglas,
1740 Broadway,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

Lew Douglas
12/16/53

With regard to the broad problems implicit in the proposal to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, following is a short memorandum setting forth the basic issues and their ramifications.

The Issues

One of the distinguishing traditions of our social, economic and political life is that from the early days of the colonies, Americans have distrusted an accumulation and exercise of too much power by any group, no matter by whom it may have been acquired or by whose hands it may have been exercised.

This explains the stubborn attachment of many people to the conception of state rights and the singular persistence of the view that the best defense against the abuse of power is the distribution of power.

The anti-trust laws reflected the popular distrust of the influence that corporate monopolies could exert on the general community and on the freedom of the marketplace. The Securities and Exchange Commission laws mirrored the public feeling that the amount of power, and the ability to abuse it, which had been acquired by the issuers and distributors of securities during the twenties, had become excessive.

The issue of the exercise of private power and its relation to the individual rights is deeply embedded in the controversy over the amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act and the trade union movement, because the basic questions which they raise deal with:

1. The right of a man to work without being required to join a union.

2. The right of a man to join a union if he freely elects to do so.

3. The right of a man freely to select the union of his choice.

4. The right of a man to strike, subject to certain restraints that may be exercised by judicial processes in respect of those employed in industries or plants which are essential to the security and welfare of the country, and subject to the equal rights of those who refuse to strike.

5. The right of an employer to talk with an employee but not to coerce him.

6. The right of the worker to express his views but not to be coerced by organizers or employers.

These are ancient rights of American citizens which it is the duty of government to defend and preserve.

Another issue, almost equally basic, which the labor movement as it has developed raises, is whether so much power has been acquired by its leaders that they may coerce government itself.

Accordingly, the issues in this highly controversial subject are not solely the narrow and parochial ones of collective bargaining and employer-employee relations. The issues penetrate deep into the very heart of the historic American conception of human rights and the exercise of power -- public and private.

If this is a reasonably correct definition of the issues, I suggest most urgently that any recommendations which may be forwarded to the Congress be made against this broad setting and in broad language, instead of in the form of specific and detailed suggestions. The traditional American conception is that too much power in the Federal Government -- except in time of war -- is a danger. To guard against this danger in this specific field of legislation, interstate commerce should be defined by the Congress in the language which the Supreme Court used prior to New Deal days.

Good Politics

I believe that which is in itself good and that which is good politics are combined in the suggestions that I have made above. The Taft-Hartley Act, I am confident, is a popular piece of legislation throughout the United States, and to support this view, please examine the following evidence:

1. The Taft-Hartley Act was enacted to satisfy a public apprehension at the amount of power trade union leaders had acquired and became the law over a Presidential veto.

2. From time of its enactment in 1947 to the present moment, all efforts to amend the law even though supported by the full weight of the New Deal, the White House, the trade union leaders throughout the country, have fortunately failed.

3. Senator Taft won in Ohio by an overwhelming majority in the face of the concerted effort of a powerful Federal machine and all of the power of the trade union leaders. He carried almost every industrial district.

4. Senator Byrd, against the opposition of trade union leaders, and the New Deal organization, which concentrated their full weight upon his defeat, was renominated in Virginia by the largest majority he ever received.

5. Many Congressional candidates from industrial constituencies voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and almost all have been re-elected in the face of concentrated trade union leaders' opposition.

Of 300 Congressmen who voted to over-ride the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act and who ran for re-election in 1948, 234 or 78% successfully survived and 66 or 22% were defeated.

In Indiana, the mortality of those who voted to over-ride the veto was a little higher than in some of the other states, but Indiana went Democratic in 1948 and the mortality among those who voted to over-ride the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act was heavier in the rural districts than in the industrial districts.

There are other figures which reveal the fate of Congressmen and Senators up to the present moment. They tend to indicate that the Taft-Hartley Act was not an important consideration.

6. 14 states have adopted constitutional amendments or have enacted unqualified right-to-work laws. 14 others have enacted laws which have impaired the right to establish a closed shop and union security.

7. In the State of Arizona in 1950, the constitution was amended by popular vote so as to make it unlawful to require a person to join any organization as a condition of employment. Arizona is considered to be a radical state and highly organized in the large mining camps. Railroad labor is also an important element in the constituency.

8. In 1952 in Arizona by, I believe, the largest popular vote any constitutional amendment has ever received, the secondary boycott was outlawed. Senator Barry Goldwater, having told the trade union leaders that he would not support any amendments which implicitly or otherwise would have the effect of permitting the restoration to them of power of which they had been stripped by the Taft-Hartley Act, roundly beat McFarland, who has been one of the most popular and one of the strongest Democratic candidates in the State's history.

9. A tabulation has been made of all the ballots cast in all elections that have been held throughout the country in which workers have had the option of voting to join any union, including independent unions, or of voting to join no union at all. About 30% of all votes were cast against joining any union. (As a sample see Appendix 1 attached.)

It is, I believe, of doubtful wisdom to make concessions which are hostile to the American tradition and which are, in themselves, based upon an assertion of broad power in the Federal Government, which it should not possess, in the hope of attracting trade union leaders to the Republican party. They are irrevocably bound and united to the Democratic organization.

But it is wholly possible for the Republican party to consolidate its position by coming to the defense of the very large number of independent persons who work "on the long end of a match stick," and the considerable segment of trade union members who resent the tyranny of remote trade union leadership control.

The Suggested Increase in the Minimum Wage

The suggested increase in the minimum wage from 75¢ to $1.00, on pure economic grounds, will be highly damaging to many parts of this country and may well have the effect of boosting wages generally at the very time in the business cycle when they should be at least constant.

But aside from economic reasons, to assert that the Federal Government has the right to establish a national minimum wage is to assert that the Federal Government possesses the broadest sort of power and that this sort of power does not reside in the States. This assertion of the concentration of power in the Federal Government contradicts, I believe, your view that there has migrated to Washington over the course of twenty years an amount of power which is dangerous to the survival of the American system.

It is not, I think, necessary to increase the minimum wage to attract what are known as liberals. It is not necessary, perhaps, to suggest the repeal of the present minimum wage law and thus to refute the assertion of Federal power made by the previous administration, but it would place you in a contradictory position to recommend an increase in the minimum wage and thus to reaffirm the broadest sort of Federal power which the previous Administration asserted and exercised.

Mr. President, I realize that many of your advisers do not concur in the views that I have expressed. I do not believe, however, that they reflect the popular and basically valid view on these matters which prevails throughout most of the country. I wonder whether they have examined carefully all of the evidence which bears upon the question of good government on the one hand, and good politics on the other.

I would advise you strongly against trying to kill too many dragons that have grown up during the course of the last twenty years, but I would advise you urgently not to revive a dragon that the Taft-Hartley Act killed.

APPENDIX 1

N. L. R. B. REPORTS ON PLANT ELECTIONS

Year	Total Valid Votes Cast	For A. F. of L.	For C. I. O.	For Unaffiliated Union	For No Union
1952	667,900	243,200	224,200	116,555	187,316
					28%
1951	587,600	148,000	184,000	109,000	145,000
					25%
1949	516,000	131,345	155,482	90,533	138,888
					27%

December 19, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Herewith a memorandum provided me by a friend. I thought you would be interested in reading it because it presents a very interesting viewpoint on the whole theory of centralization of power in the Federal government, although, of course, it is written mainly on the subject of labor laws.

Please note the sentence on page 2, "To guard against this danger in this specific field of legislation, interstate commerce should be defined by the Congress in the language which the Supreme Court used prior to New Deal days." It would seem to me that the Supreme Court rather than the Congress is the determining factor on this point. What do you think?

D.D.E.

December 19, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR, FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Herewith a memorandum provided me by a friend. I thought you would be interested in reading it because it presents a very interesting viewpoint on the whole theory of centralization of power in the Federal government, although, of course, it is written mainly on the subject of labor laws.

D.D.E.

Encl:
Lew Douglas excerpt.

Copies furnished:
Secy. Mitchell
Gov. Adams, Mr. Shanley, Max Rabb, Jerry Morgan
Amb. Lodge
Mr. Brownell
Dr. Hauge

DDE Diary December 1953 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum	DDE to Wilson 2/26/76-RWM	12/19/53	A
2. Memorandum	DDE to Dulles (No.2 identical to No.1) 2/26/76-RWM	12/19/53	A
3. Memorandum	DDE to Director of Defense Mobilization DOH 6/21/82 (1 pg)	12/16/53	A
4. Letter 76-63, #28	DDE to Churchill ARK-6/9/77	12/16/53	A
5. Memorandum 76-63, #29	Helen Weaver to Richard Hennes AK-6/9/77	12/16/53	A
6. Message 76-63, #30	Churchill to DDE (2 pp). Exempted, NR 76-63 #30 11/6/85, ki	12/16/53	A
7. Letter	DDE to Arthur Eisenhower (1 pg) opened in Name Series so opened here 12/6/83	12/15/53	C
8. Memorandum	DDE to Brownell 2/24/76-RWM	12/9/53	C*
9. Letter	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. to DDE 2/24/76-RWM	12/3/53	C*
10. Memorandum	DDE to Sherman Adams (1 pg) opened in Adm. Series so opened here 12/6/83	12/3/53	C
11. Memorandum	Whitman to Dulles 2/24/76-RWM	12/3/53	A
12. Memorandum 76-63, #31	DDE to Brownell re Oppenheimer 11/16/76-JW/ARK	12/3/53	A
13. Draft of memorandum	to Attorney General 11/16/76-JW/ARK	12/3/53	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 4

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~~14.-17. Memoranda to Secretary of State, Treasury, Defense, and Director of FOA~~ 76-63, #32 11/16/76 - JW/ARK		~~12/2/53~~	~~A~~
~~18. Memorandum DDE to Director of BOB~~ 76-63, #33 4/15/77 - ARK		~~12/1/53~~	~~A~~
~~19. Memorandum DDE to Dulles~~ 2/26/76 - RWM.		~~12/1/53~~	~~A~~
~~20. Memorandum DDE to Dulles~~ (1 doc) (Retyped). DEK 81-18 9/29/81		~~12/1/53~~	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 4
Folder: DDE Diary December 1953 (2)

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(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 19, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Reference: Any possible reduction of strength in Korea.

This is one subject that should be kept Top Secret. Whenever any announcement should be made, the statement should come from the White House.

D.D.E.

Duplicate memorandum
to the Secretary of State.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11

By D Wilson Date 2/26/79

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 19, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Reference: Any possible reduction of strength in Korea.

This is one subject that should be kept Top Secret. Whenever any announcement should be made, the statement should come from the White House.

D.D.E.

Duplicate memorandum
to the Secretary of Defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 1
By [illegible] Date 2/22/78

December 18, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

After all the conversations that we have had about the stupidity of unnecessary publicity on the type of thing illustrated in the attached clipping, it is difficult to understand why the practice continues in some of the services.

In this case the matter is aggravated by the fact that a number of senators tell me that only a few months ago they were briefed on Nike, but with the most solemn warnings that this was a top secret, hush hush affair that must not under any circumstance be mentioned.

If we do have to be so inconsistent as this particular incident would imply, then might we not at least notify other governmental officials who have been briefed with warnings as to secrecy so that they might not consider us practically as "treasonous" when this kind of thing comes up.

D.D.E.

December 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

In connection with the search by the Department of Agriculture for constructive ways of expanding our agricultural exports, the Secretary of Agriculture has recently presented to me a proposal which I want to bring to your attention.

The proposal is that United States surplus agricultural commodities be used to pay a portion of the cost of the United States Air Force base construction program now being undertaken in Spain. These surpluses would be delivered to West Germany, and German labor and materials in equivalent value would be made available for use in the Spanish program.

The principle underlying this proposal is that our agricultural surpluses may, whenever practicable, be used in part payment of United States military construction or aid programs undertaken overseas and financed with United States funds.

I would like you to explore the application of this idea in conjunction with the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and the Foreign Operations Administration. I assume it would be especially important, in every individual case, to gauge the international economic effects of such a plan.

I am attaching to this memorandum a copy of the Secretary of Agriculture's letter to me with a brief explanation of how this proposal might be applied.

D. D. E.

December 18, 1953.

Personal

Dear Dan:

I see that you have arranged to send me fishing license #1 for next year. As a further favor, would you kindly arrange to have a personal conference with the fish you plant next year, so that they will understand the very great distinction of getting a little more closely associated with this particular license? In this way I personally am assured of a completely successful vacation next summer.

As ever,

The Honorable Dan Thornton,
The Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

State of Colorado, Non-resident Fishing License, #0001, issued January 1, 1954. Sent to Moaney. Also framed photostate fassimile sent to Moaney.

~~SECRET~~

December 16, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

COPY: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ✓

Policies have been approved looking toward the dispersal of defense production work, with one of the factors in seeking such dispersion the purpose of helping alleviate unemployment in certain regions.

A report was made to me today that in the cancelling of of certain contracts, we have shown no concern for these problems and have instead accomplished such cancellations entirely and exclusively on the basis of cost.

It seems to me that cancellations should be subject to the same policies that guide the awarding of contracts.

Will you please look into this matter?

DE.

D.D.E.

Declassified/Released on 3/24/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by [illegible]

~~SECRET~~ December 16, 1953

Dear Sir Winston:

Just this minute I received your cable and immediately consulted with Admiral Strauss. He points out that the last sentence of your first paragraph is somewhat in error because the agreement on this point was firmed and announced here several weeks before the Bermuda talks took place.

Admiral Strauss also suggests that before you make your talk you consult again with Lord Cherwell about the final two sentences. He feels that Lord Cherwell might want you to be very general and indefinite in talking about a possible white paper.

Having said all the above, I assure you that we have no objection to the paper.

With warm regard,

IKE

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #28
By J.U. Date 6/9/77

cc: Adm. Strauss

(NOTE: Adm. Strauss changed wording of last sentence, first paragraph. President's dictation was: "...because the agreement on this point was signed before the Bermuda talks took place.")

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS AK 6/9/77

[redacted]

December 16, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. RICHARD V. HENNES
Office of Under Secretary of State

In accordance with our telephone conversation, would you please have the attached message transmitted to the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Helen Weaver

Notes by the President on State of Union Speech,
Draft #1, December 16, 1953.

General suggestions:

1. Needs general tightening up editorially.
Use blue pencil.

2. Needs to be cut down considerably.

3. Sections need to be more distinctly marked.
Do not be afraid to say "I come now to so-and-so.
President said "you cannot take the human mind
from subject to subject (in spite of the lead sentences
which had been carefully inserted) as quickly as that."
Said he had had difficulty in deciding what paragraph
was about, even in reading.

4. He said he assumed the order of sections had been
carefully considered.

Specifics

Page 1, 2nd para. — take out of "good cheer"

Page 2, 1st para. — make slight rephrasing of "substantial reductions in size and cost of Federal government" and in "attacks on deficit financing". President said man we are trying to reach understands "purchasing power of the dollar" -- understands stability "in the size of his market basket."

same para. — Change "Confidence has developed" to "there has been increasing confidence" or "constantly increasing confidence" -- in other words, a constantly continuing action.

same para. — Last sentence. Far better to give examples to illustrate what you have to say. Would say this sentence would tend to weaken confidence in talk -- people would say "campaign talk" Perhaps: "Another kind of confidence has developed as shown in so-and so-- (etc.) ... greatest heritage of all."

Page 2. Last para. Change "Greatly improving" to steadily improving.

Page 3. President questioned why his own first paragraphs not used. Still believes talk should stress early looking ahead, not looking back.

He does not believe Congressmen are going to campaign on what is said in State of Union speech; he does believe that the Congressmen will have to campaign on the record of Congress.

He suggested that if we could show things that would help the individual, that would be different; if we could follow Congressman Ayres' suggestion of increasing $600 deducation for dependents -- but thinks that impossible.

Page 4 Entire paragraph is one sentence. Change.

Page 5 Part about FOA Is a little bit hazy.

Mr. Harlow suggested South America ought to be in speech. President agreed, and said sentence might be added somewhat as follows: "probably the most notable survey was that made by my brother, as a representative of the United States Government, in that region." (Question: If Milton's trip mentioned, should not Vice President's more extensive one?)

Mr. Harlow questioned mention of UN speech.

President suggested something like this:

"In major talks of the past year in the field of foreign affairs, I tried to outline on April 16th and subsequently on December 8th, this country's determination to pursue every promising road road toward peace. I have outlined several directions in which we are now ready to negotiate with others who differ with us about some of the world's great problems, including even that of atomic energy, and I have suggested that that an atomic bank be established, looking toward the peaceful use of atomic power."

Page 7 — 1st para. Side by side - out!

Page 8 — President suggests short paragraph on the absolute necessity to this country of expanded trade (value not only to agriculture alone). He said: "I really believe that we ought to make a flat statement that trade barriers should be lessened throughout the world -- and we must participate in them."

(Bryce: I must say I don't see where this goes on page 8, but so say my notes!)

paragraph

Page 9. — Take/about Bermuda out; refer to EDC more obliquely -- i.e., "interest in EDC continues".

Caution: — about "first time (in history" repeats.

Page 11 — President questions "in level flight" - that last part of sentence can be left out. He said "flight and diving are two different things." Anyhow felt too detailed for message of this kind.

Page 11. Bottom — change to "trained career men and women"

Page 12. — Second complete sentence: " I strongly urge maintence of such benefits important to Service morale as commissary stores, transportation of household goods, post exchanges where conditions make necessary, and, above all, medical care for the dependents of military personnel."

Check with ODM re personnel available for service should there be another war.

Page 12. — Second paragraph. Take out "non-essential" -- substitute "reduce by 100,000 the corps of civilian employees."

Page 13. — Third line - "in history " creeps in again.

Page 14. — 3rd para. "Our country approaches the point of atomic plenty." (Me, I think that is still dangerous!)

Same para. Change "knowledge of our nuclear progress" to "knowledge of our nuclear weapons."

Page 15. — 1st para. Change "steadily rising"incomes to "steadily rising

living standards."

Page 16, second para.	Change "particularly concerned" to "our concern includes"
final para.	take out "elsewhere in this message."
Page 17 bottom	Bryce: I was not sure what the President's comment meant for you to do, but he said: However, there are currently outstanding such amounts of unpaid obligations that whenever they are presented for payment, at a low ebb in receipts, we have for ourselves a bankrupt nation." All I know is he was still quarreling with the word "unevenness"
Page 18 Middle	At risk of demagoguery, he suggests "purchasing power of the workman's dollar"
Page 19	Re double taxation of dividends, suggests "of certain incomes."
Page 20. Bottom	Say: "The productive use of this land under the present system must logically be directly controlled by the Government ; otherwise it will simply shift the problem to other crops and other farmers."
The President said:	Does Agriculture want me to say all these things?
Top page Page 22:	President: How can they "accept responsibility?"
Page 23. bottom para. 3	Re modernized parity: President: "I still don't think it can be done with wheat.
Page 24.	Make section on St. Lawrence Seaway a little stronger. "I regard its approval as urgent in the interest of both our economic growth and national security."
Top oage page 27.	"Military employees" should come out. If it means what Pres. thinks, Mrs. Hobby has some arguing to do; may mean some credit for military employees be given.

Page 30. Important. Check with Arthur Burns sections re Minimum Wage.

Page 33. Change "renew slum...areas" to "modernize and rehabilitate."

This mortgage business I did not quite get.

Page 37. before immigrants insert "desirable."

Mr. Harlow is, if convenient to Dr. Milton, to call him and go to State College and go over entire speech with him Friday and Saturday. Might want to take someone else -- might not.

December 17, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET

I have given some initial study to the paper you submitted to me entitled "Conservation and Development of National Water Resources."

My reaction is that the paper reflects rather accurately the basic philosophy of the Administration dealing with the cited subject. I have one comment of a very general nature to submit for your consideration and report to me. I believe that, both at the beginning of the introduction and as the basic principle to be placed first in the listed considerations enumerated on page 6, there should appear some expression of the idea briefly discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

"The United States is in dire need of a nation-wide survey affecting its water resources and uses. In the past, water projects, large and small, have frequently been initiated and carried through to completion based upon local considerations only.

"To date, this somewhat haphazard development has not gone so far as to make inconsistent or futile the conclusions to be reached through the broadest possible analyses that we can make. Yet every year that passes without a start being made on such a broad survey and plan freezes us more and more into a pattern that, in the long run, can either prove unsuitable or inadequate to the needs of America or will have involved us in such enormous expenditures that intelligent development on a national scale will be almost impossible.

"The proper handling of water is one of the fundamental factors in our entire problem of conservation. It is largely water that leaches our soil and is responsible for so much of the deplorable erosion that affects many sections of our country. At the same time, water tables have

descended rapidly -- in some cases, reaching the danger point; and, in others, near exhaustion. We are still plagued by floods, and by lack of the best use of our water for power and for irrigation.

"The needed survey should begin with the Continental Divide and should follow water courses to their ultimate exits into the seas. We should strive to make the best and the most extensive use of every drop that falls on our continent.

"Progress in many projects need not await the results of such a fast survey for the simple reason that many are so obviously beneficial and needful that, under any logical plan affecting the whole nation, they would still be executed. But, by and large, the whole list of subjects of conservation, flood prevention, irrigation, power development, and water tables should be studied together, in their entirety, before we become frozen in patterns unsuitable to the needs of the whole nation."

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~
Personal & Private (December 16, 1953)

Copy of message from the Prime Minister:

I have to tell the House of Commons tomorrow about our meeting and I send you a draft of what I have prepared on atomic affairs. I hope that you only need to send me an O.K. as time is so very short before I speak at 3.30 p.m. G.M.T. tomorrow Thursday.

I have included nothing of what I shall say about our talks and interchanges upon your U.N. speech as I am giving full suppo t to your inspiring lead and trying to persuade the bear to stop growling. I shall make it clear that I no more write your speeches than you write mine and I expect to stave off questions about the untruthful press, rumours of which there have certainly been no lack.

I shall defend Foster for speaking frankly to the French in Paris about EDC. Anthony and I both believe the secondary reaction may be favourable.

Kindest regards,

s/ Winston

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-454 #7
BY Lbs DATE 10/30/85

DRAFT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

ON ATOMIC AFFAIRS

I discussed with the President a number of points affecting our two countries about the atomic problem. Lord Cherwell had already made some progress in the autumn when the Americans agreed to exchange information with us about the effect on various targets of atomic explosions. As they have made forty-three bomb tests as against our three, they have a great deal of knowledge on these matters, so that this agreement is of considerable value. At Bermuda it was clinched, and I hope it will soon be put into effect.

The other important matter we discussed was the exchange of information on intelligence matters. We hope to enlarge the area over which these exchanges can take place without in any way infringing the McMahon Act which has so often prevetned cooperation between our two countries. It is this Act of course which sets limits to the exchange of technical information. But this is all getting into an easier atmosphere.

We in Britain, thanks to the secret exertions of the leader of the Opposition in bygone years, already know almost as much as our American allies, and it is probably true that our Russian fellow mortals (because that is what they are) may well know almost as much as either of us. At any rate, I hope results will in due cou se become apparent which will bring Britain and the United States into closer, more agreeable and more fertile relationship upon atomic knowledge. Secondly, the President and I have asked Lord Cherwell and Admiral Strauss, who are very good friends, to prepare a record of the history of Anglo-American cooperation in the atomic field since the subject first cropped up during the war. When this compilation is complete the President and I will consult together about publication.

December 15, 1953.

Dear Paul:

You are good for me, particularly whenever I tend to get a bit sorry for myself. Which means -- thanks very much for your December eleventh note.

As ever,

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman,
1500 El Mirador Drive,
Pasadena 3,
California.

December 15, 1953.

Personal and
Confidential

Dear Arthur:

Your report on Perle Mesta does amaze me. She has always, on the surface, been most devoted to Mamie. We knew her well while we were in Europe, and she not only urged me to run for the Presidency but frequently offered to help financially in a very substantial way.

However, nothing that occurs in politics can longer astound me.

Thanks for writing.

As ever,

Mr. Arthur B. Eisenhower,
Commerce Trust Company,
Kansas City,
Missouri.

Personal and Confidential

December 15, 1953.

Dear Howard:

I am returning to you your letter from Frank Houston. Of course I am highly complimented that he should suggest through you the possibility of my making an address at Monticello next fourth of July.

As both you and he know, it would be completely impossible for me at this time to make a firm engagement of this kind. Moreover, with respect to any invitation, the chances are always against acceptance. (This is just the ratio of invitations received to the number of acceptances that come within the range of practicability.)

Nevertheless Mr. Stephens will keep this particular invitation -- because of its importance and appealing character -- on his "reminder" list. I should think that some time in early spring he ought to be able to give your friend Mr. Houston a definite reply.

It was fine to see you the other night.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Howard Young,
1 East Fifty-seventh Street,
New York,
New York.

cc Tom Stephens

December 14, 1953

Dear Mr. President,

I am happy to transmit to you the following message from M. Joseph Laniel, President du Conseil des Ministres:

"Merci de votre cordial message et de vos voeux. Je regrette vivement que mon indisposition aux Bermudes ne m'ait pas permis de m'associer plus etroitement aux travaux de la conference. Toutefois, j'ai ete particulierement heureux d'avoir eu la possibilite de reprendre contact avec vous meme et j'espere que nos echanges de vue personnels ont contribue a preciser notre position sur des problemes d'importance vitale pour nos deux pays

Veuillez agreer, mon cher President, l'assurance de ma plus haute consideration."

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Henri Bonnet

- -

TRANSLATION

"Thank you for your cordial message and for your wishes. I deeply regretted that illness at Bermuda prevented me from associating myself more closely with the work of the conference. However, I was particularly happy to have had the opportunity of renewing contact with you and I hope that our personal exchanges of views have contributed to defining with precision our position on problems of vital importance for our two countries.

Please accept, my dear President, the assurance of my highest consideration."

COPY

Longhand letter written on green White House stationery.

Dear Dick:

Proud as I am of the record you -- and Pat -- established on your recent visit to a number of Asian countries, yet I must say I'm glad to have you home.

We, by which I mean all the principal figures in the Administration, have missed your wise counsel, your energetic support and your exemplary dedication to the service of the country.

On the purely personal side, it was fine to see you both looking so well after the rigors of a trip that must have taxed the strength of even such young and vigorous people as yourself. I look forward to some quiet opportunity when I can hear a real recital of your adventures and accomplishments.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Vice President

December 14, 1953.

Dec. 14, 1953

Personal message from Sir Winston:

My dear friend,

I am so glad that the Russians seem to be ready to give your far reaching scheme more reasonable consideration than first appeared. Thank you for your letter, it was very pleasant seeing you again.

All good wishes.

Winston

COPY

December 12, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I had the Moulton Commission Plan reviewed by General Snyder and General Carroll. They agree that it is a sound approach to the problem of medical care for dependents.

D.D.E.

December 11, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF LABOR

You will recall that we invoked the injunction clause of the Taft Hartley Act to postpone the incident of a dock strike in New York City.

What are the prospects of the trouble being cleared up before the 80 day period expires?

If we are fearful that a strike may occur, what are we doing to be ready for such an eventuality?

Just when does the 80 day period expire?

December 11, 1953.

Personal and
Confidential

Dear Milton:

For some time I have been meaning to drop you a note to tell you that each day we seem to find some new use for your report. Only recently I signed a series of letters -- one to each department and agency of government even remotely interested in our South American relations and activities. Each letter consisted of nothing more than an extract from your report, in each case the extract being one that we felt the particular department might wish to study and, even possibly, criticize.

The reactions to my UN speech are, of course, generally favorable, although a few of the so-called "smart columnists" find their usual bag of criticisms. However, I believe that on the whole the result has been and will be good. As you know, the whole matter has been under study for a great many weeks, stretching into months. It all grew out of my original basic idea that as long as the more extensive Baruch plan had been rejected by the Soviets -- and in the absence of any new idea we found everything to be on dead center that involved the effort to do anything with atomic energy aside from making bombs -- that possibly a gradual approach would open up new possibilities, new lines of study, and bring some hope to replace fear in the world. Contributions to an atomic bank by both the Russians and ourselves do seem to me to offer such a possibility.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

Dr. Milton Eisenhower - 2.

This morning I saw a statement in the paper that was typically that of a politician. It was by one of my good political friends that of course I would run for re-election in 1956. He said he had "never heard of a President who didn't want a second term." Brother, if he only knew! I admit that I can't say such things out loud, but if ever for a second time I should show any signs of yielding to persuasion, please call in the psychiatrist -- or even better the sheriff. I am quite certain that you know that I feel there can be no showing made that my "duty" extends beyond a one time performance.

Give my love to Helen and to Ruth.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
The Pennsylvania State University,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

Personal and Confidential

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 p.m., Thursday, December 10, 1953

1.	The President	
2.	Mr. Howard S. Cullman	Chmn., The Port of N.Y. Authority
3.	Mr. Francis M. Flynn	Pres., N.Y. Daily News
4.	Mr. William R. Hearst, Jr.	Chmn. of Editorial Bd., Pub., Hearst Newspapers
5.	Mr. F. Peavy Heffelfinger	Chmn., Rep. Nat'l. Finance Committee
6.	Mr. Charles R. Hook	Chmn., Armco Steel Corp.
7.	Hon. Charles R. Hook, Jr.	Deputy Postmaster General
8.	Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving	Supt., U.S. Military Academy
9.	Hon. James P. Mitchell	Secretary of Labor
10.	Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle	Archbishop of Washington
11.	Mr. Morehead Patterson	Chmn., American Machine & Foundry Co.
12.	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley	Special Counsel to the President
13.	Mr. C. R. Smith	Pres., American Airlines, Inc.
14.	Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham	Lawyer; Cadwalader, Wickersham, & Taft
15.	Mr. Howard Young	N.Y. Businessman

cc: Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Tolley
Mr. Crim
Mr. Hagerty

December 10, 1953.

Dear Jim:

I just talked to Oveta Hobby concerning your idea about the cancer hospitals and cancer research. In her Department they have been giving some consideration to the general subject, but she was intrigued by your idea that we should emphasize cancer. When you send the memoranda that you have promised me, I shall send copies on to her.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable James Duff,
The United State Senate,
Washington, D.C.

December 10, 1953.

Dear Foster:

I have been over the draft in detail and I think it very good indeed.

There are two or three points where I have put in a written suggestion -- possibly I should call them questions rather than suggestions. In any event, I thought some minor clarification was needed at the places I marked.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

December 10, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Emmet:

I cannot remember when any letter has intrigued me as much as yours of December first. Even after making all the allowances for the over-generosity springing from your friendship, I still found a lot in it that seemed to me objective, logical and reasonable.

There is no need to describe for you the conditions that prevent my preparation of the kind of answer that such a letter deserves. But in spite of the paucity of leisure in which to ponder a reply to your words, I think I shall first indulge in a digression from a logical main theme in the hope that it will describe the kind of approach in which I believe. Please read the entire letter before you draw the erroneous conclusion that the story immediately following has any application to your comments.

On December 12, 1941, I was called to the War Department and given a task that had much to do with the concentration of our troops -- ground and air -- to utilize them for various projects throughout the world. Within a surprisingly short time after the beginning of the war, well-meaning people were springing up all over the country to urge "action." It was un-American to be passive under attack; it was shameful that we had apparently deserted the Bataan garrison to its fate; it was unthinkable that the Germans could come over to our Florida coast line and sink our tankers within sight of our shores; it was criminal that the War Department was allowing our cities to be exposed to attack by clandestine bombing which could come from Iceland or the Hudson Bay or a submarine. In short, it was implied that while the people occupying the responsible directive positions in our armed services were probably not traitors or really criminal, it was obvious that they were too deliberate, too cautious, too fearful to be mentioned in the same breath with the red-blooded writers of these various exhortations and diatribes.

Personal and Confidential

Actually the time had to be used, and was used effectively, to build the teams of leadership and of combat units necessary to win the war. At the same time there was fought a series of delaying and reconnoitering secondary and probing actions by land, sea and air.

This story was repeated in slightly different terms and tones after I landed in London in June of '42. Our first attack could not be made until November of that year, and even then it was not one that was intended to involve and employ all of the magnificent forces that America was then building and which Great Britain had already built.

After our first landing in Africa, the old chatter of "inaction" soon built up again. My staff urged that I personalize the operation by calling it "Eisenhower's Headquarters." They wanted me out in the open with statements and all kinds of gestures and postures, in all of which I refused to participate. I was too busy working at the job of creating an effective staff, finding and training subordinate commanders, and developing the skill and morale and material strength of units.

When we finally captured the last Italian and German forces in Italy in the following May, great joy swept over the allied world and the allied commanders were heroes, far-seeing soldiers, virtual supermen.

It was all of two or three weeks before the old anvil chorus got again into full play; in fact we were lucky to have the chance to take the little island of Pantelleria, which stilled the chorus long enough for us to get off our attack against Sicily in July. But that campaign was only days old when the "red blooded" Americans were again showing their disdain for commanders in the field.

Personal and Confidential

The story was repeated in Italy and reached new heights during the spring months following my January return to Britain. That was in 1944, when I went back to prepare the Overlord Operation. The development of new staffs and teams, the job of planning, of accumulation of forces and supplies -- all the thousands of things that must be done in managing an intricate human operation -- was not finished until early June. By that moment I had long since learned to avoid reading the newspapers. They stormed that success had gone to my head and I was not ready to risk my phony reputation on the outcome of the great battle that now alone could defeat the Germans and save democracy -- the battle on the shores of northwest Europe.

I learned one lesson through all these many months and many experiences. It is that in war there is scarcely any difficulty that a good resounding victory will not cure -- temporarily. And I learned that there is a priority of procedure in the preparing for and carrying forward great tasks that the leader ignores at his peril. People close to a respected or liked commander fear he is losing his stature and urge the "squelching" of a Montgomery or a Bradley or a Patton; the seizing of the limelight in order to personalize the whole campaign for the troops and the public. But obviously in the hurly burly of a military campaign -- or a political effort -- loyal, effective subordinates are mandatory. To tie them to the leader with unbreakable bonds one rule must always be observed -- Take full responsibility, promptly, for everything that remotely resembles failure -- give extravagant and public praise to all subordinates for every success.

The method is slow -- buts its results endure!!

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

Not for one moment am I classing your constructive comments with the kind of never-ending columnist criticism that bears a startling familiarity to the kind of military castigation that I learned to ignore in wartime. What I am drawing attention to is that much of our so-called "public opinion" is merely a reflection of some commentator's reports which, as you so well know, bear little relation to the truth. By the same token, I believe that public opinion based on such flimsy foundations can be changed rapidly; and I agree with you most heartily that it must be changed by deeds.

This brings us to the discussion of methods necessary to assure accomplishment.

One man can do a lot -- he can especially do a lot at any particular given moment, if at that moment he happens to be ranking high in the public estimation. By this I mean if at that moment he is dwelling in the ivory tower and not in the dog house.

But in our complicated political system, even with such an individual standing, success is going to be measured, over the long term, by the skill with which the leader builds a strong team around him.

It seems scarcely necessary to recite to you the rather discouraging conditions that existed last January. The old-time leaders of the winning party heaved such a great sigh of relief, when they imagined themselves again free to dip their arms to the elbows in the patronage trough, that it was difficult indeed to get them to listen to any word that did not included "appointment or nomination." They did not look upon the results of the election as the threshhold of opportunity; rather it was the end of a long and searing drought, and they were at last revelling again in luxurious patronage.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

A team of leaders is made up of people who believe in certain things -- often simple things -- very deeply. This consolidation of intellectual approach to the Administration's problems has been going on in the Cabinet and on the Hill for almost a year. It would have been fantastic to suppose that such people as Foster Dulles, Oveta Hobby, Herbert Brownell, Harold Stassen and Ezra Benson -- each extremely able in his own right -- should have been so close in their thinking on every critical question that they would automatically, on first meeting, begin to work together smoothly and efficiently as a single team.

This morning we examined in the Cabinet meeting the plans of the Federal Housing Administrator for expanded activity in the business of providing housing of decent standards for every American citizen. We likewise examined the plans that the Secretary of Labor intends to bring forward for a vast expansion in unemployment insurance. After the meeting was over, it happened that George Humphrey dropped into my office. His face fairly glowed as he talked about the possibilities that were unfolding in these great humanitarian directions.

Of course you will instantly say that George Humphrey has always been a great human. To this, of course, I agree, but I must point out that he has not been in this kind of business and his instinct, just as mine, is toward a great belief in self-dependence. Since his official job is to save money and balance the budget and cut taxes, you would think that his first reaction to these particular problems would be adverse.

This is one small example to show you that I believe the right kind of team is evolving and that things will be done which will not only be classed as effective programs for the benefit of the plain citizen,

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

but which will operate in such a way as to gain the respect even of those who too often in the past have opposed such measures.

I could expand this kind of explanation into personal terms; I could talk about literally hundreds of individuals with whom I have discussed policy and its application. I have said enough to show you what I think I am trying to do.

I fully recognize that the responsibility is mine. Occasionally I must go on the air to let the people have direct knowledge of the important and comprehensive programs that are in the mill. But I also take the responsibility for producing a legislative-executive team that will not be too dependent upon the mere presence, words, or even the counsel of the chief, but which will, because of its complete solidarity of faith in ideas and ideals, be capable of functioning both collectively and in all of its parts. If I cannot do this, there is no question that the entire effort I have put into the political game has been wasted, and it would have been far better had I never been put into this office.

On the other hand, if I am successful, that success will have a permanence that will be far greater than if it were traceable in the public mind and in fact only to an individual.

Thanks again —
Sincerely
DE

December 9, 1953.

Dear Joe:

Before I left for Bermuda, I had a note from the Secretary of Agriculture which I should have taken up with you. Unfortunately it slipped my mind.

It has to do with our support of the Food and Agriculture Organization. The Secretary of Agriculture believes that we need as a minimum $200,000 more a year above that now approved by your Bureau. Won't you please call Ezra and talk to him about it? While it is a subject with which I am not too familiar, I am committed in general terms to the support of that organization.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Joseph M. Dodge,
The Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

December 9, 1953

Dear Winston

The Goat's soldierly deportment puts me to shame -- you would suppose that after some forty years in the Army, I would not have embarrassed him so sadly.

With best wishes,

As ever

Ike

The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill
K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
The Prime Minister
London, England

December 9, 1953.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Cheatham:

Again I find that misunderstanding has overtaken the project of the painting of my portrait by Mr. Rockwell. This time, unfortunately, I can blame no one but myself.

Upon my return from Bermuda, I was reminded by a group of old Columbia associates and some of their friends that I had promised that if ever I sat for a portrait for the Abilene Foundation, this group of friends would anonymously sponsor the project. The only excuse I can bring forward for having forgotten that prior agreement, when I was talking to you, is that the whole business of painting my portrait bores me exceedingly. Consequently, amid the pressures that are inescapable here, I think that there is some faint explanation of my blunder.

In any event, I have no recourse but to ask you to inform Mr. Rockwell -- whom I greatly admire -- that the project must be cancelled.

I regret having misled you. At least I have learned a lesson. Portraits of me in the future are not only going to be few and far between, but I am personally

Personal and Confidential

never again going to have anything to do with such arrangements. Every suggestion will be referred to a special member of the staff.

With apologies for my failure in this incident, which I realize will be the cause of some personal embarrassment to you.

Very sincerely,

Mr. Owen Cheatham,
Georgia-Pacific Plywood Company,
270 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

Sent Air Mail - Special Delivery.

December 9, 1953.

Dear Cliff:

I think there is some excuse for the unreliability of my memory when it is supposed to record and have readily available for me all past information on everything affecting the business of this government and of the world -- to say nothing of personal subjects. Since nothing bores me more than to "sit for a portrait," I think you can understand that it is easy enough for me to forget such things as were recited, in some detail, in the letter you handed me at the UN.

In the first place, I had no knowledge that General Snyder and Tom Stephens had depended on you so completely in the business of getting out of the "Links Club" affair. Moreover, not even now -- after your attempt to jog my memory -- do I have any recollection that a group of old Columbia or other associates had previously volunteered, anonymously, to sponsor a portrait of me for the Abilene Foundation.

All this is to say that whatever "mess" there now exists must properly be charged to me. Even so I think you exaggerate the case when you imply that the painting of a miserable portrait could possibly be interpreted by anyone as my standing behind some other person and against such an old and trusted friend as yourself. When you fear that our good friends at Augusta National could make such an interpretation, I must say that I feel that is overstating the case. Nobody could be quite that foolish, I should think.

One thing is certain -- I am never again going to allow anyone to talk to me personally about any portrait. Any such proposal will have to go to one of my staff officers. I suppose I shall designate Howard Snyder,

although he is just a little bit too enthusiastic about portraits to suit my taste. However, he is so interested in all of that particular facet of my existence that I think I shall put the entire burden upon him. In the meantime, I shall have to write to Mr. Cheatham and tell him that I made a blunder. He will have to stop the whole thing in its tracks.

Bob tells me that you are going to stay at some hotel the night of the Gridiron Dinner, but possibly I shall get to see you for a moment. I do not intend to make a talk other than merely "thank you."

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York,
New York.

December 9, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Ever since the beginning of this Administration, I have received a number of messages from Ambassador Lodge that set out his feeling that we have been too dilatory in getting rid of "security risks." I realize, of course, that much of the trouble is our shortage of personnel and other facilities; he strongly urges that we ask Congress for some help in this regard.

I am sending you the last message I have had from him -- because I feel that he is rather knowledgeable in this matter, and his continued warnings disturb me just a little.

Would you take up this matter with the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary of State, and any others that might be directly interested to determine whether there is any clear step we should take soon.

Please return Ambassador Lodge's letter when you have finished with it.

D.D.E.

2 Park Avenue
New York, New York
December 2, 1953

Personal

Dear General:

In reply to yours of November 30, in which you speak about the question of government personnel, it is indeed my "conviction that we should do something more drastic."

To give one illustration: one of the very first actions I took upon taking office here on the 27th of January was to request an FBI investigation and screening of all of the employees of the United States Mission to the United Nations. Here we are in December, and not one of the senior advisers here has as yet been cleared in spite of the fact that the FBI investigations were completed some time ago.

I believe this is not exceptional at all as regards State Department employees. It is due partly to lack of funds with which to employ lawyers and investigators and I suspect it is due partly to an unwillingness on the part of people to face up to difficult issues.

To my mind it is a fine subject on which you could take the lead asking for more funds with which to hire more lawyers and investigators so as to clean the thing up in short order. I understand that at the present rate, the State Department will not be clear for three years but this is a fact I have not been able to verify. You could build a whole television speech on this topic and seize the initiative -- with the net result that we would get rid of the people who ought not to be there quickly, confidence would be reestablished in the good people who would remain, and there would be less temptation to demagoguery in Congress.

My first recommendation to you at the Commodore was to try to get this thing cleaned up within a measurable period of time. Every passing month convinces me that this should be done.

I agree that the procedures which are being followed are fair and thorough, but the pace is woefully slow.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ CABOT L.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

(COPY)

December 9, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. B. O'DAY

Attached are your file copies of communications the President received while in Bermuda.

Upon completion of Colonel Walters' report, could you please have a copy of it sent to me?

Also, Rod O'Connor promised me a copy of the President's telegram to Secretary General Hammarskjold, giving the actual acceptance to the invitation to speak before the U.N. General Assembly. Would you please remind him.

Ann C. Whitman

Visit of the Queen Mother to the United States

1. Understand from United States Ambassador that President Eisenhower would invite the Queen Mother to stay at the White House after the elections, i.e., November 4.

2. Her other principal engagements would be Convocation at Columbia University on the occasion of its 200th anniversary. (Date thought to be October 23, but believe that University would arrange it to suit the Queen Mother.)

3. Third possible engagement: dinner with the English-Speaking Union of the United States to receive prodeeds of King George VI Memorial Fund Appeal.

4. Queen Mother does not think she ought to spend more than a fortnight in the United States. She is attracted by the idea of a visit to Williamsburg.

5. It is possible, but not certain, that Princess Margaret will go too.

6. Before any arrangements are initiated, we should like to know the most convenient dates for the stay at the White House. The programme would depend upon, and be built round, this.

(12/5/53 --
handed to Mrs. Whitman by Anthony Eden's secretary)

(COPY)

10, Downing Street
Whitehall
7 December, 1953

My dear Friend,

Thank you so much for your kind consideration of the points I felt it my duty to make. I have one more, bearing on page 7. The last part of your speech will of course thrill the whole world and dominate opinion. Do you need to take the emphasis off it by a sentence or a phrase which will undoubtedly be fastened on by all the enemies of America and Britain at home or abroad.

Whatever you decide to say it should be made clear that it is your speech and your inspiration and that you take full responsibility for it. The fact that you have shown it to me and some of your friends beforehand is only an example of the intimate terms on which we work.

I have in my letter expressed to you my association with the spirit and mood of your new message about atomic material; but whereas your speech is the result of long consideration and study I and Anthony have only had a brief opportunity to examine the problem which your courtesy allowed us.

You ought to see if you have not already done so the front page of today's WASHINGTON POST. We live under a system of Cabinet Government and not one of our colleagues has even dreamed of the departure that you are going to make.

I am looking forward to half-an-hour with you around 10.0 a.m. tomorrow or any other time you send for me.

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ WINSTON

The President of the United States of America

(COPY)

Personal and
Confidential

December 3, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

One of our friends, whose identity I do not now recall, came to my office the other day to venture the opinion that we should keep very close track of the operations of the C.A.B. He stated that the Republican members were conducting a sort of internecine warfare because each was apparently hoping to be the next chairman. This fellow (and I wish I could remember who he was) thought that you should call in the three Republican members and tell them in our opinion each should be chairman for a year in rotation. I believe their names are Ryan, Gurney and Denny. He thought that if we should do this, they would begin to act as a unit.

This man also recommended that any inquiry, message or communication coming from the CAB be directed directly to you, either for action by you or by me, and without interference of any other staff officer. I do not recall that there was any reason given for this, but I do remember that it was given rather emphatically.

D.D.E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1953.

Personal

Dear Joyce:

Someone just showed me your reproduction of my laborious attempt to paint a portrait of Lincoln. I must say that if my work could only remotely approach the quality that is so evident in every part of your reproduction, the thing would be a real masterpiece. I like the size, the composition, and everything else you did about it. In fact (at least by comparison with other things I have tried to do) I even like my head of Lincoln -- except when I did it originally I did not realize I had allowed so much red to creep into the face tones. That was a mistake which one of these days I shall correct.

My grateful thanks for the care your organization devoted to this piece of work.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

P.S.: The Christmas cards are, of course, equally outstanding and both are completely appropriate to the purposes for which we intend to use them.

Mr. Joyce Hall,
Hall Brothers, Incorporated,
4th and Grand Streets,
Kansas City, Missouri.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1953.

Dear Bill:

Thanks again for bringing to me the color prints that are such fine souvenirs of my summer's vacation.

I am delighted that your new responsibilities in the mountain states will widen your circle of contacts and keep you more in touch with the affairs and thinking of the entire region. I do hope that at the very least, you will take advantage of the situation to keep me informed whenever you run into anything that you believe would be valuable to this Administration in its efforts to give the country decent and progressive government. Particularly I would be appreciative if you would take advantage of every opportunity to put in a word, in any locality, in favor of virile, forward-looking, energetic, decent Republican candidates as opposed to the "party hack" type. I am convinced that nowadays people are more and more voting for individuals -- and personalities in whom they believe. Here and there I assume that a powerful machine can put over almost anybody. We have such cases, on the one hand, in the deep south; this situation is probably paralleled in the Republican Party in certain localities in the north. By and large I believe that people are growing independent enough and intelligent enough to put their faith in people and not just in political machines.

I know of no reason why I should get so garrulous in writing to you, except that it was fun to see you and always nice to talk to you. My very best to your gorgeous family, and of course, my renewed thanks for your courtesy in bringing me the pictures.

As ever,

Mr. W. W. Finniken,
1431 East Stanford Avenue,
Denver, Colorado.

Personal and Confidential

December 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. BRYCE HARLOW

The other day I sent Dr. Hauge several tentative paragraphs for the opening of the State of the Union speech. I understand he quite properly forwarded them to you since you are coordinating the material for the message.

I now want to make an additional suggestion. It is that we definitely announce, right after the opening paragraphs, that I am bringing a message of <u>hope</u>. We might make the point that, if we remove ourselves far enough from the immediate scene to view our external and internal situations objectively, we will note a definite bettering all along the horizon. We will see that on the whole, in spite of drought and surpluses in the farm areas, and in spite of some signs of difficulty in other areas, there is a clear prospect of encouraging opportunity for the betterment of all groups, classes, and individuals. We might point out that three years ago we were exceedingly disturbed as to our international situation; that our defense forces were reduced in size and efficiency; that the Soviets had already tested atomic weapons; and that we were suddenly faced with the Korean war, which had every opportunity of breaking out into a more violent and widespread catastrophe. Europe was discouraged and fearful. We were exposed everywhere. Now situation vastly improved.

D.D.E.

December 3, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

ATTACHMENTS ARE DETACHED WHEN UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President has directed that a copy of his memorandum to the Attorney General, delivered today at 2 o'clock, be furnished to you for your personal information and action.

Ann C. Whitman

Copies also furnished:
Chmn., AEC
Secy. of Defense
Dir., CIA
Dir., ODM
Chmn., JCS
Gen. Cutler
Mr. Shanley
Murray Snyder

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Last night a copy of a communication from J. Edgar Hoover, dated November 27, 1953, relative to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, was brought to my attention.

I have already directed the heads of departments and agencies of the Executive branch of government concerned in this connection, while prompt action is being taken to determine the full impact of the contents of Mr. Hoover's communication, to place a blank wall between the subject of the communication and all areas of our government operations, whether in research projects of a sensitive nature or otherwise.

While I obviously must not prejudge this matter, I am requesting you at once to obtain the full information in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to this man, to examine the same thoroughly, and, as promptly as possible, to advise me whether further action, prosecutive or otherwise, should be taken by the Federal Government.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #31
By J.W. Date 11-16-76

~~TOP SECRET~~

RLC/hew
12/3/53

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Last night a copy of your communication dated November 27, 1953, relative to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, was brought to my attention.

This morning I have directed the heads of principle departments and agencies of government, while proper steps are being taken to determine the full impact of the contents of Mr. Hoover's communication, to place a blank wall between the subject of the communication and any areas of our government operations, whether in research projects of a sensitive nature or otherwise. I have instructed that if this man has contacts with any other agencies or departments, similar instructions be given to them.

By this memorandum, I am directing you to obtain the full information in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in this connection to examine the same and, as promptly as possible, to advise me of the action, prosecutive or otherwise, which should be taken by the federal government.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #31
By J.W. Date 11-16-76

December 2, 1953.

Dear Cliff:

When I talked to you last I could not instantly recall the reason for Owen Cheatham's recent visit to me. A letter just received from him reminds me what it was.

You will remember that there was a mix-up about the choice of artists for painting the picture of me to be donated to the Links Club. During the course of the conversations connected with that incident, I made the remark that Norman Rockwell was one artist for whom I would make an exception in my general rule to sit for no other person than Tommy Stephens. Owen Cheatham remembered that statement and came to ask me when I would sit for Mr. Rockwell, and I replied that I would do so almost any time provided that he took a minimum of my time. He then asked where such a picture should be located and I merely said the Foundation at Abilene.

The purpose of his letter was to tell me that he had made arrangements with Mr. Rockwell to paint the picture and had told the Abilene Foundation of his purpose and asked whether they would consent to receive it as a donation from him.

I know that when you read this you are going to have apoplexy; I have no doubt that you will also discover in the thing some "gimmick." However, the circumstances of the case followed one another in such logical sequence that I did not get wary enough in time to do anything about it. At least I am sure you have no objection to Mr. Rockwell!

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,

120 Broadway

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1953.

Dear Wendell:

Only a few minutes ago I learned that you had again returned to the sick list. I am distressed to hear it and sincerely hope that you will soon again be on the road to health and vigor.

Russell Stearns was in the office for a few minutes and told me about the season on the Moisie. It was not difficult to shut my eyes and imagine myself back in the cabin that you and Russell so graciously lent me for my visit there three and a half years ago. In fact -- and in spite of it being the wrong season and possibly cold and dreary on the river -- I would love to exchange this office for that cabin this instant.

Again let me urge you to hurry up and get well. Even though I shall not be able to go up to the river myself, I certainly look forward to getting next spring the same kind of a beauty that you sent me last June.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. H. Wendell Endicott,
Shawmut Bank Building,
Boston 9,
Massachusetts.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1953.

PERSONAL -- ~~TOP SECRET~~ -- EYES ONLY

Dear George:

I looked at my records to find that on the morning of December first I was required to weigh 175-1/2 and you were required to weigh 226.

I checked after breakfast yesterday and weighed 174-1/2 -- and this is official notice to you that I met the requirements. I called Moaney in to check me so as to take no chance that my bum eyes would be giving me false information. I am making this a matter of record in my files. I expect you to weigh yourself on balanced scales (I do not trust these spring affairs) and make a record of your exact weight on December first, or if you forgot then, on the day you get this. Keep the information in your little black book.

The doctor says I should not weigh less than 174 but on January first I guarantee to be at 173. You must be no heavier than 218.

Please do not acknowledge this in any way. Just make a record of what you have to do and I will continue to nag you about your weight until January 20, 1957, and then we will have a settlement on the same terms on which we are now working.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL - ~~TOP SECRET~~ - EYES ONLY

I am quite sure that the only way to make you get down and work on this reducing business is to let your penalties pile up until you actually have to do something about it. But I am going to get 35 pounds off that frame of yours if I have to send you to the poorhouse to do it.

Give my love to Mary and her lovely mother. All the best to yourself.

As ever,

P.S.: Of course, remember me to Michael.

Mr. George Allen.

December 2, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Director of the Budget is very much concerned -- and rightly so -- because of the slowness with which the 1955 budget seems to be forming up. In answer to a memorandum of his on this subject, I included the following paragraph:

"I note that you are disturbed by the planned absence from the city of several of the departmental heads during the coming weeks. I think that these absences are unavoidable, but I think also that this fact should not be allowed to impede progress or the speedy development of our budget figures. This means, of course, that responsible heads must either make final decisions (which decisions must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by me) before their departure, or they must delegate authority to the next senior in their department to make whatever decisions may be necessary."

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #32
By J.W. Date 11-16-76

December 2, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The Director of the Budget is very much concerned -- and rightly so -- because of the slowness with which the 1955 budget seems to be forming up. In answer to a memorandum of his on this subject, I included the following paragraph:

"I note that you are disturbed by the planned absence from the city of several of the departmental heads during the coming weeks. I think that these absences are unavoidable, but I think also that this fact should not be allowed to impede progress or the speedy development of our budget figures. This means, of course, that responsible heads must either make final decisions (which decisions must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by me) before their departure, or they must delegate authority to the next senior in their department to make whatever decisions may be necessary."

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63 #32
By CJ. Date 11-16-76

December 2, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Director of the Budget is very much concerned -- and rightly so -- because of the slowness with which the 1955 budget seems to be forming up. In answer to a memorandum of his on this subject, I included the following paragraph:

"I note that you are disturbed by the planned absence from the city of several of the departmental heads during the coming weeks. I think that these absences are unavoidable, but I think also that this fact should not be allowed to impede progress or the speedy development of our budget figures. This means, of course, that responsible heads must either make final decisions (which decisions must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by me) before their departure, or they must delegate authority to the next senior in their department to make whatever decisions may be necessary."

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #32
By [illegible] Date [illegible]

December 2, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

The Director of the Budget is very much concerned -- and rightly so -- because of the slowness with which the 1955 budget seems to be forming up. In answer to a memorandum of his on this subject, I included the following paragraph:

"I note that you are disturbed by the planned absence from the city of several of the departmental heads during the coming weeks. I think that these absences are unavoidable, but I think also that this fact should not be allowed to impede progress or the speedy development of our budget figures. This means, of course, that responsible heads must either make final decisions (which decisions must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by me) before their departure, or they must delegate authority to the next senior in their department to make whatever decisions may be necessary."

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-63, #32
By CW Date 11-16-76

December 1, 1953.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

With respect to your memorandum of November 30, 1953, subject "Status of the Fiscal Year 1955 Budget," I note first that you are disturbed by the planned absence from the city of several of the departmental heads during the coming weeks. I think that these absences are unavoidable, but I think also that this fact should not be allowed to impede progress or the speedy development of our budget figures. This means, of course, that responsible heads must either make final decisions (which decisions must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by me) before their departure, or they must delegate authority to the next senior in their department to make whatever decisions may be necessary.

As far as the Defense budget is concerned, I do not believe -- and have often stated in Cabinet and Security Council meetings -- that any planned change in so-called "defense strategy" would be immediately reflected in great changes in the '55 budget. It requires a long time to adjust training systems, organization, equipment contracts and other things to changed ideas in the realm of strategy.

In this situation I have advised the Secretary of Defense that to achieve real savings at an early date in the Defense Department, he will be required, as I see it, to establish personnel ceilings in each service that will place everything except a few units on an austerity basis. I believe that the divisions, combat units, and air squadrons in Korea should be kept up at full strength. I believe that all other units can be safely reduced by a definite percentage.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-63, #33
By [illegible] NLE DATE 4-15-77

~~TOP SECRET~~

Likewise, the Strategic Air Force (at least that part of it that would be expected to carry out instantly any retaliatory operation), together with certain interceptor squadrons, should be kept at full strength. But I believe, on the other hand, that practically all supporting units, schools, detachments of all kinds of civilian duty, can safely be reduced by a definite percentage. The Navy and the Marines, except for their units that must necessarily be kept on an emergency basis, must help also. In fact, it is my opinion that under the insistence of the Secretary of Defense, the Air Force has already done much in this regard. But I really believe that we have no excuse for planning to keep the Defense establishment for 1955 at a 3 million 500 thousand plus basis. We are no longer fighting in Korea, and the Defense establishment should show its appreciation of this fact and help us achieve some substantial savings -- and without wailing about the missions they have to accomplish. If they put their hearts into it, they can make substantial savings in personnel with little damage to the long term efficiency of the establishment.

I also believe that an examination of all the facts will indicate the possibility of definite savings in FOA.

* * * * *

This memorandum has no distribution except for the paragraph dealing with the absence of important department and agency heads from Washington and the measures to be taken to insure the rapid formulation of the budget. This paragraph will be abstracted in my office and sent to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense and Governor Stassen. I think this covers the group that will be absent from the city. If not, please give my office a ring and we will prepare an extra copy for whoever may have been left out.

D. D. E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECEMBER 1, 1953

Interview by Bela Kornitzer. Mr. Murray Snyder attended. Interview on tape #2 - highlights only here.

Mr. Kornitzer explained that he wanted to do a story on the President's father, David Eisenhower, that it was his feeling that the President's mother had received rather more credit than his father in the raising of the family.

Mr. Kornitzer first asked whether the President considered his father to have been a pacifist and how had he reacted to the President's going to West Point. The President said he thought perhaps his mother was more of a pacifist than his father, that his mother would suffer anything rather than resort to violence. He recalled that once he started to run home from a boy who wanted to fight, that his father told him to go back and stand up for his rights.

Mr. Kornitzer asked what the President's mother's reaction had been when letter telling him of his acceptance at West Point -- had she, as reported, gone into the house and cried. The President remembered his father saying about West Point "if that is what you want to do, that is fine." He said his father never criticized his decision. In later years his father used to talk with great pride about his boys being in different professions -- said "even my mother sort of became reconciled." He said his family had always wanted a doctor in the family.

Mr. K. asked if the President's motive in going to West Point was financial. President said his mother and father, when at Lane University, had met a man who had impressed them tremendously who had been a West Pointer -- from hearing them talk he had heard of West Pointthough they thought no more about West Point than about Iowa, for example. President said that he had worked two years, that he was perfectly certain he could support himself through college, that the motive was not financial.

Mr. K. said that Milton had said that the President's father was a meticulous, almost soldierly person in the household. The President admitted he was a disciplinarian -- but said that had had nothing to do with his military career.

Mr. K. asked about the President's publicized habit of reading Westerns. The President said that when he was a boy his favorite book was the History of Ancient Rome -- that he read all the ancient history he could get his hands on, Greek, Roman, Spanish settlers in this country -- that of late years he occasionally read Westerns to go to sleep with.

Question about the President's father's voice - tenor.

Question which one of boys most resembled the father. The President first said Roy, then perhaps Arthur. Said all were bald and his father had not gotten bald.

Question about Edgar being able to beat the President in fights until after his first (or maybe second) year at West Point. President said that that was all there was to it.

Question about the blood poisoning story -- President said it had been reported fairly accurately, but that the emphasis on the prayer angle was false. Said that in one of his lucid moments during illness he had got Edgar to guarantee that they would not take off his leg.

Question if the President was emotional? "Of course I am emotional -- anyone that believes anything of any kind is emotional."

Question if the President had prescience and foresight. One of his brothers had stressed that. Was President aware of that? Also said that Churchill had used word "foresight" as applying to President. President said that in dealing with people he would far rather trust his own instinct than documents prepared by others. Never had beendisappointed in anyone that he himself had picked.

In talking about Mr. Churchill, the President said that no one had ever fought Mr. Churchill as earnestly as he had, but that they had never lost their personal regard. He said "I like him, respect him and count him one of my good friends, although I may on occasion disagree with him."

Question regarding father's ambition.

The President said that the failure of his father's store in Hope had affected him all his life and that he, the President, that his ambition all throughout his life was to get to the place where he could look without pain at this early failure. He wanted to be quite a material success. But then he got so interested in his boys and in seeing them occupy prominent positions in life. The President remembered his father saying "each one of them is doing all right."

There was some discussion of Kenneth Davis' biography of the President and the distortions of fact it contained. It was he who tried to make the President's father look "like a nonentity." The President said of his father that he was " a strong, active man, an avid reader, always had shadow of early failure on him." He said his reputation for honesty and integrity was what had gotten the President his appointment to West Point.

Mr. Kornitzer asked the President to make some kind of recording about his father. The President referred this to Murray Snyder to take up with Dr. Milton.

December 1, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Governor:

I have put considerable thought and study on the problems involved in the school segregation cases. As you know, I am interested primarily in progress; it has been my fervent hope that some solution would be found to this problem which would progressively work toward the goals established by abstract principle, but which would not, at the same time, cause such disruption and mental anguish among great portions of our population that progress would actually be reversed. Consequently, your personal views have meant much to me. I appreciate your intimate study and knowledge of the problem and count you among my warm personal friends. More than this, I recognize that there are very serious problems that you have to face -- regardless of the exact character of the court decisions in the pending cases. By this I mean that the task of establishing "equal but separate" facilities will involve, I am told, extraordinary expenditures throughout all the southern states. Incidentally, I sometimes wonder just what officials of government would be charged with the responsibility for determining when facilities were exactly equal.

In the study of the case, it became clear to me that the questions asked of the Attorney General by the Supreme Court demanded answers that could be determined only by lawyers and historians. Consequently, I have been compelled to turn over to the Attorney General and his associates full responsibility in the matter. He and I agreed that his brief would reflect the convictions of the Department of Justice as to the <u>legal aspects</u> of the case, including, of course, the legislative history of the enactment of the 14th Amendment. In rendering an opinion as to these phases of the case, it is clear that the Attorney General had to act according to his own conviction and understanding.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

We further agreed that no political consideration of any kind was to be given any weight whatsoever -- and that, no matter what his legal conclusions might be, the principle of local operation and authority would be emphasized to the maximum degree consistent with his legal opinions.

Two or three court decisions of recent years have, as you know, tended to becloud the original decision of "equal but separate" facilities. One of these decisions, I am told, even held that a Negro in graduate school attending exactly the same classes as whites, but separated from them by some kind of railing, was held to be the victim of discrimination and could not be so separated from the white students. This and other decisions had all, of course, to be considered by the Attorney General and his staff. But I am sure that you have no doubt as to the complete integrity and broad capacity of the Attorney General -- even if in this case I suspect you may question his legal wisdom.

In any event, I appreciate your letter and the trouble you are taking to keep me informed as to your views. Whatever the outcome, I hope most fervently that all of us may work together so as to insure the steadiness of progress toward justice for all in the United States.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable James F. Byrnes
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

cc: Attorney General
General Carroll

December 1, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I have just read the two cables from Conant concerning his meetings with Adenauer. I find them not only interesting but, as usual, packed with a lot of common sense (or what appeals to me as common sense). When next we meet, I hope we shall have an opportunity to talk them over briefly.

D. D. E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
By [illegible] Date 2/24/76

December 1, 1953.

Dear Joe:

Your note of the twenty-seventh gave me a lift. Amidst all of the turmoil and snarling that seem to be an inescapable feature of America's political life, it is always heart-warming to have a word from a real friend.

Love to Marjorie, and all the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Honorable Joseph E. Davies,
Wire Building,
Washington 5, D.C.

Personal

December 1, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. HAUGE

This is for your consideration. It is not to be accepted merely because I wrote it.

D.D.E.

(First page of State of Union message)

The following original page is of poor quality. UPA has made every technical effort to provide the best possible reproduction.

December 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

When Admiral Spruance visited me recently, he informed me that he hoped to leave his post by February or March of next year. At the same time, I informed him that I had received only good reports of his service as Ambassador and that, so far as I was concerned, the post was his as long as he wanted it.

On the assumption, however, that he intends to carry through his intent to resign, I hope that you will give consideration as his successor to Lieutenant General Joseph M. Swing, who will retire from the Army about February 1st. I understand that Swing is a very intimate and long-time friend of President-elect Magsaysay.

While I have not talked to you particularly about this subject, I understand you may well have different ideas concerning it; but I should like you to give consideration to Swing's name and to talk to me before any other individual is approached as possible successor to Spruance.

D.D.E.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

December 1, 1953.

Dear Cabot:

Thank you for your two messages of the twenty-eighth. I am returning the hand-written note from Madame Pandit because I thought you might want to keep it in your records.

I am, of course, delighted that the idea I had became useful so quickly, and highly pleased with the reaction it has created. Moreover, I think that you and Foster handled it in such fashion that we do not appear to be criticizing any of our allies -- such as France.

As ever,

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
The United States Representative
to the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

2

12/1/53

OUTLINE OF SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR PEACE IN THE NEAR EAST

1. Guarantees by Israel, backed up by the UN and more especially by the United States, Great Britain and France against any further expansion at the expense of neighboring nations.

2. Setting in motion immediately a program of paying to individual refugee Arabs who have either fled or been evicted from their possessions in Israel for property confiscated.

Note: I have discussed this matter with leading Arabs both in and out of Israel. They told me that if a program of payment for property taken were put into operation in the very near future many of the refugees could be placed in the Arab countries where they are now located or in other Arab countries nearby. They insist that irrespective of what the government officials of Arab states may say, the refugee is getting tired of being made the pawn of politics and would appreciate an opportunity of living a normal life again. These observers insist that this program would go a long way toward the settlement of the refugee program.

3. Immediate and long-range reclamation programs for the development of the water resources of Israel and the Arab states bordering on Israel. It might also be wise to include in this program one for the water resources of Iraq.

Note: In connection with the reclamation program, it should be kept in mind that even though an agreement were reached tomorrow

to develop the water resources both for consumptive use and for the development of power, it would be at least five years before any benefits could be received from this program. This is the opinion of people who have some knowledge of the subject and have experience in this field in the United States. In my own judgement it would take at least ten years before a substantial benefit could be received from a Jordan Valley Authority program. Some preliminary work has been done, it is true, in determining the feasibility of such a program, but no damsites have been drilled, detailed surveys have never been made of land which can be irrigated, and soil tests and other numerous tests which are necessary before a project can be built must be undertaken. All this takes time. It should be kept in mind that 800,000 refugees from Israel have now increased to more than 900,000 and at the present rate of increase, approximately 25,000 a year, there will be another 125,000 before any benefits could be received from the reclamation projects. At its best it is claimed that 200,000 refugees can be given opportunities under this project, so little would be gained by the projects as far as relief from the present refugee problem is concerned. In addition there is a strong probability that unless peace is soon brought to this troubled area that the 140,000 to 170,000 Arabs now living in Israel may become refugees. At the best

they are second-rate citizens. They are very unhappy. I have talked with their leaders and I have also talked to Israeli officials. They admit that the Arabs living within Israel are in a very unhappy position. They are accused by their fellow Arabs who are now refugees of being traitors to the cause and they are under strong suspicion all the time of being traitors to the Israel government. Not only that, but under present Israeli laws their lands and property are gradually being confiscated. They receive no payment from the Israeli government when their property is taken.

SGD. A. V. WATKINS

Staff Meetings-1953 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

	FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Notes	W.H. Staff Meeting	8/26/53	A
2.	"	"	8/18/53	A
3.	"	"	8/12/53	A
4.	"	" ALL PAGES EXCEPT NUMBERS	8/11/53	A
5.	"	" 12 & 20	8/6/53	A
6.	"	"	8/5/53	A
7.			8/4/53	A
8.			7/31/53	A
9.			7/29/53	A
10.			7/28/53	A
11.			7/24/53	A
~~12.~~		NLE 76-41, #9 opened 9/2/76	~~7/23/53~~	A
13.			7/22/53	A
14.			7/21/53	A
15.			7/17/53	A
16.			7/16/53	A
17.			7/15/53	A
18.			7/13/53	A
19.			7/9/53	A
~~20~~		NLE 76-41, #10 opened 9/2/76	7/8/53	A
21.			7/2/53	A
22.			7/1/53	A
23.			7/1/53	A
24.			6/30/53	A
25.			6/25/53	A
26.			6/23/53	A
27.			6/22/53	A
28.			6/19/53	A
29.			6/18/53	A
30.			6/17/53	A
31.			6/16/53	A
32.			6/12/53	A
33.			6/10/53	A
34.			6/9/53	A
35.			6/5/53	A
36.			6/3/53	A
37.			6/2/53	A
38.			6/1/53	A
39.		Items 1-49 in folder #1	5/29/53	A
40.			5/28/53	A
41.		Items 50-88 in folder #2	5/27/53	A
42.			5/26/53	A
43.			5/22/53	A
44.			5/21/53	A
45.			5/20/53	A
46.			5/19/53	A

FILE LOCATION DDE Diary Series — Box 2

Staff Meetings - 1953 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
47. Notes	W.H. Staff Meeting.	5/19/53	A
48.	" " "	5/15/53	A
49.		5/14/53	A
		5/12/53	A
		5/ /53	A
		5/ /53	A
		5/ /53	A
		5/ /53	A
		5/ /53	A
		4/30/53	A
		4/29/53	A
		4/28/53	A
		4/24/53	A
		4/22/53	A
		4/21/53	A
		4/17/53	A
		4/16/53	A
		4/15/53	A
		4/14/53	A
		4/10/53	A
		4/ /53	A
		4/ /53	A
		4/ /53	A
		3/31/53	A
		3/27/53	A
		3/25/53	A
		3/24/53	A
		3/20/53	A
		3/ /53	A
		3/ /53	A
		3/ /53	A
		3/13/53	A
		3/11/53	A
		3/10/53	A
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		3/ /53	A
		3/ /53	A
		2/27/53	A

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, August 26, 1953

1. With Mr. Shanley in the chair, the staff discussed the continued need for better presentation, particularly in the weekly magazines, of the Administration story. Attention was called to the article by Samuel Grafton in the current issue of COLLIERS, emphasizing the President's ability to lead the Congress.

2. Mr. Rumbough discussed the activities of his office in terms of contacts maintained with other organizations.

3. The need for closer liaison with the independent agencies was noted, along with the responsibilities of Walter Williams in this respect. Mr. Gruenther suggested periodic meetings for these agencies, similar to Cabinet meetings.

4. Commander Beach called attention to the need for a general revision of the armed services pay schedule and the inequities of existing "hazard" pay.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, August 18, 1953

1. Mr. Williams presided at this meeting of a very small portion of the staff.

2. It was suggested that Sam Anderson of the Commerce Department give a report to the staff some time this fall on his recent South American trip.

3. Attention was called to the outcome of the agricultural referendum on marketing quotas as an indication that the Department of Agriculture may have to reorient its policy.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, August 12, 1953

1. The staff was briefed by representatives of the CIA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 1/14/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, August 11, 1953

1. Gen. Carroll outlined the communication facilities with the Denver headquarters. A leased telegraph wire is available. Secret material should be sent through Gen. Carroll.

2. Gen. Carroll noted that the JCS briefings would be discontinued but the CIA briefings continued, now that the Korean war has ended.

3. Staff discussed the desirability of getting underway now the writing of the history of the Administration.

4. The staff agreed that it would be very effective for Gov. Adams to appear on "Reporters' Round-Up".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/24/75

CONFIDENTIAL

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, August 6, 1953

1. The staff was briefed by representatives of the CIA.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, August 5, 1953

(All present except Messrs. Stephens, Harlow, Williams, Cutler, and Schulz.)

1: Gov. Adams commented on the tremendously effective speech made by the President at the Governors Conference at Seattle.

2. He noted the interest of the Governors in such things as power policy, the mining situation, support for the Administration's Korean policy, and satisfaction with the farm situation.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, August 4, 1953

1. The staff discussed the needs and possibilities in regard to a chairman for the Federal-State Commission.

2. Mr. Jackson noted the need for strong support for Mr. Streiburt and his new information agency.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, July 31, 1953

1. The staff was briefed by representatives of the CIA, with particular attention to recent statements of policy by the Russian Government.

2. Gov. Adams requested all staff members to review their requirements with a view to increasing or decreasing staff, following the Congressional recess. The Governor emphasized that time would soon be available for checking up on all our interests and activities.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, July 29, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Gov. Adams and Gen. Carroll.)

1. The staff reviewed the legislative situation with particular attention to the Reciprocal Trade Act, the Farm Credit Act, the emergency immigration legislation, and the theater admissions tax.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, July 28, 1953

(All were present except Gov. Adams, Mr. Jackson, and Commander Beach.)

1. Mr. Stephens indicated that in the future some time on the President's schedule will be reserved for his private dictation.

2. Mr. Steffan informed the staff that invitations will be going out to all members of the White House office for a reception given by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in the State Dining Room on Thursday, July 30, at 5:30 P. M.

3. General Persons commented that there is a good chance for Congress to recess by Saturday, August 1st.

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By DJH NLE, Date 9/14/78

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, July 24, 1953

(All were present except Gen. Persons, Messrs. Harlow, Morgan, Adams, Jackson, and Hagerty.)

1. Col. Carroll gave a rough outline of staff needs during the President's absence in Denver.

2. Mr. Rabb recounted the history of the emergency immigration legislation.

3. Mr. Shanley and Mr. Williams led a discussion of the need for making available more effective factual information rather than the traditional partisan speech material.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, July 23, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except General Persons, Commander Beach, and Mr. Jackson.)

1. The staff was briefed by members of the CIA concerning the continued purges in Russia, the French paratroop operation in Indo-China, and Syngman Rhee's activities in relation to the Korean troops. It was pointed out that none of his activities have been aimed at hampering the effectiveness of United States military forces.

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By L.L. Date 9-1-76

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, July 22, 1953

1. The staff discussed possible press conference topics, with emphasis upon the MSA appropriation reduction.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, July 21, 1953

1. Mr. Gruenther was instructed to organize the campaign for Community Chest contributions in the White House.

2. Mr. Steffan described the "Arthur S. Flemming Awards".

3. Mr. Minnich described the "Rockefeller Public Service Awards".

4. Mr. Morgan reviewed the status of the Legislative Program.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, July 17, 1953

1. Mr. Jackson warned against the impending reductions in the appropriation for the International Information program which would make it unworkable.

2. Chairman Hall made a presentation of the organization and activities of the Republican National Committee and discussed a number of patronage problems. He emphasized the need for greater geographical distribution, for more appointments initiated at the State level, and for "more Republicanism and less Democratism".

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, July 16, 1953

1. The staff was briefed by representatives of the CIA concerning the situation in East Germany, Anglo-Egyptian relations, and the aftermath of the Beria purge in Russia.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, July 15, 1953

(All who regularly attend were present except Mr. Cutler.)

1. Mr. Lambie presented and the staff discussed the Advertising Council proposal for a series of talks by Administration leaders on "The Age of Peril".

   It was agreed that comments of other interested departments and agencies should be obtained before presentation to the President for approval.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Monday, July 13, 1953

(All were present except Mr. Harlow.)

1. Gov. Adams read a report on public opinion which he had received from Mr. Jerry Lambert after his tour of the Midwest. This twenty-five point report showed general satisfaction with Administration policies but with a feeling that more action should be taken to turn out the old and bring in the new personnel.

2. Mr. Willis informed the staff concerning plans for reactivating Citizens for Eisenhower groups in critical areas for the 1954 election. They will also be active in some areas which the Republican National Committee has written off as hopeless (Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, etc.). He indicated that some 75 Republican Congressmen have expressed a desire for help in this manner.

3. Mr. Young commented on the function of the Civil Service Commission to protect the career service and also the additional responsibility of showing what is and is not career service. He noted the efforts to develop three clear-cut areas: (a) Career service, constituting 86% of all positions, (b) Schedule C, non-career policy making, and (c) a nebulous category of 350,000 "exempted" positions in Schedule A.

   He indicated the adverse effects of the manner in which the Veterans Preference Act has overridden other personnel legislation, and he noted plans to exempt Schedules A and C from the Act.

4. Gov. Adams indicated the desirability of keeping attendance at Cabinet Meetings and Legislative Conferences at the necessary minimum. Each staff member will decide when he must attend.

5. Mr. Gruenther and Col. Carroll are to work out a policy of having special flags flown over the White House for a day at the request of organizations.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, July 9, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Gen. Persons, Messrs. Harlow, Cutler, and Jackson.)

1. Gov. Adams briefed the staff concerning the function of Walter Williams and commented on its relationship with the planned activity of the CEA in regard to a general information program for preventing an economic downslide.

   The designation of Col. Carroll as Acting Staff Secretary was also discussed.

2. Gov. Adams discussed briefly the relation of the White House to patronage problems in anticipation of the coming briefing by Chairman Hall.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, July 8, 1953

(All were present except General Persons and Mr. Harlow.)

The staff discussed possible questions for the impending press conference, with emphasis on the situation in Germany and the need for development of U.S. policy. Mr. Cutler indicated the need for a new policy toward Germany if EDC is not accomplished this fall.

Governor Adams indicated that the White House does not take responsibility for security clearances in cases other than top level Presidential appointments.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-41, D.C #10
By [illegible] Date 9-1-76

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, July 2, 1953

The staff was briefed by a group from the Joint Chiefs of Staff concerning current fighting in Korea, and the implications of a truce in Korea in regard to air potential of the Communists.

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July 1, 1953.

The following members of the staff were participating regularly in the daily staff meetings at this time:

Adams, Gov.

Beach, Commander

Carroll, Colonel
Cutler, Robert

Gruenther, Homer

Hagerty, James C.
Harlow, Bryce
Hauge, Dr. Gabriel
Hughes, Emmet J.

Jackson, C. D.

Kieve, Robert

Lambie, James M.

Minnich, Arthur
Morgan, Gerald

Persons, Gen.

Rabb, Maxwell M.
Rumbough, Stanley

Schulz, Col.
Shanley, Bernard
Snyder, Murray
Steffan, Roger
Stephens, Thomas E.

Whitman, Mrs. Ann
Williams, Walter
Willis, Charles

Young, Philip

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, July 1, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Messrs. Stephens, Williams, Jackson, and Gruenther.)

1. Mr. Steffan was instructed to work out with Mr. Hopkins a vacation schedule.

2. The staff discussed possible topics for the impending press conference, with emphasis placed upon extension of the excess profits tax as a necessity in view of the dark fiscal picture painted by Secretary Humphrey.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, June 30, 1953

(Messrs. Williams and Rumbough began to attend staff meetings regularly. Governor Adams, Messrs. Stephens, Snyder, Willis, and Harlow were not present.)

1. Dr. Hauge described the operation being initiated by Messrs. Williams and Rumbough for providing information on Administration achievements.

2. Mr. Jackson commented on the need for U.S. action of some sort in connection with the East German riots.

3. Mr. Shanley reported Ambassador Dillon's recommendation against a "White Paper" on the Rosenberg case. Mr. Jackson indicated that such a paper is being prepared but decision on its use will be made later.

4. Mr. Morgan reported the House approval for the postponement of action to force House consideration of the excess profits tax. He noted also that Mr. Reed drew only scattered applause following his speech, and that it came from the Democratic side of the House. Rep. Simpson was influential in securing promise of action by members of the Ways and Means Committee.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, June 25, 1953

(All were present except Gen. Persons.)

1. The staff discussed the possibility of having the President visit some of the Departments and Agencies as a means of improving Civil Service morale. Mr. Young was requested to suggest topics which the President could appropriately discuss on such occasions.

2. Gov. Adams reviewed the White House economy measures which will occasion some reduction of the number of guards on duty.

3. Mr. Willis reported the series of breakfasts attended by Speaker Martin, Chairman Hall, himself, and interested Congressmen, with a view to organizing help from revived Citizens groups in critical Congressional districts for the 1954 elections.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, June 23, 1953.

(All who normally attend were present except Messrs. Hagerty, Hauge, Willis, Schulz, Stephens, and Mrs. Whitman. Admiral Strauss ceased attending staff meetings after appointment as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.)

1. Gov. Adams reviewed the policies followed in obtaining security clearances on Presidential appointments. Mr. Young commented that the danger spot lay in regard to occasional lack of clearance for people brought in on temporary detail.

2. Gen. Persons reported on the status of the Defense Department Reorganization Plan on the Hill.

3. Gov. Adams outlined, in connection with the protest of Representative Powell, the progress being made in eliminating segregation from Federal establishments.

4. Gov. Adams also recounted the efforts of Mr. Rabb to move the emergency immigration legislation through Congress.

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STAFF MEETING

Monday, June 22, 1953.

(The staff met with the President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower in the Cabinet Room from 9:00 to 9:30 a.m.)

1. Mr. Young secured the President's approval for releasing the Executive Order on Schedule A without the provision for transferring certain positions out of Schedule A. The President expressed his concern for protecting those Government employees who may have always held political appointments but who should, by virtue of their long and faithful service, be regarded as career servants.

2. The President noted his interest in finding the means for developing a high-level group which could give extensive thought to policy formation in advance of crises. This group would be concerned with nonsecurity matters in the same way as policy on security matters is developed by the NSC. He directed Carter Burgess to study the possibility of a Government-wide secretariat.

3. Mr. Snyder reported on reactions to the western trip, and Mr. Hauge on the study being made of reactions to the television program. The President expressed his dislike of the situation which had allowed charges that the TV program was anything but informal.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, June 19, 1953

(All were present except Messrs. Persons, Hagerty, Cutler, and Jackson.)

1. Mr. Shanley presented figures showing the large quantity of actions completed by the Eighty-Third Congress as compared with the Eighty-Second Congress during the same period.

2. A committee consisting of Messrs. Stefan, Hopkins, and Minnich was directed to make recommendations concerning the filing of routine bulk correspondence.

3. Mr. Young explained the forthcoming Executive Order removing job protection from Schedule A.

4. The staff discussed the criticism being made of the President's time away from the office, and suggested a campaign to present effectually the heavy Presidential schedule.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, June 18, 1953

(All were present except Messrs. Persons, Harlow, Snyder, and Young.)

1. The staff was briefed by the CIA in regard to changes of Russian policy on East Germany since 1945, and on the current rioting there.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, June 17, 1953

(Messrs. Jackson, Cutler, Persons, Strauss, Carroll, Schulz, Stephens, and Morgan were not present.)

1. Mr. Hagerty explained the proposed Executive Order modifying classification of information.

2. The staff discussed possible topics for the President's press conference, particularly the Bermuda conference and "book burning".

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, June 16, 1953

(Mr. Carter Burgess began to attend staff meetings during his brief period at the White House. Messrs. Persons, Harlow, Strauss, Schulz and Mrs. Whitman did not attend.)

1. Gov. Adams set forth briefly the program being arranged by Gov. Pyle for carrying the Administration story to the grass roots.

2. Mr. Rabb called attention to the many requests for assistance in obtaining speakers. It was indicated that these should be passed on to the Republican National Committee where the requests are for political meetings.

3. The staff discussed other possibilities for presenting the Administration story, such as the television opportunities frequently presented to Mr. Hagerty.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, June 12, 1953

1. With many of the staff absent on the trip to the Midwest, General Persons presided and reviewed the status of administrative requests for legislation.

2. Mr. Young indicated that the Civil Service Commission is working on an Executive Order concerning veterans preference.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, June 10, 1953

1. The staff was briefed by the CIA concerning the political and economic situation of Japan and the essential need for trade with the rest of the world.

2. Gen. Persons commented on the support being secured from Congress for the MSA legislation by virtue of the President's recent breakfast with House leaders. He noted the very favorable Committee vote for extension of Reciprocal Trade, and predicted that Rep. Simpson will give much support to extension of the excess profits tax as a result of our co-operation with him on reciprocal trade. Mr. Hauge noted the reversal of position by Rep. August Andresen in supporting elimination of Section 104 from the Defense Production Act.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, June 9, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Gen. Persons, Col. Schulz, Messrs. Strauss, Cutler and Steffan.)

1. Mr. Hauge requested from the staff their critiques of the television show of June third.

2. Mr. Morgan indicated the interest of the Senate and House Campaign Committees in having the public reaction as shown by the White House mail of speeches, appearances, etc., by the President.

3. Mrs. Whitman indicated the need for a more imaginative approach in preparing replies to non-routine correspondence.

4. Mr. Jackson briefed the staff on development of the agenda for the Bermuda Conference, and indicated particularly the need for securing Congressional approval for at least parts of the President's program prior to the conference. He stressed particularly the Mutual Security program, Reciprocal Trade Act, and the emergency immigration legislation. Mr. Hagerty commented on the problems of news coverage of the conference, especially rivalry among the participating nations.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, June 5, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except, Gen. Persons, Mrs. Whitman, Messrs. Cutler, Strauss, Steffan, and Col. Schulz.)

1. No staff meeting was held on June 4th because of the Legislative Conference.

2. Mr. Hagerty led a discussion of the conditions and pitfalls of background interviews with members of the press. Gov. Adams commented on the desirability of having a third person present at such interviews.

3. The staff noted the frequency and danger of information leaks, concerning both security and non-security material, particularly from the Departments of State and Defense.

4. Gov. Adams noted the impending staff changes, involving the eliminations of the word "Acting" from Mr. Shanley's title, the addition of Mr. Carter Burgess to undertake organization of a White House staff secretariat, and the coming move of Gen. Persons to the West Wing.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, June 3, 1953

(All were present except Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Steffan, and Mr. Hopkins.)

The staff was briefed by representatives of the JCS in regard to

(a) The increased pace of military action in Korea;

(b) The military significance of the Suez Canal situation, and the British installations;

(c) Other highlights of the world situation.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M.-Tuesday, June 2, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Gov. Adams, Gen. Persons, Mr. Steffan, and Mrs. Whitman.)

Mr. Gruenther presented a chart showing the status of legislation in which the President is interested, and the staff discussed the several considerations bearing upon specific items.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Monday, June 1, 1953.

(All who normally attend were present except Adm. Strauss, Messrs. Young, Hauge, Hughes, and Steffan.)

The staff discussed the mechanics of handling correspondence which relates to legislative measures. The Budget Bureau should be used to coordinate such correspondence with Presidential positions, and General Persons' office is to do the processing in any case involving mail from Congressmen. Individual members of the staff will be called upon for advice concerning local problems on which the staff member may have special knowledge of affairs in his own State.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, May 29, 1953

(All present except Gov. Adams, Gen. Persons, Adm. Strauss, Messrs. Jackson, Steffan, Hagerty, Hauge, Hughes, and Morgan.)

1. Mr. Harlow described the opposition arising on Capitol Hill against the Defense Department Reorganization Plan.

2. Mr. Young called attention to the need for a clear settlement of responsibilities for the mechanics of appointing representatives to international conferences. Mr. Willis indicated that any difficulty stemmed from confusion within the State Department, which definitely has this responsibility.

3. The staff discussed the means of best handling the controversy over the "143 Wings" for the Air Force.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, May 28, 1953

(All who normally attend were present, except Governor Adams, Messrs. Jackson, Steffan, Young, Strauss, and Hughes.)

1. Mr. Hagerty led a discussion of potential subjects to be raised at the Press Conference today, with emphasis on international affairs, particularly the speech by Senator Taft, Senator McCarthy's activity in regard to trade with Communist countries, and the military budget.

2. Mr. Cutler reviewed the method and chronology of determining the size of the military and Mutual Security budgets.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, May 27, 1953

(All who normally attend were present, except Gov. Adams, Messrs. Cutler, Jackson, Young, Strauss, Harlow, Steffan, and Willis.)

The staff was briefed by the CIA on the geographical and political situation of India and its outlook on international relations.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, May 26, 1953

(All who normally attend were present, except Gen. Persons, Messrs. Harlow, Steffan, Cutler, and Young. Mr. Lambie attended.)

1. Mr. Ted Repplier, President of the Advertising Council, briefed the staff on the activities of his organization. He raised for consideration the possibility of a three-months advertising campaign to promote understanding of the international situation as a long term condition. The staff agreed that the Hughes Committee (Hughes, C.D. Jackson and Hauge) and Mr. Hagerty should work with Mr. Repplier in preparing a preliminary draft of the program.

2. Mr. Hauge suggested and the staff agreed to the desirability of working up a television program centered on the activities of the President during an ordinary day. The Hughes Committee will prepare a draft.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, May 22, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Governor Adams and Mr. Steffan.)

1. Mr. Hauge called attention to offers of honorary membership in the "Legion Mexicana". The staff adopted a policy of not accepting honorary memberships in foreign organizations.

2. In regard to possible requests from Congress for testimony by members of the White House staff, it was suggested that every effort be made to avoid formal appearances in favor of any necessary private conferences with Members of Congress.

3. In connection with numerous requests that Monday, June 1, be considered a holiday as a substitute for Memorial Day which falls on Saturday, Mr. Young advised that, lacking any objections from the White House, he would announce that there would be business as usual on June 1. The staff noted that taking Monday off in place of a holiday can be justified easily when the holiday falls on Sunday, but not when it falls on Saturday.

4. Mr. Young called attention to the possibility of controversy over several actions of the Civil Service, namely, the closing of the Regional Office in New Orleans and the abolition of the Apprentice Training Program at the Bureau of Engraving.

5. The staff discussed the situation in regard to British shipping carrying cargoes to Communist China and the newspaper reports of a letter from Sen. McCarthy. Emphasis was placed upon the necessity for dealing strictly with facts in a controversial situation such as this.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, May 21, 1953

(All were present except. Gov. Adams, Gen. Persons, Adm. Strauss, Messrs. Harlow, Steffan and C. D. Jackson)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover briefed the staff on the manifold activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, May 20, 1953

(All present except Gen. Persons, Messrs. Steffan, Hauge, Hughes, and Adm. Strauss.)

Gov. Peterson and his staff presented the second briefing on the activities of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. A movie was shown concerning the atomic explosion in civil defense tests held recently.

Attention was given also to the communications network which has been prepared in the event of attack on this country.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, May 19, 1953

No meeting because of the Legislative Conference.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, May 15, 1953

(Col. Schulz attended. Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Whitman, Gen. Persons, Mr. Harlow and Mr. Steffan were absent.)

1. Mr. Shanley outlined the methods being used to keep track of legislative matters in which the President has shown an interest.

2. The staff discussed the desirability and means of checking up on all items where the President has indicated at some time that certain action may be desirable.

3. Gov. Adams cautioned the staff on the danger of inadvertent leaks. Mr. Cutler commented on the many deliberate leaks coming out of the Air Force at this time, which seem to have the objective of sabotaging the Administration's defense program.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, May 14, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Gen. Persons, Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Steffan and Mr. Harlow. Colonel Schulz was present.)

1. Mr. Gruenther called attention to the drive for used clothes for Korea.

2. Mr. Shanley presented a letter from the Director of the Budget indicating that Government agencies have considerable discretion for waiving the provisions of the Buy American Act and that considerable savings can be made by use of such discretion.

3. Mr. Stephens noted the necessity for checking with him prior to arranging any meetings in the White House at unusual hours.

4. The staff discussed the policy of sending messages from the President to various political organizations. It was agreed that no hard and fast policy could be sent and that cases would have to be decided pretty much on an individual basis.

5. Mr. Willis outlined the activities of his office in regard to selecting personnel for Presidential appointments, and he indicated that most patronage matters were concentrated in the Post Office and Department of Justice appointments.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, May 13, 1953

(Admiral Strauss began to attend the staff meetings regularly. Colonel Schulz attended today. Messrs. Hauge, Hagerty, Persons, Jackson, and Steffan were absent.)

1. The staff was briefed by representatives of the CIA on the internal situation of China.

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Staff Meetings-1953 (2)

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Note	W.H. Staff Meeting	8/[illegible]/53	
"	"	8/1[illegible]/53	
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"	" ALL ITEM EXCEPT NUMBERS	8/1[illegible]53	
"	" 12 & 20	8/6[illegible]3	
		8/5[illegible]3	
		8/4[illegible]3	
		7/3[illegible]53	
		7/2[illegible]53	
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	NLE 76-41, #9 opened 9/2/76	7/2[illegible]53	
		7/2[illegible]53	
		7/21[illegible]8	
		7/17[illegible]53	
		7/16[illegible]53	
		7/15[illegible]53	
		7/13[illegible]8	
		7/9[illegible]3	
	NLE 76-41, #10 opened 9/2/76	7/8[illegible]3	
		7/2[illegible]53	
		7/1[illegible]53	
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		5/[illegible]9/53	

Items 1-49 in folder #1
Items 50-88 in folder = #2

FILE LOCATION DDE Diary Series — Box 2

Staff Meetings - 1953 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

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47.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
48.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
49.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
50.		Notes WH. Staff Meeting	5/13/53	A
51.			5/12/53	A
52.			5/8/53	A
53.			5/7/53	A
54.			5/6/53	A
55.			5/5/53	A
56.			5/1/53	A
57.			4/30/53	A
58.			4/29/53	A
59.			4/28/53	A
60			4/24/53	A
61.			4/22/53	A
62.			4/21/53	A
63.			4/17/53	A
64.			4/16/53	A
65.			4/15/53	A
66.			4/14/53	A
67.			4/10/53	A
68.			4/9/53	A
69.			4/8/53	A
70.			4/7/53	A
71.			4/1/53	A
72.			3/31/53	A
73.			3/27/53	A
74.			3/25/53	A
75.			3/24/53	A
76.			3/20/53	A
77.			3/19/53	A
78.			3/18/53	A
79.			3/17/53	A
80.			3/13/53	A
81.			3/11/53	A
82.			3/10/53	A
83.			3/6/53	A
84.			3/5/53	A
85.			3/4/53	A
86.			3/3/53	A
87.			3/2/53	A
88.			2/27/53	A
89.				

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, May 12, 1953

No meeting because of Legislative Conference.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, May 8, 1953.

(All who normally attend were present except Mr. Steffan. Colonel Schulz attended.)

1. In connection with yesterday's discussion of obtaining automobiles for the White House car pool, Colonel Carroll suggested getting them through the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Governor Adams will ask that group to canvass the situation and make a recommendation.

2. Mr. Hagerty reported on the very enthusiastic reception for the President in New York. Large groups lined the route, even though the route actually used had not been publicized.

3. The staff discussed political problems, particularly the matter of obtaining full support for the President from Members of Congress. Mr. Hagerty suggested the need for countering the Democratic "give away" slogan.

4. Mr. Young discussed the efforts being made to eliminate personnel unsympathetic to the new Administration, and discussed his belief that the situation is coming under control. Governor Adams outlined the three fronts for strengthening the President's position:

   (a) Better publicity by the Republican National Committee,
   (b) Reactivation in part of "citizens" organizations where useful,
   (c) Organization of speaking teams on a nonpartisan approach.

5. Mr. Cutler and Mr. Hauge reported on progress in drafting the proposed speech by the President on fiscal policy. Agreement has been reached by the drafters and approved by Secretary Humphrey concerning the comments to be made on the tax program.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, May 7, 1953

(All were present except Messrs. Steffan, Cutler and Young.)

1. Mr. Harlow called attention to the long tradition of the Marine Band as "The President's Own", in explanation of the presence of the Band at various official functions.

2. Mr. Hauge reported on the status of the new bids for generators and transformers for the Chief Joseph Dam. Mr. Jackson emphasized the tremendous ill will resulting from this matter.

3. Governor Adams reported the President's concern that public transportation not be abused by utilizing it on unofficial occasions.

4. The staff discussed the various possibilities for arranging for procurement of automobiles for the White House car pool. The staff generally agreed that no single manufacturer be given a monopoly, that the subject was not a fit one for taking bids, and that "negotiated agreements" would be most appropriate.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, May 6, 1953

(All who normally attend were present except Messrs. Cutler, Steffan, Harlow, and Mrs. Whitman.)

1. The staff was briefed by representatives of JCS concerning the situation in Korea, Laos, and the progress of the Air Safety Conference in Berlin.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, May 5, 1953.

(All were present except Gen. Persons, Messrs. Hagerty, Harlow, Morgan, and Jackson. Mr. Philip Young began to attend staff meetings regularly.)

1. Gov. Adams reported on the highly satisfactory progress of the Governors' Conference.

2. A staff subcommittee of Messrs. Shanley, Young, Minnich, and Col. Schulz was appointed to formulate recommendations concerning the ultimate disposition of the President's papers.

3. Gov. Adams noted a recommendation from Gov. Peterson that Shangri La remain under White House control for the balance of the calendar year until further study of the situation can be accomplished.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, May 1, 1953

(All were present except Mr. Steffan and Mr. Harlow.)

1. The staff received without objection a suggestion that Shangri La be turned over to the State of Maryland on a tenant-at-will basis.

2. Gov. Adams reported on the proceedings at the dinner in honor of Senators Taft and Bridges at Burning Tree Country Club the preceding evening. He noted particularly the many declamations of loyalty and desire for unity of the party.

3. Mr. Shanley noted a request from Gov. Peterson concerning responsibilities for dissemination of information in case of an attack, and he will discuss the matter with Commander Beach and Gov. Peterson.

4. Mr. Hauge's suggestion for a regular briefing of the staff in regard to the situation on Capitol Hill will be put into effect.

5. Gen. Persons discussed the effectiveness of the efforts made to work closer with particular Members of Congress whose activities might otherwise embarrass the Administration still more.

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STAFF MEETING

Thursday - April 30, 1953

Staff Meeting was cancelled because of the special briefing of Congressional leaders this morning.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, April 29, 1953.

(All who normally attend were present except Gen. Persons, Messrs. Cutler, Hughes, Harlow, and Steffan. Colonel Schulz was present.)

1. Representatives of the CIA briefed the staff on the situation in Indo-China, particularly the invasion of Laos and the political and military situation in Viet Nam.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, April 28, 1953.

(All present except Mr. Steffan)

1. Gov. Adams pointed out that the "Caroline" and "Margie", two yachts smaller than the "Williamsburg", are still at the disposal of the President and may be used for staff purposes.

2. Mr. Hopkins is to organize a schedule of preferences of the staff for timing vacations.

3. Mr. Cutler reported on recent discussions in the NSC concerning formulation of the 1954 budget.

4. The staff discussed the progress of Reorganization Plans, and Gov. Adams indicated the desirability of monitoring the progress more closely. Mr. Shanley and Minnich are to keep in touch with progress of the plans.

5. Mr. Hagerty again requested advance notice concerning important letters sent from the White House which may be published.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, April 24, 1953

(All present except Mr. Harlow, Mr. Steffan, and Mrs. Whitman)

1. Mr. Shanley is to draft a letter which can be used in turning down gifts to the President where it is evident that the donor expects to exploit the situation.

2. The staff discussed the problem faced by certain localities where Government installations were closed or cut back, and the suggestion was raised for further consideration that a central "service" be established to aid such localities to develop substitute activities.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, April 22, 1953.

(All present except Messrs. Cutler, Harlow, and Steffan)

1. Briefing by Gov. Peterson and assistants from the Federal Civil Defense Administration on the program of that agency. A second briefing will be held at some future time to conclude coverage of the material.

2. There will be no staff meeting tomorrow morning, April 23, because of the Legislative Conference, which was postponed from Monday on account of the President's absence in Georgia.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, April 21, 1953

(All who normally attend were present, except Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Whitman, and Mr. Steffan)

1. Mr. Hopkins called attention to the fact that some White House employees will have to use some of their annual leave before June 30 or have it expire.

2. Mr. Gruenther and Mr. Snyder are to work on the problem of financing the distribution of large quantities of pictures of the President, such as the request from the Post Office Department for 4,000 pictures.

3. Governor Adams, on his return from Georgia, reported on the improvement in the President's physical condition after his illness.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, April 17, 1953

(All who normally attend were present, except Governor Adams, General Persons, Messrs. Cutler, Hagerty, Snyder, and Mrs. Whitman.)

1. The President's address to the ASNE was noted, and Mr. Jackson again spoke briefly of the follow-up, particularly in regard to speeches by Cabinet Members. He also indicated the arrangements made in advance for immediate implementation at home and abroad. He stressed the fact that there had been no leak on the content of the address. He believed this to be the result of leadership from the White House.

2. Mr. Rabb presented a memorandum written in January by Abbott Washburn concerning the handling of public relations in the White House. There followed a lengthy discussion of the need for a public relations specialist on the White House staff to exploit the manifold opportunities offered the Administration in this field.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, April 16, 1953

(All present except Mr. Hagerty and Mrs. Whitman)

1. The newspaper stories concerning Secretary Wilson's decision to call for new bids on the purchase of generators and transformers inspired a lengthy discussion of means of improving White House and Cabinet handling of public relations.

   Messrs. Jackson, Cutler, and Hauge were commissioned to work out suggestions concerning advance staff work for items on the Cabinet agenda.

2. Governor Adams informed the staff of the President's desire to have Cabinet Meetings continue as usual during his absence.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, April 15, 1953

(All were present except Messrs. Shanley, Persons, Harlow, Hagerty, and Mrs. Whitman)

1. The CIA group briefed the staff on the general situation in Southeast Asia.

2. Mr. Jackson indicated the extensive plans made for following up the President's address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

3. It was announced that the President will have a special press conference during the week of April 20th in connection with the coming NATO conference.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, April 14, 1953

(All who normally attend were present, except Messrs. Shanley, Jackson, Hagerty, and Mrs. Whitman.)

1. Governor Adams outlined the President's policy on accepting special gifts, such as the desk which has just arrived from the Governors of Texas and Oklahoma. Valuable items like this are accepted for use as public property during the President's term of office. The President has made provision in his will for such gifts to be given to public institutions.

2. Governor Adams spoke briefly on the agenda for the White House Governors Conference.

3. Governor Adams reported the comment made by Mr. Robert Frost that in his visits to many American colleges he found only one general criticism of the Administration: Its indecisiveness.

4. Mr. Hauge discussed the status of the proposed letter concerning FEPC legislation in Minnesota. Because of problems of timing no letter will be sent at present.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, April 10, 1953

(all present except General Persons)

1. The staff discussed the background of the controversy over Secretary Dulles' comments at his background meeting with members of the press.

   Mr. Hagerty outlined the actual remarks as contrasted with certain newspaper accounts of them.

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DJH Check

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, April 9, 1953.

(All present, except General Persons)

1. Mr. Steffan outlined the many fund raising drives which occur in Washington. The staff agreed that primary emphasis should be placed on the Red Cross and Community Chest drives, and that no thoroughly organized drive be conducted by the White House in connection with the many other individual organizations.

2. Mr. Rabb presented Gov. Peterson's offer to make a presentation to the White House staff concerning current civil defense problems and procedures, and the staff agreed that it was desirable to have this presentation. Consideration is to be given to the desirability of having a similar presentation by most of the Government agencies.

3. Mr. Shanley called attention to the agreements to be sent to the Senate today in regard to German private and public debts covering the last thirty years.

4. The staff continued the discussion of civil rights problems in connection with the Committee on Contract Compliance, an activity in the District of Columbia. The concensus of opinion was that the Administration should concentrate upon making specific achievements, no matter how small, rather than trying to get great publicity by proposals for new broad commissions, etc. It was suggested that the Committee on Contract Compliance be continued but perhaps transferred from the Department of Labor to the Justice Department.

Mr. Hughes suggested a weekly meeting of a small staff subcommittee on this question, and Mr. Rabb as "staff director" for human rights problems was instructed to take this under advisement.

Sam

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DDRS

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, April 8, 1953.

(All in attendance)

1. The Staff was briefed by members of the JCS.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, April 7, 1953.

(All who normally attend were present, except General Persons, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Harlow. Mrs. Whitman is attending regularly again. Colonel Schulz attended.)

1. There were no staff meetings on April second and third.

2. Mr. Shanley reopened the discussion of the advisability of the President commenting on civil rights policies under consideration in State Legislatures. After extensive discussion it was agreed that a broadly favorable reply by the President should be sent to the several letters which have come in asking the President's comments. The question of State action on civil rights will be put on the agenda for the proposed Governors Conference in Washington early in May.

3. Mr. Snyder called attention to the regulations concerning franking privileges and restrictions, with which many members of the new Administration are not yet familiar.

4. Mr. Hauge announced that the President was ready to send to Congress his message advocating extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and he called attention to some of the complexities of the timing of this message.

L. A. M.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, April 1, 1953.

1. The staff was briefed by members of the CIA on the Iranian situation and on the relations between Egypt and the British.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Tuesday, March 31, 1953.

General Persons, Messrs. Morgan, Harlow, Gruenther, Hauge and Cutler were not present.

1. Mr. Steffan called attention to the need for securing completed loyalty forms and finger prints from the new personnel at the White House.

2. The staff approved highly the practice of having several members of the staff meet with college and university student groups for conferences on the organization and activities of the White House and Executive office.

3. Mr. Shanley raised the question of the basis that would be used for determining whether the President should himself sign letters of sympathy, particularly in connection with outstanding political leaders. The normal basis is that of whether the President has ever met the person. Special cases are, of course, to be judged on the merits.

4. The staff discussed at length the advisability of the President issuing a statement in regard to particular anti-discrimination laws being put through by the States. No decision was reached at this time.

5. Mr. Hagerty indicated that the possibility of new Korean truce talks and the question of Senator McCarthy and Greek shipping would certainly come up in the President's next press conference, and he invited comments from the staff on handling the situation. Mr. Jackson called attention to the booby trap possibilities of the possible Korean talks.

6. Mr. Rabb is to head up staff work on any matters concerning human rights.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, March 27, 1953.

(All who normally attend were present, except Dr. Hauge and Mr. Hughes.)

1. There was no staff meeting on March 26.

2. Governor Adams, General Persons, and Messrs. Cutler, Hagerty, and Jackson will confer on immigration problems.

3. Mr. Steffan reported that airline credit cards will be available and he outlined the ways in which they may be used.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, March 25, 1953

(All present)

1. The staff was briefed by officers from JCS with regard to Korea, the military forces of satellite countries, and the highlights of world events.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, March 24, 1953.

(All present except Dr. Hauge)

1. The staff discussed the status and procedure of getting final clearance and sending to Congress the President's message recommending creation of a Federal-State Commission.

2. Mr. Shanley reported that the Secret Service asserts there is no mechanical monitoring of telephones in any department. It was indicated that mechanical monitors may soon be installed in Congressional offices.

3. Mr. Hopkins explained the regulations concerning annual and sick leave. Governor Adams reported the President's feeling about leave for Cabinet officers and other Presidential appointees to the effect that it should not be abused. Mr. Steffan is to prepare recommendations for a policy for the Presidential appointees on the White House staff.

J. A. M.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, March 20, 1953.

(All who normally attend were present, except Mr. Cutler, General Persons, and Colonel Carroll. Mr. Stephens and Mrs. Whitman did attend.)

1. Mr. Rabb called attention to the widespread practice among top level officials to have stenographic records made of their telephone conversations.

2. Mr. Shanley discussed the status of the Bricker Amendment and the questions involved concerning Presidential powers. He indicated that the Administration would attend hearings beginning April 6.

3. Mr. Gruenther reported that the White House had surpassed its quota in the Red Cross drive.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Thursday, March 19, 1953.

1. Mr. Steffan indicated that facsimile autographed cards are now available.

2. Mr. Hagerty discussed the material which would probably be covered in the President's press conference today.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Wednesday, March 18, 1953.

(All present)

1. Briefing by CIA on background of Iranian crisis.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, March 17, 1953.

(All present)

1. Mr. Steffan indicated that on occasions, White House passes can be issued to individuals not on the White House staff. These should be proposed only by Presidential appointees on the staff, and cleared through Mr. Steffan.

2. The handling of requests for special messages is centralized in Mr. Hughes' office and should be forwarded by staff members, no matter what the origin, to Miss Williams.

3. Governor Adams reviewed the remarks printed in the Congressional Record by Thomas E. Martin, giving a cross-section of opinion on national policies held by constituents in the first Congressional district of Iowa.

4. The suggestion was made to Mr. Hagerty that favorable publicity could be secured from presentation of the GSA budget reduction and from reductions in personnel throughout the Government. It was also indicated that the White House budget for 1954 was reduced 10% below 1953.

5. Mr. Steffan is to study the requirements of the White House police staff.

6. Following the discussion of the use of official cars by White House personnel and other Government officials, Mr. Steffan was assigned the project of making a thorough study of the transportation situation in relation to all Government agencies located in Washington.

Sam

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DJH

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, March 13, 1953.

All present. (Mr. Stephens and Mrs. Whitman are not normally attending Staff Meetings at this time.)

1. There was no staff meeting on March 12.

2. Mr. Steffan was authorized to have a small card containing the President's facsimile signature used in connection with requests for autographs.

3. Mr. Shanley outlined the plans for the meeting of the Advertising Council on March 24.

4. The problem of proper occasions on which Presidential messages should be sent was discussed and is to be considered further after preparation of sample "type" messages.

5. All papers requiring the President's signature are to be processed through Mr. Hopkins, except for those originated by the President in dictation to Mrs. Whitman.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Wednesday, March 11, 1953.

The usual members were present, except Messrs. Jackson, Cutler, Morgan, Harlow, Hughes, Stephens, General Persons and Mrs. Whitman.

1. JCS briefed the staff on -

   a. Korean developments;

   b. Communism in Latin America;

   c. Highlights of world events.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Tuesday, March 10, 1953.

All present except Mr. Stephens and Mrs. Whitman.

1. Mr. Steffan pointed out that the limited White House budget does not allow extensive provision of unusual office supplies.

2. Mr. Cutler is to arrange for a study of the handling of security papers in the White House.

3. Mr. Hagerty reviewed the plans being made for a television appearance by the President.

4. Colonel Carroll is to arrange to have the CIA alternate with the JCS in presenting the weekly Wednesday briefings.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A. M. - Friday, March 6, 1953.

All were present, except Colonel Carroll, Dr. Hauge, and Mr. Stephens. Colonel Schulz attended.

1. Mr. Hagerty informed the staff of the statement made by the President following the illness of Premier Stalin.

2. The possibility of reviving the Easter Monday egg-rolling custom will be discussed by Mr. Steffan with interested parties. (The press later reported this will be revived.)

3. Mr. Jackson reported on arrangements for televising the atomic tests on March 17. The program will focus on Civil Defense activities.

4. Mr. Cutler and Mr. Jackson recounted their experiences in regard to psychological warfare activities in connection with Premier Stalin's illness as an example of gaps in organization and coordination.

5. Mr. Hauge reported the progress of the British-American economic talks.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Thursday, March 5, 1953

The usual members were present, except Mr. Jackson and Mrs. Whitman.

1. Mr. Gruenther noted possible conflict of special group tours with events scheduled by Mrs. Eisenhower's staff. Mr. Crim should be consulted to prevent conflicts.

2. Policy of sending special letters to mark fiftieth anniversaries, one hundredth birthdays, etc., of private schools, colleges, and churches, will be continued.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Wednesday, March 4, 1953

All present except Mrs. Whitman and Messrs. Hagerty, Cutler and Jackson.

1. The weekly briefing of the staff concerned Korean developments and the highlights in the world news, particularly the announcement of Premier Stalin's illness and the disturbances in Iran.

Sam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Tuesday, March 3, 1953.

All present except Mrs. Whitman, and Messrs. Stephens and Snyder.

1. Governor Adams read Mr. Dodge's letter to the Budget Bureau in regard to reporting undesirable conditions.

2. Mr. Steffan outlined the revised plan for special tours of the White House. The size of the special tours will be limited ordinarily to about fifty people, whose names should be submitted to Mr. Simmons by 5:30 P.M. on the previous day.

3. Mr. Hagerty called for suggestions from the staff for material to be used in the next Presidential press conference.

4. As a result of discussion of the problem of sponsoring televising of atomic tests, Messrs. Hagerty and Jackson will consult with the Advertising Council.

jam

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STAFF MEETING

Monday, March 2, 1953

The staff met with the President in the Cabinet Room at 11:00 A.M. All who normally attend were present.

1. The President reviewed the accomplishments to date on the general program outlined in the campaign, and he noted his satisfaction with the progress thus far made. He remarked upon the difficulties in developing the foreign affairs program, and also the hard thinking necessary to balance the budget. He invited the staff to get into these problems or any others.

2. Governor Adams called attention to a specific problem of coordination among the staff, which he and General Persons are working on.

3. The President discussed charges of censorship imposed by the Administration, and said that his interest lay in the opposite direction. He was encouraging full release of legitimate information and he was opposed only to leaks in regard to subjects which were still being thought out. Mr. Hagerty said the press admits that this Administration has put out more information than preceding ones.

4. There was an extensive discussion of the possibility of Cabinet officers making a more thorough presentation of Administration views. Discussion of the problem of coordination of speeches by Cabinet Members resulted in directions for Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Jackson to prepare a memorandum for possible use in the Cabinet.

5. The possibility of having the President appear on television was discussed, with particular emphasis on the make-up of desirable television programs.

6. The President concluded the staff meeting with a brief reference to the crisis in Iran and the danger to the world of constantly recurring crises.

jam

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Friday, February 27, 1953.

All present except Mrs. Whitman, Messrs. Stephens and Hagerty. Also, Colonel Schulz was present.

1. Governor Adams noted that such questions as the value of briefings, staff meetings, etc., were always open for re-evaluation. He emphasized the need for staff members to check their own positions frequently with a view to operating most efficiently.

2. Governor Adams outlined briefly the objective of the Administration to economize throughout the Government. He noted that some functions may have to be eliminated, in addition to merely cutting out waste and inefficiency.

3. Mr. Hopkins outlined broad procedures for mailing material properly to foreign countries.

4. Mr. Hopkins called attention to the provisions of the Hatch Act and particularly to the paragraph which exempts from its provisions members of the White House group. Governor Adams noted the need for self-imposed discretion which would limit political activities exclusively to those in support of the President.

5. The discussion of Presidential leadership was continued. Governor Adams noted particularly the President's belief that there are many problems which have to be settled outside of the White House and which cannot be incorporated in any sort of a Presidential program.

6. It was noted that in the absence of the President and Governor Adams, General Persons should be consulted in regard to any critical matters.

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STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Wednesday, February 25, 1953,

All present except Mr. Stephens, General Persons, and Mr. Morgan.

The meeting was limited to the briefing by officers from the JCS.

They covered (a) the build-up of Communist forces in Korea; (b) the situation in Indo-China; (c) a round-up of significant world developments.

Sam

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Tuesday, February 24, 1953.

All present except Mr. Stephens.

1. Mr. Steffan informed the Staff that a group hospitalization program was available for members of the White House Staff.

2. Mr. Steffan described the functions of the Advertising Council in connection with philanthropic advertising as related to Government activities. Mr. Steffan is to prepare a memorandum for Cabinet Members in regard to the meeting with the Advertising Council on March 24.

3. Mr. Gruenther announced the opening of the Red Cross drive and plans for filling the White House quota.

4. General Persons noted the mis-information appearing in the press in regard to Congressional action on the extension of old age insurance coverage.

5. Governor Adams discussed briefly the functions of the two Advisory Committees in the Federal Security Agency.

6. Mr. Hagerty drew attention to the need for alerting his office in regard to activities certain to become the subject of public discussion, particularly those involving Congress.

7. Governor Adams clarified the situation concerning the Council of Economic Advisers. He went on to discuss the general program of reducing the budget as far as practicable.

8. Mr. Jackson stimulated a discussion of the need for taking the initiative in public relations matters. He noted the distinction between public relations in general and the specific press relations conducted by Mr. Hagerty.

9. Mr. Hagerty announced that the President will hold press conferences weekly on Thursday.

Sam

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Thursday, February 19, 1953.

All present except Mr. Cutler.

1. Mr. Hughes described his activities in regard to the preparation of statements and messages, and the determining of suitable occasions for them. He noted that his work keeps him in close contact with the State Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

2. Mrs. Whitman raised a question on the President's honorary memberships. Mr. Stephens and Colonel Schulz will have the responsibility for looking these over and consulting the appropriate people to determine whether the President should accept. In general, the policy is to decline honorary memberships.

3. Mr. Minnich described his assignment, particularly for completing as far as possible the significant records of the Administration.

sam

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Wednesday, February 18, 1953.

All who normally attend were present.

1. Governor Adams announced that February 23 is officially a holiday and that each Staff member should set his own schedule for the day.

2. The Staff received a briefing from a group of officers from JCS. Subjects concerned were (a) situation in Korea; (b) Yugoslav interest in Mediterranean security; (c) high lights of world developments.

Sam

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Tuesday, February 17, 1953.

All present except Mr. Stephens. Mr. Jackson began to attend staff meetings.

1. Mr. Steffan commented on the excellent facilities of the White House file system and suggested that the chief secretary of each office discuss with Mrs. Bonsteel the most effective policies to follow in sending things to file.

2. Governor Adams urged again that each member of the Staff visit the incoming mail section and note the procedures in effect, with a view to recommending any possible improvements.

3. Mr. Snyder noted the request from Anita Lyons of CBS to have several leading Staff members make five minute tape recordings for use on news broadcasts. Mr. Hagerty felt it was a desirable project. No objections were voiced and Mr. Hagerty will arrange details.

4. Mr. Hagerty noted the Presidential press conference at 10:30 today and went briefly over the topics the President proposed to discuss. Hagerty reported that the President would not need great numbers of the White House Staff to accompany him, but felt it should depend upon the specific function of each. Hagerty named four or five Staff members who ought to attend this first conference.

5. Mr. Hopkins described his functions in connection with the operational end of White House administration. He reviewed the development of the White House Staff since the relatively peaceful days of 1931. He recommended that the White House not try to take on too many functions, for that tended to decrease the quality of items prepared by other government agencies.

6. Mr. Steffan described his functions of supervising the administrative routine of the White House, preparing the White House budget, and working to introduce new and more efficient methods of operation wherever possible. He noted that much of the efficiency of the White House Staff comes from its being a small organization.

7. Mr. Shanley outlined his functions in connection with the President's position on specific legislation, also in regard to the preparation of legal opinions. At present much of his concern is with methods of handling

particular problems that have come to the White House in the past which might better be handled elsewhere.

8. Mr. Hauge noted that several members were working on very similar problems without full awareness of what was being done by others. This is a continuing problem which all should attempt to solve.

9. Colonel Carroll reported that the Signal Corps can readily provide photographs of the President for use by this office. Arrangements are being made to do this.

L. A. M.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Friday, February 13, 1953.

Not present: Harlow

1. Mr. Shanley and General Persons are handling letters which concern submerged lands. Governor Adams outlined the various possibilities of legislative action.

2. There was a lengthy discussion of the procedure of supplying photographs of the President and policy of distributing them. Colonel Carroll is to check with the Signal Corps the possibilities of supply, and Governor Peterson is to prepare a memorandum on possible activities of the Republican National Committee.

3. The Commissioner of Public Education has offered the services of his office in regard to all matters concerning school children, including photographs and other requests.

4. Mr. Hagerty outlined the procedure of the President's press conference, and discussed possible questions which may arise.

5. Indication was made of possible difficulties in the sphere of labor management problems, and Mr. Hagerty again reviewed the technique of wedge-driving.

fam

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Thursday, February 12, 1953.

Not present: Stephens, Persons, Snyder.

1. Mr. Shanley brought up again the problem of the use of the President's name. It was agreed that in many cases this office would have to plead 'nolle'. Mr. Shanley will handle all such requests.

2. Colonel Carroll has made arrangements for a weekly briefing at 8:30 Wednesdays.

3. There was a lengthy discussion of fundamental elements in the Executive-Legislative relationship, particularly in regard to the inadvisability of "working-team" projects.

4. Limitations were discussed in regard to personal action by Staff members concerning legislation and subscribing to statements on controversial questions.

Sam

STAFF MEETING

8:30 A.M. - Wednesday, February 11, 1953

All who normally attend were present.

1. Mr. Steffan outlined the operation of the retirement fund.

2. The desirability of having a regular JCS briefing of the Staff was discussed. Colonel Carroll to make arrangements.

3. General Persons noted that his office is endeavoring to fulfill an 'intelligence' function and will appreciate early warnings as to problems which may develop about relations with Congress. Governor Adams mentioned the continuing search for qualified nominees. In regard to Congress, he pointed out that many Members desire advance warning of any obstacles which upset any of their recommendations.

4. Governor Peterson discussed problems in the relationship of the President to administrative agencies, particularly the need for closer liaison, which his office will endeavor to achieve. Governor Adams spoke at length of basic problems here and indicated that any major changes in organization will most likely be a long-range activity falling to the proposed Brown-Ferguson Commission.

February 10, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Following are the members of the White House Staff who customarily attended Staff meetings in Governor Adams' office. No record of attendance was kept during the first few weeks, and some of the following missed one or more meetings.

Adams, Governor

Carroll, Colonel
Cutler, Robert

Hagerty, James C.
Harlow, Brice
Hauge, Dr. Gabriel
Hopkins, Wm. J.
Hughes, Emmet J.

Minnich, L. A., Jr.
Morgan, Gerald

Persons, General
Peterson, Governor

Rabb, Maxwell M.

Shanley, Bernard
Snyder, Murray
Steffan, Roger
Stephens, Thomas E.

Wagner, Paul
Whitman, Mrs.
Willis, Charles F., Jr.

L. A. M.
Minnich

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Tuesday, February 10, 1953

1. The usual members were present, except Mr. Harlow.

2. There was a discussion of the practice of using White House stationery outside of the White House for preparation of drafts for the President. This practice is to be discouraged.

3. Mr. Shanley raised the question of the use of the President's name and facsimilie signature for semi-commercial purposes. This will receive further attention.

4. The first of a series of briefings by particular sections of the Staff was given by General Persons. He outlined the functions of his office, stressed the need for uniformity of replies to Congressmen by all members of the Staff, and asked for suggestions as to how his office might best serve the purpose. It was agreed that all substantive letters to Capitol Hill would be dispatched from General Persons' office.

Mr. Morgan outlined some of the problems of liaison between the White House and other agencies in regard to dealing with the Congress.

L.A.M.

STAFF MEETING (With the President)

11:45 a.m. - Monday, February 9, 1953.

1. The President discussed his desire to have frequent meetings of the entire Staff, and his hope that they will bring forth ideas on increasing the effectiveness of the White House office.

2. The question of relationships of Staff members with the outside world was discussed at length. The President noted that there will be occasions when it is desirable to have particular members of the Staff clarify publicly governmental policies.

3. The possibility of having the Staff briefed on international developments was discussed without conclusion, except that it was considered desirable to have some sort of briefing accomplished.

4. The pros and cons of a "Presidential program" were discussed. The President believed it would be good to keep track in some way of the extent to which objectives agreed upon are being accomplished.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Saturday, February 7, 1953.

1. Mr. Steffan noted that occupants of Government cars can be sued for damages in case of accident. He suggested that Staff members have appropriate clauses added to their insurance policies.

2. Dr. Snyder, after receiving appropriate birthday congratulations, described the dispensary facilities and made recommendations for preventive action against colds, etc. He urged that Staff members have their blood type on record in the dispensary and that they keep up on their tetanus inoculations. Dr. Snyder also discussed the availability of the gymnasium and pool. Governor Adams will have prepared a list of Staff members and recommendations in regard to any necessary schedule.

3. Mr. Hopkins informed the Staff that the recently distributed annual leave memorandum applies theoretically to all Staff members.

4. Staff members should be prepared on Monday for a meeting with the President, at a time to be set Monday morning after the legislative conference.

5. The imminent signing by the President of his first piece of legislation was noted by Mr. Shanley. State Department needs require that the bill for a second Under Secretary of State be the first to be signed.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Friday, February 6, 1953.

1. Photographs of the Staff will be made on Saturday after 10:30 a.m. and on Monday, February 9.

2. Colonel Carroll reviewed the measures planned to counteract the effect of a possible air attack.

3. A Staff meeting will be held tomorrow (Saturday).

4. Governor Peterson has suggested that the Staff be briefed at regular intervals in regard to international affairs. Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Peterson, and Colonel Carroll will discuss this with Governor Adams.

5. General Persons noted that members of Congress will welcome any White House suggestions for the numerous Lincoln Day speeches coming up. Mr. Hughes will draft a memorandum.

6. General Persons and Mr. Shanley are to coordinate measures to keep track of the most important actions underway in Congress.

7. Mr. Cutler reported several examples of indiscreet talking about governmental policy and emphasized the need for discretion.

8. Matters concerning civil rights are to be cleared for the present through Mr. Shanley.

9. The New York dock strike gave rise to a discussion of White House desire to keep clear of industrial disputes until maximum opportunity could be given to the appropriate Government departments to effect compromise and conciliation.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Wednesday, February 4, 1953.

1. The facilities for hiring consultants were described. Mr. Steffan has full information.

2. The Budget letter concerning the review of the 1954 Budget was presented as a guide for White House activities as well as other Government departments and agencies. Mr. Hauge was given the responsibility of preparing the material requested by Mr. Dodge. Each Staff member is to review his own needs and Mr. Steffan is to be responsible for personnel needs of the White House not connected with other specific Staff members.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Tuesday, February 3, 1953

1. Governor Adams reported the President's desire to have the entire Staff meet with him whenever possible on Mondays.

2. Mr. Peterson was assigned the task of reviewing a report submitted last September concerning half-staffing the Flag.

3. Colonel Carroll described the desired routine for handling correspondence concerning military cases. In general, a routine acknowledgment should be made as quickly as possible and the correspondence then passed to the Military Aide for handling.

4. Governor Adams suggested that Staff members visit the mail room and get acquainted with that operation.

5. The Press Secretary's office will serve as a check-point for events which may require a message from the President. Mr. Hagerty will welcome all suggestions.

6. It was noted that Colonel Carroll, Mr. Shanley, Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Steffan are making a study of a security project.

7. Mr. Hopkins is to distribute the September, 1951, memorandum on security of classified documents.

8. Governor Adams outlined the procedure being followed in the making of appointments, particularly in regard to keeping Congress informed.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Friday, January 30, 1953

1. The procedure for arranging for visitors to enter the White House was described.

2. Murray Snyder requested brief statements of functions from each of the White House staff. Dr. Hauge will draw up an example and will be responsible for coordinating the statements.

3. Announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. Shanley as Acting Special Counsel.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Thursday, January 29, 1953

1. It was announced that the Council of Economic Advisers distributes periodically reports on economic developments. Staff members may secure these reports by getting in touch with Miss Jaynes.

2. There was a discussion of a general policy concerning priorities for appointments with the President.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Wednesday, January 28, 1953

1. Mr. Snyder noted that the New York Times and Life Magazine would be taking pictures of the Staff during the next several days.

2. In regard to messages to be sent by the President, Governor Peterson would survey the Staff and make recommendations on the general types of activities deserving messages. Mr. Stephens will operate this activity, sending the assignment to Miss Williams when it has been decided that a message should be sent. Mr. Hughes will lend his services where necessary.

3. The current controversy over the Reorganization Act was mentioned, along with the desirability of refraining from comment in situations where there was an obvious effort to build controversy.

4. A general policy of "no autographs" has been set up, but it can be broken in exceptional cases. Where an autograph is recommended, it should be given to Mrs. Whitman to handle.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Tuesday, January 27, 1953.

1. Mr. Steffan indicated that the correspondence office is sufficiently staffed so as to provide temporary help to various offices, as needed.

2. Governor Adams reported the President's desire that every one in the White House examine closely their needs for personnel so that the White House would set a good example. Mr. Steffan is to have general supervision of this matter in the West Wing, and Mr. Peterson and General Persons will coordinate the project in the East Wing.

3. The Staff discussed the practice of wreath laying by representatives of the President. The general opinion was voiced that, except for several "must" occasions, the President might well restrict this activity to occasions he personally chooses.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Friday, January 23, 1953

1. The channels for handling the correspondence of the President were described. Mrs. Whitman is to be in charge of the President's unopened and otherwise classified correspondence. Miss Harrington will take charge of the "nice" letters.

2. Mr. Hagerty requested biographical material from members of the staff.

3. It was announced that the National Security Council will meet every Wednesday afternoon at 3:30.

4. Requests for messages and statements from the President will be handled by Mr. Stephens.

STAFF MEETING

8:30 a.m. - Thursday, January 22, 1953

This first Staff Meeting was marked by a discussion of the mechanics of such staff meetings (to be held daily with some exceptions) and by a discussion of things expected of White House staff.

Staff Notes January-December 1953

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Legislative Leadership Meeting notes Supplementary open - 11/28/77 - bm	1/26/53	A
2.	Legislative Leadership Meeting supplementary notes	2/9/53	A OPEN
3.	Memorandum Sherman Adam to Joseph Dodge	2/12/53	A OPEN
4.	Legislative Leadership Meeting supplementary notes open 11/28/77 - bm	2/16/53	A
5.	Legislative Leadership Meeting supplementary notes open - 11/28/77 - bm	3/2/53	A
6.	Legislative Leadership Meeting supplementary notes open - 11/28/77 - bm	3/9/53	A
7.	Legislative Leadership Meeting supplementary notes	3/16/53	A OPEN
8.	" " " " "	3/23/53	A OPEN
9.	" " " open - 11/28/77 - bm	3/30/53	A
10.	" " open - 11/28/77 - bm	4/23/53	A
11.	" " " " "	4/27/53	A
12.	Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting open - 11/28/77 - bm	4/30/53	A
13.	Legislative Leadership meeting supplementary notes open - 11/28/77 - bm	5/13/53	A
14.	" " " " " open - 11/28/77 - bm	5/19/53	A
15.	" " open - 11/28/77 - bm	5/25/53	A
16.	" " " " "	6/24/53	A
17.	" " " " " open - 11/28/77 - bm	7/14/53	A
18.	" " " " " open - 11/28/77 - bm	12/17/53	A
19.	" " " " " open - 11/28/77 - bm	12/18/53	A

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Staff Notes January - December 1953

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 26, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Summarized from notes taken by General Persons

This meeting was devoted mainly to comments on various subjects in the draft of the State of the Union message. There was also brief discussion on nominations and confirmations, the desirability of bi-partisanship in handling foreign affairs, and the policy to govern comments to the press following these meetings.

STATE OF THE UNION --

Agreed should be on February 2nd at 12:30 p.m.

Price Controls -- Sen. Taft agrees "no extension."

Standby Controls -- Sen. Taft afraid if exist, they would cause pressure for invoking them.

Reorganization Act Extension -- The President proposed to ask for 2-year extension, Sen. Taft thought 1-1/2 better but would not press for it; noted that Rep. Brown was asking 2 years in his bill.

On veto issue, Gen. Persons' note said "agreed no serious objection" to the proposed change. In the margin, he noted an apparent concensus for requiring a constitutional majority.

Tidelands -- Sen. Millikin thought the President would do best to stay out of the controversy, let it be thrashed out in Congress. The group agreed to this.

Hawaii -- Agreed it had stronger case than Alaska, should be the only one mentioned in State of Union message.

Europe -- The President noted his belief that real unification, economic as well as military, needed for successful defense of Europe.

Trade -- Sen. Millikin cited his special study, then urged the President to stick to a very general statement, avoiding formulas. Sen. Taft thought "trade -- not aid" was fundamentally unsound as cure for dollar gap. The President asked Gen. Persons to go closely over the pertinent paragraphs with Senators Taft and Millikin.

Personnel Security Plan -- The President covered this.

Defense Reorganization -- The President covered this.

Fiscal Policy -- Emphasis on obligations already incurred and need for educating public on this.

Taxes -- Rep. Halleck urged, the President agreed, that budget be balanced prior to tax reduction.

Rent Control -- The President thought primarily a state and local matter, except Federal interest in heavy defense areas. Message will put state legislatures clearly on notice.

Education -- The President not favor Federal aid generally, but would help backward areas. Sen. Taft suggested study of entire question of Federal aid to states (in all fields).

Agriculture -- Agreed not to seek new law until 1954.

Labor -- Sen. Taft commented on introducing amendments; the President said he would not mention specific amendments.

Federal Security Administration -- Sen. Taft hoped fight with Medical Association could be avoided -- it had objections to the reorganization proposals. He urged a medical delegation confer with Mrs. Hobby and subsequently with the President as well. State of Union message not to present a specific reorganization plan.

Segregation -- Sen. Taft hoped could avoid a Congressional battle over segregation in the District of Columbia. Possibly pass a home-rule bill and let D.C. Commissioners handle.

Agreed on seeking to increase to five Commissioners.

McCarran Act -- no discussion noted.

NSC -- no discussion noted.

Civil Defense -- Sen. Saltonstall suggested, the President agreed, to treat this somewhat in State of Union message.

Korea -- The President stressed no easy solution, offered G-2 briefing to the Leaders. The President said U.S. would not get out, neither would it go to full mobilization for a war that cannot be won in Korea.

Foreign Aid -- Rep. Halleck urged stressing phrase "Help those who help themselves."

Nominations and Confirmations -- Starting with mention of Stevens' stock holdings in family concern, discussion touched on possibility of an Executive Order to clarify, or on a directive by Sec. Wilson to

govern actions within Department. No agreement. Sen. Saltonstall said Congress would probably not reverse position taken re Sec. Wilson. Sen. Bridges advised the President to go slow re Stevens.

Bipartisanship -- The President expressed desire to have real bipartisanship in re foreign policy and national defense. All agreed on this. Sec. Dulles to plan on so handling.

Congressional Relations -- Agreed desirable to have other Congressmen participate in various meetings from time to time.

Press Relations -- Agreed on policy (?) of commenting to press following these meetings.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 9, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Hawaii - Speaker Martin said that Mr. Rayburn objected to statehood for Hawaii on the grounds that the United States should not extend beyond the continent.

The President commented that the granting of territorial status carried an implication of eventual statehood. He noted how Hawaii had done its part in World War II.

St. Lawrence Seaway - Sen. Saltonstall's comment on this project was that he could favor it if ever he could be shown how a ship with a 34-foot draft could get through a 27-foot channel!

Labor Legislation - The President recounted his recent meeting with Mr. Reuther and the latter's proposal for an Advisory Commission to include people from management, from labor, from Congress, and from the Cabinet. The President added that Mr. Ruther had asserted the existence of a great area of common ground on which agreements could be reached.

The President said he wanted to test Mr. Ruther's sincerity. However, the Leadership was very skeptical as to any usefulness in pursuing this proposal, for they doubted that there could be any positive outcome. They agreed to confer privately and informally with Mr. Ruther prior to holding any hearings. Only Congressional people would participate in such conferences unless there developed from the first ones some prospect of productive discussions.

Taxes - The President thought the anticipated value of any tax reduction would be somewhat illusory since the reduction might well lead to inflation and eventually create a requirement for additional taxes.

Sen. Taft commented that to reduce taxes in 1953 might only serve to produce a big deficit, which would have an adverse effect on the 1954 elections.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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SA/LAM/ld

February 12, 1953.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Dodge

FROM: Sherman Adams

You will want to know of the following indications made concerning future legislation at the conference of legislative leaders with the President on January 9.

Hawaiian Statehood

It was agreed to go right ahead with this bill. It should provide for the first election to be held in Hawaii no earlier than the fall of 1954.

Taft-Hartley Amendments

Senators Taft and H. Alexander Smith will hold informal discussions with interested parties before formal hearings are begun in March.

Extension of Controls on Critical Defense Items

This must be done quickly. The President said he would have recommendations prepared for the Congress very soon.

Submerged Lands

The Senate will act first on this. The legislation is to be essentially the same as that in previous bills passed by Congress. It will not become involved with the Continental Shelf problem, but rather it will stick to the historic boundaries of the states. The President indicated he would sign the bill if Congress passed it again. (Governor Shivers has since expressed his desire to reopen this question with a view to provisions different from those of the Holland bill.)

Extension of Reciprocal Trade Act

The Senate Committee is ready to move on this. Senator Millikin foresees little difficulty if the existing item concerning

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peril point and the escape clause are not abandoned. The President hopes the influence of small groups engaged in marginal production can be minimized.

Simplification of Customs Procedure

This will constitute a separate bill which can be accomplished quickly so long as it is not used as a guise for other things.

Extension of Old Age and Survivors Insurance

Increased coverage should be effected quickly, and it can be done this session.

Temporary Aid to Schools in Critical Areas

Early action on this was agreed upon without discussion.

District of Columbia Commissioners

Action to add two Commissioners was agreed upon without discussion.

* * * * * * *

In addition to the subjects listed above which were included in the press release, the following items were also discussed:

Taxes

Senators Taft and Millikin thought it would be advisable to extend the excess profits tax six months, then remove it and reduce personal income taxes at the same time. There was no specific agreement stated at this meeting that such an extension would be introduced in the House; but Senators Taft and Millikin thought it should be done, and no objection was voiced by Speaker Martin or Congressman Halleck.

Speaker Martin thought the Reed bill to reduce taxes would not progress far enough to constitute a real problem.

Senator Taft commented on the advisability of positive

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action to reduce taxes eventually, rather than merely letting existing taxes expire.

Some attention may be given to removing inequities in tax structure without involving any loss of revenue.

FEPC

Senator Taft thought a voluntary FEPC might be taken up next fall. He would oppose any change in the Senate rules for this purpose.

Anti-Poll Tax Amendment

This can probably be put through, but it is not to be taken up right now.

Draft Deferments

It was agreed that something ought to be done to limit deferments, but no specific actions were agreed upon. Congressman Halleck asserted that this ought not be done by Executive Order.

American Investments Abroad

There was no suggestion of legislative action on this. Instead, an effort is to be made to encourage such investments through existing machinery, perhaps especially the Export-Import Bank.

St. Lawrence Seaway

This will not get out of Committee for some time. The President will avoid becoming involved in the controversy at this time.

Single Appropriation Bill

Senate favor, and House lack of favor, for the Byrd Bill were noted. Nothing definite came from the discussion.

Legislative Riders and Item-Veto

The President asked for help to reduce the number of legislative riders or to institute something like the item veto. No specific legislation was agreed upon, but the Congressional

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leaders will cooperate in limiting riders.

It was stated categorically that it would be impossible to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to pass an item veto amendment. * * *

Other items mentioned but not discussed sufficiently for significant outcome were: Immigration, anti-lynching legislation, Brown-Ferguson Commission on Reorganization, and the Commission on Federal Aid to the States.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 16, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Congressional Resolution on Secret Agreements - The President characterised this draft resolution as the result of an effort to repudiate a principle without making any specific geographic statements. Sec. Dulles indicated that our allies would fear that specific mention of any specific area would give the communists grounds for reopening agreements made in regard to other areas.

Sen. Taft was interested in Mr. Dulles' views as to whether the German-Polish border was fixed or still open to negotiation. Mr. Dulles responded only by saying that this resolution might help to make the subject more flexible.

The President and Mr. Dulles felt that this resolution would allow the American people an opportunity to express disapproval of enslavement practices. Mr. Dulles added that the resolution would help allay the fears of some enslaved peoples that the United States is abandoning them to their fate; instead, this might cause "a little indigestion" behind the Iron Curtain, as the result of allaying that fear.

Sec. Dulles noted that most of the "whereases" in the Resolution were drafted by the President.

Veterans Administration Reorganization - Sen. Taft, in a discussion of the difficulty of finding a man to be Administrator of Veterans Affairs, let slip a comment to the effect that the man didn't need to be a general, there were enough generals already (referring to previous Administrators, but causing surprise, then laughter around the table.)

Federal-State Relations - It was agreed that Republicans should have a preliminary conference among themselves prior to meeting with the opposition with regard to setting up the Federal-State Study Commission.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 2, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

"Repudiation" Resolution - In this discussion, several of the Leaders pressed for revision of Sec. Dulles' draft, arguing that a slight revision would forestall more serious revision, and would keep from opening the whole thing up to much amendment. Sec. Dulles thought the Democrats would oppose it strenuously if revised beyond where it now stood; however, the Leaders seemed not concerned with Democratic opposition.

Mr. Dulles pointed out that it was a widely held view that the resolution had the purpose of burying the containment policy, a policy that constituted a standing invitation to the Russians to keep what they had taken -- Poles, Czechs, etc. By ending containment, the resolution would repudiate what had been one of the basic policies of the Democrats -- hence their keen sensitivity.

Sec. Dulles pressed for agreement on the foreward step that this resolution contained. After it was accomplished, he said, he would not object to any attempt Congress wanted to make to move still further.

Sen. Taft expressed the view that the resolution as drawn implied that the secret agreements were binding, an implication that he was unwilling to let stand. Mr. Dulles countered that some of the agreements definitely were binding, as Taft would agree, hence this resolution avoided specifying any particular agreements.

The discussion was long and involved. It ended with the President suggesting that Sec. Dulles write a clarifying letter which the Senate Leaders could put into the record or not as they saw fit -- it would clarify, not amend. Such a letter would need to be cleared with the Leadership before actually being sent. The President concluded by noting that Congress had the responsibility of passing the legislation, hence they must be the ones to decide how best to get it done.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 9, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Hawaiian Statehood - The President cited the 1952 Republican Platform promise and urged that this be accomplished promptly.

Rep. Halleck noted the Democratic preference for Alaska, and the belief of perhaps 20% of the Republicans that the United States should stay on the continent; together, these could defeat Hawaiian statehood.

Bohlen Appointment - The President spoke of Mr. Bohlen's qualifications which warranted his appointment. Sen. Taft thought it not a serious problem, but noted the opposition of some who thought him partisan -- pro-Democratic -- primarily because of his past defense of the Yalta Conference.

Congressional Relations - The President made clear to the Leadership that he expected them to alert him to any opportunities where he could do some good by getting a particular Congressman in for a chat. Speaker Martin had just suggested that it would be good to get Dan Reed in.

American Investments Abroad - The President repeated his belief that the government should not get into the field of insuring private investments overseas, but should do all it properly could to encourage a favorable climate among other governments to assure compensation in case of nationalisation, etc..

Amendment of Taft-Hartley Act - Mr. Durkin reported somewhat pessimistically about the Advisory Committee he had established to develop labor amendments. The employers on the Committee had objected to voting in any tri-partite Committee (labor, employers, Administration.) They feared their votes would be turned against them by labor lobbying on the Hill. Nor did they want to be submerged in this Committee and thus be a party to a Committee action which would be unfavorable to management interests when Congress considered legislation. So, Mr. Durkin recommended the tri-partite Committee idea be abandoned.

The President's interest was focused on getting a thorough study to try to find any improvements that might be made in the law.

Vetoes - In response to a query from Rep. McConnell about any possibility of a veto of labor legislation amendments, the President said that he looked upon the veto as something to be used only when he felt that the very foundations of government were being jeopardised. He felt the machinery of the conferences with the Leadership would permit advance discussion of positions in a way that would prevent veto situations from developing.

Saudi Arabia - In discussion of liaison procedures relating to renewal of the treaty agreement with Saudi Arabia for use of an air base there, the President commented that the main problem in the area as a whole is that of making face for the nations there; perhaps they might be organized into something like NATO. The United States was desirous of some such arrangement being made, and also assuring that the Suez Canal would be available for use.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 16, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Reorganization Plans - Sen. Bridges wanted to know if the Reorganization Plan for Agriculture would do something about the personnel situation. Senators Knowland and Taft, Rep. Halleck and Speaker Martin all joined Sen. Bridges in urging an effort to include in the President's message on the plan some illustrations of jobs that would be eliminated by the reorganization.

Civil Service Problems - In discussing opportunities for Republicans to take Civil Service examinations, Rep. Halleck asked what happens if they still don't qualify -- to which the President responded: "Send them to school again."

The President recalled how much patronage there was in the New Deal days. In charge of a CCC Camp in Pennsylvania, he had called a certain Major to active duty from the Reserves to serve at the Camp. In time, this action was noted in Washington, and he was rebuked for having recalled this particular officer because he was Republican rather than Democratic!

Standby Controls - After Sen. Taft, Sen. Knowland and Rep. Wolcott had all expressed strong opposition to the Capehart proposal, the President said that he believed generally in the feelings they had voiced; but speaking from his War Department experience, he felt that the failure of Congress and the President to get together in earlier situations to prepare against any emergency had resulted in the appearance of an 'emergency de facto President' with much ensuing bungling.

Rent Controls - In discussion of timing of ending rent controls, the President emphasized human concerns and the need for the Administration to care for them. He concluded with the statement that, "economic laws are sometimes slow to operate."

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 23, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Submerged Lands - The President recounted that a number of Southerners had pressed him to include in this legislation provision for giving to the States the title to lands even beyond the historic boundaries. They told him that Mr. Truman had offered to do more than was being done by the Administration bill. The President said that his response to this urging was that he was not competing in giving away money.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 30, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Foreign Aid - In this preliminary discussion of the program being readied by the Administration for presenting to Congress in May, Sen. Taft evidenced a dislike for at least some aspects of it. He criticized specifically the program of off-shore procurement (giving another country money to buy its own airplanes -- but Mr. Stassen replied that this was buying English Hunter-Hawkers for other nations in our mutual security program.) Sen. Taft also cited the $10 billion already appropriated but not to be spent by the end of the fiscal year. Mr. Stassen pointed out that much of it was obligated though not yet actually paid out.

The President stated his unwillingness to get into a situation of asking for more than was needed in the expectation that Congress would make 'fancy political cuts.'

Reciprocal Trade - Regarding the suggestion that Rep. Dan Reed might filibuster the one year extension proposal, Speaker Martin commented that Rep. Reed might be stubborn but he was honest and he wouldn't filibuster.

Civil Service - In the discussion of how hold-overs were protected by Civil Service laws, Chairman Young -- who was responsible for review of what might be done to get the situation straight -- commented: "I've got exactly the same problem in my own shop."

Congressional Calendar - Sen. Taft reviewed a long list of legislation to be handled, despairing of getting it all done by mid-summer, but he believed that in any event the Leadership should count on having Congress come back to Washington in October and November so as to be sure of doing all that was necessary and still finishing by July, 1954. Rep. Halleck thought that people would rather not see a special session, and if Congress anticipated a special session it would dally during the regular session.

Airline Subsidies - The President spoke at length on the need for remedial legislation to stop some of the wasteful subsidies being granted by CAB.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 23, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Foreign Affairs Organization Plan - The President stressed how the varying agencies were merely operating agencies for the central policy authority here in Washington. Even Defense Department was merely an operating agency for the NSC. "More and more," he said, "we find that the central body in making policy is the NSC. Its sessions are long, bitter and tough. Out of that sort of discussion (?) we're trying to hammer policy."

There was much Congressional interest centered on the Voice of America, with very few good words said for it.

Defense Department Reorganization Plan - Because this plan was built upon principle of single responsible authority in any particular area, the President commented that it was much different from the Committee principle on which Mr. Forrestal and Mr. Eberstadt had relied so heavily in 1947 and later. The President recalled that many people around the Pentagon at that time had had very little faith that the Committee system would work well.

FHA-VA Interest Rates - Mr. Cole (HHFA) implied that the President and the Leaders were being overly cautious on the proposal for raising interest rates, but the President stressed that Mr. Cole could hardly expect an immediate decision on a subject that was being brought up for the first time.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 27, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

The President opened this early morning meeting by joshing Mr. Brownell about looking so sleepy, and accusing him of being one of those "big city boys" who have to sleep late in the morning.

Sen. McCarthy and Rep. Velde were present for the first item -- the Employee Security Program. Neither made any significant comment.

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 30, 1953

8:30 a.m. -- 10:30 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Taft
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Knowland
Sen. Millikin
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Hickenlooper
Sen. Wiley
Sen. Ferguson

Rep. Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Taber
Rep. Short
Rep. Reed
Rep. Chiperfield
Rep. Cole
Rep. Wigglesworth

Mr. Roger Kyes, Defense
Sec. Humphrey, Treasury
Mr. Stassen, FOA
Mr. Dodge, BoB

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Snyder
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Shanley
Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting with the comment that he wanted to talk this morning about the difficulties of the economic situation, but that he would not be offering specific recommendations to the Leaders at this time. Rather, he wished to concentrate on the facts which underlie the recommendations yet to be made.

The President then read an 11-page Top Secret statement, beginning with the fact that the NSC has been studying our basic security policies and the costs of carrying out these policies in FY 1954 and subsequent fiscal years through FY 1958. He said that this Administration would reduce by $8.4 billion the amount of new obligational authority earlier requested by the Truman administration for FY '54, and he expected that further reductions could be made for subsequent years both in new appropriations and in expenditures.

The President dealt at length with the dual threat facing the United States: the external threat of Communism and the internal threat of a weakened economy. He asserted that the Administration would

follow a new policy which would continue to give primary consideration to the external threat but would no longer ignore the internal threat.

Existing security programs, the President pointed out, together with certain necessary additional ones as recommended, for instance, by Messrs. Acheson, Harriman and Lovett in a report to the NSC on January 19, 1953, could cause an aggregate budget deficit over the next five years of $44 billion. The new policy would seek, he said, to avoid weakening the economy even while providing adequate security. Principally, this would be accomplished by abandoning the concept of a fixed D-Date in favor of a floating one, thus providing for the long-term hard pull that would be needed, rather than rushing through a great immediate buildup to a fixed objective and without knowing what to do after that.

The President then set forth specifics of our security policy vis-a-vis the Communist threat and as relating to Korea, Indo-China, Continental Defense, offshore procurement, mobilization base, reduction of overhead and elimination of waste, and increased trade.

Turning to budgetary aspects of the new policy, the President stressed repeatedly that a balanced budget could not be obtained immediately, and that too arbitrary or too precipitate action in reducing Federal expenditures could produce dangerous and undesirable domestic and international repercussions. He concluded by noting possibilities for further reductions, given time.

Sec. Humphrey then expanded on the budgetary aspects, noting first that he was citing preliminary figures and that further boiling down was to be done. He concluded with a set of statistics for FY '54 which showed the possibility of holding the cash budget to a deficit of only $1.3 billion, provided the scheduled tax reductions now on the books were not allowed to take effect. He added that Speaker Martin had suggested that Congress could find still other ways to make some savings, but this is what the Administration suggests.

Sen. Taft inquired about the four-year outlook, whether there would be greater savings to be had by 1955. Sec. Humphrey replied that they necessarily had to be in the future, for not much could be done in the mere three months thus far available to the Administration, given the inheritance of a tremendous machine all geared up. He asserted that the Administration already had set new policies which will give greater savings later on. The President added that the Administration had attempted to project the budgetary picture for later years, but such projections were based too much on conjecture and were not very useful. Sen. Taft said that Mr. Humphrey's figures were drawn up, of course, without certainty as to the tax program Congress would give the Administration.

Budget Director Dodge then read a statement amplifying the budgetary figures already given, stressing that the real headache was with FY '55

where Mr. Truman foresaw a deficit of $15 billion, noting possible reductions in mutual security appropriations depending on the size of unobligated balances, and calling attention again to the revenue losses that would occur in FY '55 because of scheduled tax reductions. Mr. Humphrey commented that the figures would be firmed up within the next two weeks, with a possibility of a change of as much as $1 billion. Mr. Stassen remarked briefly on the mutual security estimate and said he was trying for even further reduction but could not yet be sure of getting it.

Rep. Halleck noted that Congress was under the pressure of its responsibility as guardian of the purse-string, and he wondered how much of a conflict there would be if Rep. Taber and the Appropriations Committee recommended cuts beyond what the Administration proposed. The President replied that the Administration appreciates Congressional responsibilities in this regard, which was why the Administration had wanted to present the facts to the Leadership in this way. Radical cuts, the President said, would create a very difficult situation, for the Administration had already cut as much padding as it could. Sec. Humphrey asserted that the Administration cannot act fast on cuts which involve national security, although it can move rapidly to cut out domestic programs where there is no fear of endangering national security. Mr. Dodge said that the course has now been turned, and that hereafter the pressure will be kept on to beat the figures that can be promised as of now. He reminded the group that 67% of the budget is devoted to security programs, another $16 billion is for interest and other untouchables, and that there is only about $10 billion left to work on -- out of which some people want to eliminate the $10 billion deficit. The great increase in the budget since 1950 has been in national security matters, he recalled.

Rep. Short and Sen. Millikin ascertained what where the specific figures regarding mutual security. Sec. Humphrey pointed out that for FY '54, mutual security would show an increase of $700 million in expenditures, even while authorizations were decreased, because of payment in 1954 for things ordered in 1952 and '53.

Mr. Kyes then described the substantial imbalance that had been found in existing programs, with the result that there was not nearly the effective strength available that should be expected from expenditure of such great amounts. The difficulty stemmed, he said, from the lead-time problem and from finding many items in production with defects still remaining, such as a defective firing mechanism in an otherwise ready weapon. Mr. Kyes said the Administration plan was to keep the Army and Navy at about the same strength level but to modernize for greater effectiveness. The buildup of the Air Force would be continued, but lead times would be cut so as to obtain a better balance.

Mr. Kyes said that the Defense Department appropriation request submitted by Mr. Truman had been for $41 billion, but actually should be seen as $43 billion in the light of Korean commitments.

The latter figure was the one to which the new request of $36 billion should be compared. He noted also that Mr. Truman had estimated $45.5 billion of cash expenditures even though expenditures had in December been at the rate of $48 billion. He said that the new Administration plans expenditures of $43 billion for FY '54.

Sen. Millikin inquired whether expenditures for the three Services would remain in the same proportion in '54 as in '53 -- would any one Service be harder hit than the others. Mr. Kyes answered that generally speaking, no one Service would be harder hit than the others. He went on to point out that stock levels of many non-military goods could be reduced over a period of time; the Army, for instance, had an unnecessarily large supply of calculating machines. But all of these things would take time, he repeated. He expected everybody in America to be angry with Defense officials as they cut out installations here and there, but he was trying to make it as painless as possible by keeping interested Congressmen informed and through speeches in the affected areas.

Sen. Taft asked how much was allocated for ammunition, and Mr. Kyes thought it was $500 million. Sen. Saltonstall said he wanted to be absolutely sure that no one Service was being hit harder than the others. The President said that actually the Air Force is being built up, but in a somewhat different manner than the earlier program which had contemplated the buildup on a long range program which would finally bring everything together. Sen. Bridges said there was a rumor on the Hill, which he realized was in error, that the new Administration was "scuttling" the Air Force; he wanted to kill off this rumor. Mr. Kyes, replying, said that the Air Force, under the old program would have a great weakness until the peak could be reached in some 2-1/2 years; the new plan is to do a quick job on getting strength into the Air Force. The President said he had always fought the idea of getting "X units by Y date;" he was not going to be stampeded by people advocating some crazy trick formula of "so much by such date." Maximum effectiveness, he thought, was really full mobilization, and that was not going to be done on any given date except as war broke out. He added that the Administration would just have to bear the burden of making responsible decisions and then withstand the criticism of special interest groups. Senator Bridges agreed with the President's view. Mr. Kyes commented on how it was shocking to find so few combat wings actually ready. Rep. Taber thought it better to have fewer wings but have them ready. The President cautioned that some of these things should not be put out for the enemy to know; for instance, he had been struck in Korea by the ammunition shortage, but he had no interest in making headlines about it -- he had only wanted to get back and get it fixed up. Mr. Kyes thought the nation would be twice as well off by June 30th in terms of effective strength, though he knew that to be a bold statement.

Sen. Taft then stated his assumption that this meeting had been called to secure the comments of the Leaders, and he said he could not

possibly express the deepness of his disappointment at the program the Administration presented today. The net result of it, he thought, would be to spend as much as Mr. Truman spent. Either there would be a large deficit or Congress would have to levy new taxes. It would be impossible to elect a Republican Congress in 1954 if this were to be the Administration program. Two-thirds of Republican Congressmen would vote for further reductions and be at odds with the Administration. This program, he went on, requires expenditures of well over 30% of the national income, and he didn't see any promise of reductions in the future. It was essentially a military problem, he knew; it was all just like the Air Force problem -- for the Army, the Navy and foreign aid we could spend without limit.

Sen. Taft asserted that with all due respect for the NSC, he didn't believe the members knew anything more than he about these problems. Further, recalling that General Bradley had said in 1950 that $13-1/2 billion was fine but now was saying that $50 billion wasn't enough, he had no confidence in the people who had recommended this program. He thought the situation required a complete reconsideration of our entire military program against Russia. Foreign aid, perhaps, was incidental -- even though it is easier to cut aid than it is to cut the Army, perhaps aid is more productive, he said. The NSC has relied on the same JCS people who have been here and they can't change their positions. He said he could not defend this program, that there ought to be a complete resurvey by the best military people available who are not already committed.

Sen. Taft said he had spoken out against any tax cut this year, but that he could not again speak against one next year. Still, there is no promise of getting the budget down to allow a tax reduction.

The Senator then asked if it were sound to base the program on the concept of a land war in Europe. He said he didn't know the answers, but he was sure it must be studied. He concluded that here is a program on which the Administration may fall, and certainly the Republican Congress will fall in 1954.

Sec. Humphrey expressed his agreement with much of what Senator Taft had said, but he wanted it considered that this had been only a three-month start on the problem, and that the Administration would be keeping on for the next fifteen months. Sen. Taft rejoined that a whole new study was needed. Sec. Humphrey said that was impossible in the three months available. Sen. Taft thought the Administration could at least say it would make the new study. Mr. Humphrey replied that it was implicit that the Administration would keep on studying the problem. Sen. Taft asserted that the net result so far was that Republicans hadn't moved an inch from the Truman program, and Democrats would waste no time exploiting the situation. Sec. Humphrey said that $41 billion of the '54 budget had been spent by Mr. Truman before Republicans took over. Senator Taft then recalled that Republicans had hoped to get the budget below $70 billion.

Rep. Halleck interjected a comment on the two appropriation bills that had been considered thus far, and Mr. Taber noted a reduction of $920 million. Sen. Taft expected the Administration might oppose the reduction. Mr. Taber doubted that this would happen. The Senator then said he wasn't so concerned about this year except as it had implications for next year. Sec. Humphrey thought such a concern presumed that the Administration would do nothing in the interval. Sen. Saltonstall then pointed to the basis for a more optimistic view of the budget, noting the $4 billion savings in expenditures and the $8 billion cut in appropriations, etc. Sen. Taft interrupted to say that the Administration is not going to save anything except as related to Mr. Truman's desire to spend a lot more.

At Mr. Kyes' request, Rep. Taber spoke about various places where savings could be expected in the Defense budget, noting especially the possibility of more efficient management of the ordnance structure which alone might produce $2 billion of savings, and places where there were troops doing nothing. He expressed full confidence in the ability of Mr. Kyes and his associates to get at these things even if the JCS had not. At the moment, Mr. Taber did not think it possible to go further than the Administration had suggested without impairing security, and he did not want to do that.

Sen. Taft asked if Sec. Humphrey planned to ask for new taxes or to settle for a budget deficit. Mr. Humphrey thought the Administration would be able to get along without requesting new taxes. He then expressed agreement with Sen. Taft's premise that a whole new study was in order, for he felt that no one could merely fire a stenographer and claim to have reorganized the business. Thus far, Mr. Humphrey said, we have fired the stenographer, but now we've got to reorganize the business. There was terrible obsolescence, he thought, in the military field, which precluded any program for building up to a certain point and then stopping. Sen. Taft thought that on a ten year basis, no more than $35 billion per year on the average should be needed, as compared with $50 billion now. Sec. Humphrey agreed, but wanted to point out that the change could not be done too quickly. He said he was just as disappointed as was Sen. Taft that this year's budget had to be so large.

Rep. Halleck drew attention to an item for $260 million for free fertilizer in the Agriculture budget. Mr. Taber reported that Secretary Benson had already dropped this request down to $200 million, and that probably only $140 million would be granted. Mr. Taber just didn't think the Agriculture appropriation bill would be loaded up very much in the House.

The President then quietly began to review the essentials of U.S. global strategy, which he termed 'not difficult to understand.' He stated that all agreed that Europe must not be allowed to fall to Russia, that there was no desire on the part of the United States to take over political control of Europe, and that our policy must therefore be founded upon making the free countries of Europe stronger both physically and in spirit. He pointed to the necessity of preventing the Middle East, in possession of half the oil resources of the globe, from falling to Russia. Going further around the globe, he

recalled attention to the alarming news of the invasion of Laos by the Communists and the resultant increased peril to all of Southeast Asia. He asserted that the threat of reprisal by bombing alone did not give full assurance of security, and he insisted on the need for maintaining a position of strength in all these areas or facing the danger of Russia taking them over gradually without having to fight. He went on to state the problem as one of getting away from the objective of building up to a huge military force by a specific date, but asserted that that would have to be done gradually since it would be almost as costly to cancel contracts already underway as to have the contracts fulfilled. He recalled the careful process by which the budget had been developed, reviewed briefly the Air Force position in regard to necessary appropriations, and concluded that the logic of that position could not be refuted. What was important, the President said, was to take hold of the upward trend of expenditures and bend it down. He agreed with Sen. Taft as to the undesirability of a Democratic victory in the 1954 elections and averred that he did not want to have to carry the responsibilities of the Executive Branch when the opposition party controlled the Congress, but he did not believe that the proposed budget would be ruinous to Republican prospects in 1954. He defended the National Security Council's competency as being equal to that which any such group would have from living with the problem day after day and keeping it under constant study. Finally, he asserted that he could not endanger the security of the country by agreeing to any less than adequate program.

Following these comments by the President, Mr. Dodge referred to some non-security aspects of the Budget, and Mr. Taber thought savings of $2.3 billion might be effected, rather than the $1 billion recommended by the Administration. Mr. Dodge was confident that more than $1 billion could be saved, but it was not yet possible to pinpoint where.

The President then referred to the forthcoming changes in the JCS. Sen. Taft suggested the President name the new people right away so they would have an additional three months for studying the problems. He hoped the Administration would not now make any commitments as to the size of the FY '55 budget, that it would leave some room for hope. The President assured him that there is hope for further reduction but it was still too soon to make any promises. As for the major issue here, the President said he knew no other way to approach it than as an honest struggle and in an effort to accomplish a meeting of the minds.

Mr. Halleck inquired whether the budget would now be submitted as a whole or would it continue to reach the Congress in separate appropriations bills. Mr. Dodge said it had been agreed with Mr. Taber that it should be handled in separate bills. Mr. Halleck said that was agreeable to him.

Sen. Ferguson hoped the Departments and the Executive would keep

close together on their figures so there would be no appearances of disagreement there. Any reductions that were purely tentative should be clearly labelled.

Speaker Martin hoped there would be no specific statements issued at this time, and that this meeting would remain a preliminary one. The $8.4 billion reduction might be noted as what had been accomplished "thus far." Sen. Taft commented that the President's opening statement seemed to say that no savings were to be accomplished, at least in comparison with FY '53. Sen. Ferguson again expressed hope that people could work together. Mr. Taber spoke of the agreement to work on amending the Truman budget rather than any entirely new submission from this Administration. The President said that national security must be the fundamental concern, and that no one should let the budget-cutting principle overide national security. Sen. Taft said that all he wanted was that if Republicans had to defend a $50 billion military program and if taxes had to be increased, then something more than what had yet been done ought to be done. The President replied that the problem was one of lead-time, and that much attention was being given to handling it. As for the coming year, he said, much of the money has already been contracted, and the Administration can't make a good showing, except as it shows that policies have been changed.

Mr. Stassen noted that overspending can result in less defense for more money. He thought that the proposed mutual security reduction could be handled and that there could still be a 30% increase of the NATO defense capabilities. Sen. Taft commented that mutual security might well be the best means of providing security, but there was great difficulty, psychologically, in meeting domestic demands for more money when the so-called "giveaway" to Europe is operating.

Rep. Halleck was certain that all were agreed that national security was the fundamental concern even while taking steps to avoid loss of freedom at home. He thought the problem of security might be looked at in terms of what do we spend at home for defense and what do we spend abroad for the same thing, recognizing that our first line of defense may very well be abroad. He reminded the group that Republicans had helped to put through the Truman and Marshall Plans and to establish NATO. One problem, he thought, was that each Service wanted to provide 100% security all by itself. But the President's leadership is great, he said, and can determine the relative functions. He was convinced that in military matters Congress had to follow the President, and certainly Republicans should not be allowed to get out of line.

Mr. Dodge once more emphasized the carry-overs besetting the new Administration and said that it would take years to cut down all the commitments. Rep. Short said he was reassured by Mr. Dodge's and Sec. Humphrey's warning against overly precipitate action because of both domestic and international complications. The United States had been twenty years getting into its present mess, and the problem

was to get out in orderly fashion. He compared the situation to that of taking over a hussy who had spent all her husband's money and run up a lot of bills at the local department stores.

Sen. Taft commented that if the security program is too big, it ought to be cut back faster than a three year period.

Sen. Knowland thought that no one wanted a situation where the Congress would be at cross purposes with the Administration. He thought that getting the Senate Military Appropriations Subcommittee into the discussions would be helpful. He knew that the Administration was aware of the problems, and he warned that the Democrats would hit hard if the Congress cut military appropriations below what was the President's best judgment. That would also cause the Republican party to be split. The President replied that it was to avoid such a situation that these meetings were held, for he wanted as close a consensus as possible. He suggested that another discussion of this problem be held in two weeks, when the figures would be firm. Certainly, he said, he did not want to fight with the Congress for there were better things to be done, it was unpleasant, and besides he hoped that Republicans in Congress were his friends, not enemies waiting to cut his throat!

Sen. Taft felt that these various budget figures would be interpreted for what they meant in terms of deficits or tax increases, and he hoped Sec. Humphrey would in the next two weeks be able to find a way out of that. The President thought that today's discussion had served to show what hadn't been done, and that the next session could get back on the positive side.

The Vice President noted that he was the only one in the meeting from the legislative side who also had attended all the National Security Council meetings. He spoke of the dedicated work of the members of the Council, who held exactly the same objectives as those in this meeting. Sen. Taft said he had no intention of reflecting on the members of the Council, but it was a military problem at issue, and in the last analysis there must be reliance on the military planners. The Vice President went on to comment on the desirability of emphasizing the reduction in appropriations rather than the cash budget, keeping in mind how much worse the situation would have been without all the work the new Administration has done to achieve reductions.

The meeting concluded with a brief discussion of the statement to be made to the press. Sen. Taft preferred Mr. Martin to make the statement in view of his own reservations.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 12, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Defense Department Reorganization Plan - When mention was made of the perennial fear of establishing a Prussian General Staff in the Pentagon, the President spoke about the very limited power that German General Jodl had. He was called a Prussian militarist with the implication that he had absolute authority. Actually, said the President, he couldn't do very much on his own.

Mr. Dewey Short then commented that President Eisenhower had been bending over backwards to keep the military under civilian control.

The President expressed a feeling that civilian officials had often ducked their responsibilities by classifying things as "technical," to be decided by the military officials. He thought that a wrong practice, for the military officials were professional technicians just like doctors. The President said he wanted to get a structure which would allow real control by the Congress and civilian officials in the Executive branch. He spoke of his past experiences with civilian officials and stated his own disagreements since if it cost money, it was the civilians' job.

Deficit Spending and Taxes - When the meeting reached this item, the President innocently inquired as to it being on the agenda at the request of Sen. Taft. The Senator said it wasn't, and the President joked that his copy of the agenda had Sen. Taft's name listed -- "maybe because of that last meeting." In good humor, Sen. Taft then merely asked when the next conference on the subject was to be held, and Sec. Humphrey informed him there would be a tax briefing the next Tuesday.

Military Strength - A short discussion followed on the possibility of ending the war in Korea. The President hesitated to speculate that it might be over in time to allow early reductions in military spending, and he cautioned Sec. Wilson on the dangers of speculating too far ahead. When Mr. Millikin grew pessimistic about unending deficits, the President emphasized that the fate of the nation was at stake in a good many of these matters, and that the real problem was whether we would face up to these specific problems and pay for them at the same time as we meet them. If instead we should build up an ever larger debt structure, it would in the long run ruin the country. He noted that Sen. Stennis made a speech about learning a lesson in 1945 when he voted against high military appropriations, but that was a fallacy for our situation and action now is not comparable to 1945. The President did believe that the Korean War would not have occurred if we had kept a reasonable military stature and not had to withdraw our troops from Korea.

Air Force Strength - The President said the Democratic program was

lop-sided and they wouldn't have had 141 wings in July '54 as they promised. They would have the planes, but they would not have the men, the facilities, or the supporting units. In contrast, he said, the Administration was going to get away from fixed target dates and numbers in favor of getting as much effective strength as we can immediately, then concentrating on a steady program.

The President said he had had enough of "Air Force Sales Programs;" they argued in 1946 that if they could have 70 groups they would guarantee the nation's security for ever and ever and ever!

The real question, he thought, was how fast can you translate a peace-time economy to a wartime economy, having enough force in being to meet the immediate situation. He said he would not tolerate having anyone in Defense who wants to sell the idea of a larger and larger force in being, because that results in too much obsolescence and waste.

Sen. Saltonstall said he hoped the President would educate the public about these things just as he was educating the Leaders who had always heretofore been educated in the need for 141 wings.

The Vice President asked if the Leadership could beat the Air Force if it went to Congress and asked for more. The President asserted the Air Force civilian officials would not be asking for more. He hoped the Leaders would recognise and offset any end-runs which some military officials would doubtless try to make by getting to some particular Senator. The Vice President noted how effective these end-runs were -- already, Sen. Lyndon Johnson and Sen. Symington had taken the line that the Eisenhower Administration was endangering the nation's security.

With all this interest in economy, the President wryly pointed to the difficulty the Defense Department was having in regard to closing the Sands Point facility -- which was in one of the few Republican districts in the State of Washington.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 19, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Tax Program - The President opened the meeting by commenting on how heavily two other problems weighed on his mind along with the tax problem: (1) the Korean negotiations don't look so good with our position having been rejected, especially since many nations had the mistaken idea that we had moved away from India's proposal even as the Communists showed a willingness to accept it; and (2) Mr. Dulles is reporting much Arab hostility towards the West.

Sec. Humphrey then explained charts showing that the scheduled tax changes (expiration of excess profits, reduction of corporate income tax and of individual income tax), if allowed to take effect, would cause a revenue loss of $2.1 billion in FY '54 and of $8 billion in each ensuing full year. Should the President's tax program be enacted, the cash deficit would be held to $2.8 billion or less, depending on what further reductions in expenditures could be worked out during the year -- beyond the $4.5 billion cut already decided.

Sec. Humphrey then set forth the proposed program: (1) extend excess profits tax to December 31, 1954; (2) rescind the scheduled 4% reduction in corporate income tax (52-48); (3) do not change individual income tax rates prior to January 1, 1954; (4) rescind the scheduled reduction in certain excises, and initiate a review of the entire excise structure; (5) postpone for two years the scheduled increase in the Social Security wage tax (OASI); and (6) with Congress, develop a whole new tax program to be submitted early in '54 or before.

Sec. Humphrey thought a new tax program could rationalise the structure to eliminate inequities and certain bad features. Sen. Taft questioned Sec. Humphrey's expectation that greater tax receipts would result or that there would be less pain involved in collecting $70 billion even though the structure were rationalised. He said it was a question of amount -- not of method. Mr. Dan Reed thought, however, that tax receipts would increase as a result of industrial expansion once the brakes were taken off.

Sen. Millikin pressed for advance notice of what the 1954 program would involve, otherwise mere promise of a new program in '54 would not help to get the immediate program approved. Mr. Reed said it would be a reduction, though he and Sec. Humphrey were not prepared to spell anything out. Sec. Humphrey said the real question was when could the government afford to reduce taxes in the face of national security requirements. He said there is "an atomic Pearl Harbor over our head", and that he had had to change his own opinions when he learned the facts. Sen. Millikin persisted in wanting to promise now a reduction in '54, but Sec. Humphrey replied that it would depend on the international

situation, though he thought it would be possible to reduce them when the time came (i.e., '54).

Sen. Taft then reverted to his line of argument of April 30th. He asked Sec. Humphrey how he could possibly say it might be possible to reduce taxes in 1954. $5 billion of receipts would be lost in 1955 by expiration of the temporary increases, and the Congressional Committee staffs were already predicting a $9 billion deficit for '55. He didn't know of any proposal to cut $10 billion off the military budget, and he didn't see the slightest intention or evidence of effecting a radical reduction in the military budget. He charged that the Administration would be spending more on the Army and on Foreign Aid than was spent in '53. So he did not want again to promise something that could not be fulfilled. Rep. Halleck tried to soothe things a bit with a comment that Republicans had not promised immediate tax reduction. Sen. Millikin said the target was to eliminate the $5.5 billion deficit for '54, and Sec. Humphrey thought the Administration could accomplish that in the course of the year.

The President reminded all that Mr. Truman's estimate for '55 was a $15 billion deficit.

After a brief diversion to the OASI item, Sec. Humphrey emphasized that the Administration could say that the Administration was presenting this program as a whole because it was confident that further savings could be achieved in the months to come. Sen. Taft reiterated that a drastic reduction in military and foreign aid expenditures was the only way to do it. Sec. Humphrey agreed that there had to be major changes in programs, that it could not all be accomplished only through elimination of waste.

Mr. Reed emphasized the need for tax reduction to prevent the onset of a depression. He agreed with Sen. Taft that military costs could be cut, at least by getting rid of the wastes. Sec. Humphrey stressed it would take time, and Mr. Reed said we've got to try now to give the people the tax relief they need. Sec. Humphrey asserted the country was threatened more by inflation than by deflation, since the government was still pouring out money for salaries and for production. When that should be curtailed would be the time to counterbalance with tax reductions.

The President then brought up what he planned to say in his broadcast that evening. This led to an assortment of comments, after which the President expressed his doubt as to whether to use the figures of the "cash" budget or of the "appropriations" budget, since the people were so accustomed to the huge figures of the latter. He went on to say he was well acquainted with end runs like those mentioned. He had been visited by the heads of leagues representing this and of leagues representing that, and all of them accused him of butchering the program each happened to be especially interested in. But the President felt that if the Administration went before the American public with a program developed by the best brains of Treasury and Defense and the whole Administration, it would get supported. He really believed the Administration could sell a program of real achievement to the American people.

Then, regarding publicity about specific Air Force programs and strengths, the President remarked that the only thing the Soviets have to have for a G-2 is American newspapers! It seemed as if the services competed with each other to tell everything they knew.

Turning back to the question of "targets" of so many wings, the President recalled that he had served with many of these people that now claim to know all the answers.

UN Resolution - Sen. Knowland expressed a hope that there would be some way to act on our allies to prevent these demands that were being made for admission of Red China to the United Nations. The President replied by noting that unfortunately ever since President Wilson's time, recognition had come frequently to mean approval of a government. As long as recognition meant approval in the case of Communist China, said the President, he was against it. But it had to be remembered that our allies could point to the fact that we recognize Russia and have a Russian Ambassador here. Actually, he added, seating Red China in the UN had not been urged upon him.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 25, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Agriculture Reorganization Plan - Following Sen. Knowland's report that Messrs. Mundt and Cliff Young would not go along with the plan but that Mr. Clint Anderson was supporting it, the President asked if the time would ever come when the Republicans would get a program worked out as a unit -- someone on our side always disagrees even though we try hard to coordinate. Speaker Martin joked that it was the result of "20 years in the wilderness." The President called attention to what the columnists were doing -- their favorite story was any fight between Republicans. The President wasn't conscious of any fight among the group "here." He said he desperately wanted to win in 1954.

Then the President cited the defense program as an example of one skillfully worked out, but still some Republicans opposed it. To be sure, some of the Administration witnesses were not as helpful or skillful as they might be, but even they would do better if the Committees were more favorable. More friendly faces on the Committees were in need, he thought.

Defense Spending - The President commented, regarding Congressional proponents of heavy defense spending that he would tolerate these men if they were willing and courageous enough to cut domestic programs in order to pay for the larger defense they wanted.

After a comment about Sec. Wilson being under attack, Speaker Martin remarked that hostile Congressmen could not afford to attack the President, whereupon the President quickly interjected that he didn't feel neglected!

Bermuda Conference - The President explained that he was anxious to have this meeting and that he would be willing to meet even if there were no agenda -- for there must be an effort to bring to an end the storm of criticism that the allies are divided among themselves.

When Rep. Halleck reported a rumor that the Secretary of State had said that the U.S. wasn't going to be making any more trade agreements, the President quickly asserted that there would be a new Secretary of State if that is so! He told Gen. Persons to talk to Sec. Dulles and give Rep. Halleck the correct picture.

Congressional Adjournment - In a discussion of when Congress might adjourn, there was evident much desire to get away as quickly as possible, perhaps by the end of July. Sen. Knowland indicated that about three-fourths of the most urgent eleven items would be completed, and that there would be a considerable record of accomplishment. The President commented that he didn't see how Republicans could afford to go home at all,

even for a recess, unless more is done. Sen. Knowland remarked that adjournment would at least have the benefit of letting the Administration have an opportunity to get its work done. He then listed the following as remaining "must" items: Pakistan wheat, Mutual Security, Tidelands Title III, Reciprocal Trade, Tax Extensions, and Customs Simplification.

Hawaii - Regarding Hawaii, the President noted a remark of some Senator to the effect that the Senator had gotten the Republicans off the hook as regards statehood for Hawaii. The President took direct exception to any such talk -- the Republicans meant their campaign pledge and intended to accomplish it.

Taxes - Following reference to a movement underway to get a ceiling of 25% placed on the federal income tax by constitutional amendment, the President commented that if that ever came to pass, the government would have no recourse but to impose a heavy sales tax.

Taft-Hartley - Gov. Adams informed the Leaders that Sec. Weeks and Sec. Durkin were poles apart on any proposal, and that the White House was trying to get them together to shape an Administration policy and would probably be doing it very soon.

Spanish Bases - The President was concerned as to how best to proceed toward accomplishing an agreement with Spain for some U.S. airbases there. He felt a full-blown treaty procedure would bog down in ideological debate. The Leaders promised to canvass other possibilities for proceeding.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 24, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Drought Crisis - Sen. Taft suggested that perhaps the Federal government could pay the cost of shipping feed into the area, or of shipping cattle from the area to other places where pasture was available. He said that this would be against "all our principles," but it had to be recognized that this was an emergency situation and that it could depress the cattle market everywhere.

Tax Legislation - In discussing the problems involving Rep. Reed's tax reduction legislation and the Administration's tax program, Speaker Martin remarked that he could get Democratic support whenever he didn't need it, and couldn't get it when he did.

In assessing the outcome of a roll call in regard to Rep. Reed's bill, Mr. Martin did not believe he could keep control because he only had a majority of two, and one of them just went to the hospital!

Rep. Halleck was unhappy about the Democratic refusal to support a move to use the Rules Committee to get a tax bill out; yet it could be expected that the Democrats would attack Republicans for a "giveaway" to big business if the excise profits tax should not be extended.

Korea - Despite Syngman Rhee's intransigence, the President wanted all to understand that the principle enemy was still the Communists.

Taft Hartley - Sen. Taft reported on progress being made in drafting labor legislation by the Committee that the President had set up -- Messrs. Shanley, Weeks, Durkin, Smith, Taft and McConnell. Senator Taft noted especially the generally favorable and cooperative attitude of both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Durkin.

The President said that the Administration as a whole was responsible for the position of both the Departments of Commerce and Labor, and that if necessary they would be forced into some agreement, though he would prefer not to have to press them.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 14, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Postal Rates - In discussion of the possibility of getting this legislation through before adjournment, it became apparent that neither the House nor the Senate Committee members were anxious to press it. Sen. Knowland seemed anxious to finish work and adjourn by July 31st. When Sen. Carlson took an increasingly dim view and reported that Sen. Johnson had said it didn't seem possible to act on it this session, the President interjected that it might be better to go without a vacation this summer! There followed a dead silence.

After a little more discussion, Sen. Knowland spoke about all the things the Senate was doing prior to adjournment, perhaps being able to work in the St. Lawrence Seaway. He reported also a feeling that some people had that inexperienced Administration officials needed to get free from Congressional interruptions so that they could get well acquainted with their jobs. The President responded to Sen. Knowland that the purpose of these meetings is not to get up here and fight, but to determine the things that "must" be done. The President went on to say that this was a revenue producing measure that fits right in with Republican policy. If Republicans have to continue deficit spending, those "others" might as well be in charge. Postal rate increases ought to take priority over things like the St. Lawrence, the President said, even as much as he wanted that one, for we've got to keep revenues coming in to keep our basic promise to put government on a businesslike basis.

At the end of the meeting, the President reverted to the subject and said he wanted to repeat once more that he hoped the meetings would never become a donnybrook. Of course, it was desirable to talk freely, for the purpose of working out agreements.

Korea - The President informed the Leaders that there were no terrifically new developments. He pointed out that the U.S. is committed to (1) working for withdrawal of the Chinese from North Korea, and (2) after a reasonable period if the political talks have no satisfactory outcome, to cease them and look at the whole thing once again.

The last Communist demand, said the President, was for recapture of the 25,000 North Korean POW's that were released. We've been advised that this is something of a face-saving device not to be taken too seriously.

The Administration is busy, he said, with a whole series of studies as to where we are should the 90-day Conference break down. The United States won't reduce its strength until some reasonable agreement has

been reached. It may be a matter of 90 days of uneasily watching each other, but that can't go on forever -- we would have to determine eventually what we will do. We recognize there is a risk that we may have to fight again. But we can't now put on a big attack when a truce may be imminent.

Regarding training and use of Korean troops, the President said this would be easier if Rhee would come back to a reasonable position. When the ROK's get to 20 divisions, we can reduce our forces. The big problem is training them well -- you can't put new troops in and get good results immediately. There are 16 ROK divisions now, and they will be increased to 20.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 20, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Emergency Immigration Legislation - The President noted his talk with Mr. McCarran and said he had made about as much impression on Mr. McCarran as beating on a steel lid with a sponge.

Niagara River Power - The President pursued at great length the question of power development of the Niagara River. He was not ready to accept any easy answer as to why Congress should have reserved to itself the right of decision in this one instance. He repeatedly pressed his own belief that this was something for the people on the spot to decide -- in this instance, the people of New York State. He said he was neither a public nor private power man. He merely wanted to see that a State has rights which legitimately belong to it. He believed in the cooperation of all three (Federal, State, and private.)

Regarding his stand on TVA, the President said he was outraged with the plans for the two Memphis steam plants -- taxing the whole country for cheap power to siphon off industry from other areas. But he never said he wanted to destroy TVA.

Mutual Security - The President again pressed for as big an appropriation as could be gotten. He said the amount requested was essential, especially in view of Mr. Truman's having started with seven billion which the Administration reviewed and cut just as heavily as could be justified. But for the Committee to cut another billion after the Administration's action could lead to serious trouble.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

December 17, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Mutual Security - In support of a strong Mutual Security Program, and upon hearing a comment that implied willingness to accept readily only the military parts of the program, the President recalled the strange situation he got into at the time of the North African invasion in 1942. When he went there, the forces were extremely short of all sorts of supplies and equipment, particularly because of the terrific shortage of shipping. Nevertheless, he came to the decision he felt he had to make -- to give first priority to transporting into the area various civilian supplies such as coal. He made this decision, despite the almost desperate need for ammunition, on the grounds that these civilian supplies were essential for handling the very serious situation that would otherwise have developed in the rear of the forces. Here was a firsthand example of dollars spent not for armaments but for security.

Mr. Stassen took note of the French Navarre Plan for cleaning up the situation in Indo China. It would require much American support, he said, but it would seek to clean up the situation by mid-55. He stated the American position that we had to follow up on this, that it would be tragic to back out now.

The President pointed to success of our dealings with Iran, which have completely changed (for the better) the military picture there. He thought this was a "brilliant" operation by the State Department. But it did involve cooperating with a government that was not friendly to us until eventually a friendly government was there to deal with. So, he hoped the U.S. would keep working with patience even with unfriendly governments. As regards India, a government not especially friendly to the U.S., he wanted the Leaders to consider the awful shape we would be in if India went Communist as did China.

Regarding our European allies, the President said he had personally told the French that we could not continue to send aid were there no prospect of achieving the European Defense Community. He had told them that our government's hands would be tied without EDC.

When Mr. Taber cited an example of waste in the program, the President noted the report the Vice President had brought back from his trip about the skill of our people in uniform in overseas assignments -- good will ambassadors as well as very capable. The President said he was weary of always hearing returning tourists complain about overseas employees, and he was urging the Vice President to speak to this in his TV report.

Regarding Israel, the President said he had told the Secretary of State

that if Israel would not cooperate with the United Nations, we would have to change our policy towards it. He noted that a lot of people are already calling the Administration some pretty sharp names.

Housing - Mr. Cole's presentation of his draft housing program drew a remark from Sen. Capehart that in some respects the program was more liberal than any Democratic proposal and that it could be called very New Dealish -- though Mr. Capehart had not made up his mind on whether it was a desirable program or not. Later he used the phrase again -- 'outliberalize the New Deal.' The President responded that he didn't believe comparison with the New Deal was a very good criterion. Instead, judgment should be based on 'what are good standards for Americans to help themselves.' Even while the government had ventured into many fields, back of them all was a very tight-fisted economy effort. The President was very anxious to grasp every opportunity to help fill the needs of the little man in every way that did not conflict with the necessary economy drive. Hence he saw much merit in Sen. Capehart's proposal for a five year amortization provision for home builders, since it would help provide low-cost housing without any direct charge on the Treasury.

After much further discussion of Mr. Cole's program, the President declared that if Republicans were going to take a negative attitude on this, then he would stop working; he did not intend to batter his head against a stone wall. But he did not want the Federal government to turn back when it had a good program. He wanted, instead, to lead the way out of public housing into home ownership.

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By vbc NLE, Date 11-3-77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

December 18, 1953

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Mutual Security - During Sec. Dulles' presentation on coming foreign relations activities, and his description of Greek and Turkish programs, the President interjected that he would like to get rid entirely of the term "economic" aid. Mr. Dulles agreed that would be desirable for use of the phrase resulted in a false concept of the nature and purpose of the program.

European Defense Community - Sec. Dulles explained that he had consciously made his much publicised statement (at a NATO meeting in Paris) as a means of breaking into the consciousness of the French Assembly. Bidault had not concurred in Mr. Dulles' proposal to release the text of Dulles' NATO address (perhaps properly) but Mr. Dulles had told Bidault that it would be impossible to conceal the point of view represented in the speech.

Sec. Dulles told the Leadership that this would of course be a hard decision for the French, but that he saw some possibility that the merits of the proposal could be driven home to the French people, and they would then accept the idea in a referendum. It appeared that any government in France which could put through the project would by nature be a government that could not live very long in terms of handling French domestic problems -- hence the possibility of forming a short-lived single purpose Cabinet.

Mr. Dulles added that Chancellor Adenauer could not be expected to hold the Germans in line for much longer without a settlement -- that German popular resentment was growing fast after nine years of occupation controls.

The President expressed agreement with all that Sec. Dulles had said. He had gone over the NATO speech with the Secretary. He believed the U.S. had to be firm, though not truculent, on the facts of life. He urged the Leadership to keep in mind that the United States would be a big loser if EDC fell through.

Price Supports - The President was willing to further slow up the change-over proposed by the Administration so as to avoid causing misplaced fear among farmers. He said he personally believed in a modest application of flexible supports and a modest application of acreage controls. It was not right to threaten the farmer with 50% or nothing!

Subsequently, he expressed favor for something like a 5% reduction in supports per year and a 10% reduction in acreage -- this to be specified in the law -- as a moderate transitional program.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

A G E N D A

FOR THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE LEADERS
WITH THE PRESIDENT

Presentation

By Secretary Hobby

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
of
The Legislative Programs in the Following Fields:

1. Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Mr. John W. Tramburg	Commissioner of Social Security
Mr. Roswell B. Perkins	Consultant

2. Vocational Rehabilitation

Mr. John W. Tramburg	Commissioner of Social Security
Mr. Roswell B. Perkins	Consultant

3. Public Assistance

Mr. John W. Tramburg	Commissioner of Social Security
Mr. Roswell B. Perkins	Consultant

4. Education

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell	Commissioner of Education

5. Grants-in-Aid

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller	Under Secretary
Dr. Leonard A. Scheele	Surgeon General

Charts

Mr. Harry G. Haskell, Jr.	Secretary of the Departmental Council
Mrs. Nadia Williams	Administrative Officer

Friday, December 18, 1953
10:30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Phone Calls - Feb.-June 1953 (1)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- June 30, 1953

to Speaker Joe Martin--
re Hearings on Postal considerations, to try getting them started soon. Will speak to Arthur Summerfield & ask him to get after Carlson & Reece to hold hearings very soon.

SecState Dulles--
re British & French objection to our use of word "informal" as pertaining to talks to be held here. Butler made the statement without prior consultation with us. Pres. insists it will be informal -- he will treat it very casually.

to Cliff Roberts-
re week end of 4th. Roberts, Robinson, Slater (& invite wife, Priscilla) to join Eisenhowers at Camp David. Plan is to leave here about noon Friday, return Sunday evening.

to Charlie Halleck--
thanking him for Bill passed today.

Phone calls 6/29/53.

1. Sec. of State. Knowland had pointed out to Pres. that in Korean Peace Treaty no provision was made for signing by Chinese Communists. Matter to be discussed this p.m. when Dulles comes here.

2. to George Humphrey. Pres. said he would go to Governors' Conference in Seattle if Humphrey would give major speech; Talbott (and someone else to make fourth bridge) to go along in plane too.

3. to SecState. re discussion among Pres., Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles, & Charlie Wilson (who brought maps at the time), what was final decision -- yes or no for the moment -- on question of timing & possible effect upon negotiations. ... SecState will ask his brother.

4. To Bill Faricy, Am. Ass. of Railroads; to ask whether railroads would give reduced rates to carry feed to drought-striken areas. Mr. Faricy is to report back to Sec. Benson.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, June 25, 1953

from Speaker Martin --
advising Cong. Carroll Reece peeved because he thinks he's being discriminated against. Also, in Rules Comte., having difficulty with Clarence Brown on present vote. But Brown will call Ohio & get himself off hook with those to whom he's committed.

to Cong. Reece --
assuring him of no bad feelings toward him nor anyone else. Inviting him to call or visit here whenever he wishes. Will speak to Len Hall & Gov. Adams regarding the dark-corner talks that may have started this ill feeling.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, June 23, 1953

to Sec'y Dulles --
inquiring whether our foreign Ambassadors were furnished resume of Rosenberg case in order for them to answer factual inquiries. Dulles replied that Justice Dept. is getting out such white paper, which may have been done already. DDE is drafting reply to Clare Luce, which he will send to Dulles for info & dispatch.

FROM Attorney General.
Senator Bricker had refused compromise on Bricker Amendment, insists on having entire Section II. Brownell will call Knowland. President said: "I am quite concerned about the Complete readiness of the ~~Republix~~ Republican Party to tear us apart."

June 22, 1953

Conversation with Senator Wiley

Senator called primarily to say that people of Wisconsin are with the President 100%. Politicians have been, still are, Taft people who haven't done a thing to support President. He, Wiley, should be consulted in any Wisconsin matter.

Pres. explained invitation to Tom Coleman to dinnner.

Senator Wiley brought up matter of Julius Cahn, who is applicant for FCC position. Pres. asked him to speak to Len Hall about it.

Discussion of Wiley Amendment. Pres. told Senator of his oncversation with Bricker; will go along with first section of proposed amendment; not with sections 2 and 3.

- - - - -

Conversation with Sec. of State.

Sec. said General Collins wanted to go to ~~Korea~~ Japan (or Korea) -- Sec. State thought all right if he goes to Japan on military matters; not on diplomatic mission.

- - - - - -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- June 22, 1953

to Sec'y Humphrey,
advising Sen. Carlson & Gerry Morgan will
go see him today.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, June 20, 1953

Sen. Carlson --
re Excess Profits Tax, mentioning
Ben Fairless.

Sen. Carlson--
informing will see him in Church
tomorrow; can have short discussion
afterwards.

Cong. Halleck--
thanking him for yesterday's action on Bill.
Mentioned talk with Dan Reed. Suggested
companies making over $100,000 pay tax.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Telephone calls 6/20/53.

With John Foster Dulles, regarding suggestion of sending Van Fleet to Korea. Cable from Clark indicates he would prefer not to have him come, though protest not too strong. Senators would like to have him go. President feels chances of accomplishing anything remote/

Van Fleet is coming in for breakfast Monday. If he says the same thing and Clark can be reassure that he would not interfere in his responsibilities, inclination is to let him go along. To be decided later.

to Brownell:

Re Bricker Amendment. Brownell thinks he has 50/50 chance of getting Mr. Finch to agree with his point of view. First part of amendment, saying everybody should obey the constitution, Pres. agrees to.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, June 19, 1953

from Sec'y Dulles --
asking if there are any objections to Van Fleet's accompanying Robertson on Sunday's plane. Has been cleared with Pentagon. DDE gave okay.

to Sec'y Dulles --
re Winston's June 19th message.
Agreed on 7 June date for Bermuda.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, June 18, 1953

to Sec'y Dulles --
re Syngman Rhee msg of June 17th --
agreed it's overtaken by events, & no reply necessary. "It's obvious that any threat of the UN to withdraw from the Peninsula would have no effect whatsoever, and we were wise not to keep that implication in the message we sent off today."

TELEPHONE CALLS 6/18/53

1. To Sec. of Treasury. Would it be good or harmful for Benjamin Fairless to make statement saying he approved of extension of Excess Profits Tax. Mr. Humphrey thought it would be helpful. acw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, June 17, 1953

from Sec'y Wilson --
asking DDE approval of certain names for apptmts. to Defense Dept.

to Sec'y Dulles --
re statement for press should DDE be queried about this morning's situation in East Germany.

from Bedell Smith --
re political conference on Korea.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, June 16, 1953

to Phil Young --
re legislation, Civil Service apptmts.
Mr. Young will bring documents to show
DDE, possibly tomorrow.

to Sec'y Dulles--
re Dr. Milton's trip to S. America.

to Sec'y Dulles --
asking him to write to Ryerson, explaining
Kempner's apptmt. had already gone too far
to be changed now.

Telephone calls June 8, 1953.

1. To Foster Dulles - re speech Senator Knowland is making on Korea. Also: prospect of sending Van Fleet to see Pres. Rhee; also ~~xxx~~ about members of Congress going to Bermuda.

2. To Vice President. Re possibility of having representatives and senators invited to Bermuda for one evening's dinner only. Vice President approves.

3. To Secretary Wilson against ~~xxxxxx~~ escalator clause in army pay -- President definitely against it.

4. To Dulles. Vice President approves of Bermuda plans. Tells V-President to suggest to Prime Minister the idea.

President will draft statement to Wiley.

Telephone calls 6/6/53.

Telephone to the Sec. of State regarding message from American Legion about American prisoners of war. Statement can be made that our side will take every safeguard tax that provisions which apply to prisoners of their side will apply to prisoners of our side.

Also, Sec. of State is to see Senator Cooper next week. Help in foreign affairs.

June 3, 1953

Telephone call at 12:48 P.M., from the Prime Minister regarding freezing date of Bermuda Conference. President suggested he tell the French that we are counting on date of 29th of June, hoping they will be ready at that time. President emphasized must include French in conference.

- --

The President then reported his telephone communcation to the ~~Secretary of State~~ Under Secretary of State to tell him substance of phone call with Prime Minister and to suggest that he cable Ambassador Dillon the content of message and that we do not intend to meet without the French.

The President called the Secretary of Agriculture to ask him to put into statement tonight that we are going to call farmers in to ~~consider~~ consultation regarding what farm programs will be put into effect after 1954 -- that what we want to do is to stabilize farm income, that things are going to be better in the future is what we are striving for. Criticism is that our program has been indecisive. Statement should include thought that the administration wants to see that the farmers receive equitable share in national income.

June 4, 1953

Phone call from Sec. of State. It appears that somethimng on Korean Armistice may develope around about Cabinet meeting time tomorrow -- few things to be ironed out.

Defense and State Planning men to be available for conference at that time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls 5/29/53

Call placed for Sir Winston; completed 7:09 p.m.

Sir Winston called back 8:48 P.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, May 29, 1953

to General Bedell Smith --
asking about man for Yugoslavia. (Advised it's to be Jimmy Riddleberger, who's being cleared right now -- speaks fluent German.)
re msg from Sir Winston, urging DDE not to make direct appeal to Kremlin.

THE WHITE HOUSE
. WASHINGTON .

Telephone calls 5/28/53.

1. To Bedell Smith reporting content of message from Prime Minister. President is inclined to accept suggestion of place of meeting Mid Ocean Club. Smith against it on advice of people here (surrounded by golf course) and on fact that the President, the Prime Minister and the French fellow would be isolated, not with their respective staffs, and open to criticism that they had gotten off in a corner to settle affairs of world. Continue discussion later.

2. From Bedell Smith reporting this morning's Russian monitored message about abolition of Soviet Control Commission, freeing Soviet Military Supreme Commander from control of democratic republics. DDE will mention at press conference.

3. To Bedell Smith about arrangements for Bermuda. Staff of 8-10 to live at Mid Ocean Club; probable staff of 30 to go on trip. Pres. said perhaps Mr. Dulles would not go; would send Gen. Smith. Talk of including two Senators - Wylie and George.

4. To Joe Dodge to ask if budget cuts included any reduction in A.E.C. plant at Portsmouth Ohio. Answer: No.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1953

Call from Secretary Humphrey to ask the President to try to explain to Secretary Wilson that the hearings on the Hill must be treated as a "lawsuit" and his preparation for them must be done professionally. Suggested man named Henzel in Dept. of Defense could handle preparation of material. President will try to impress this on Secretary Wilson. acw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, May 27, 1953

to Sen. Karl Mundt --
asking for affirmative vote on Agricultural Reorganization Plan. (DDE assured of his vote.)

to Sen. Young --
asking him not to vote in opposition on above mentioned Plan. (The Sen. said he wouldn't be present for the vote.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, May 26, 1953

to Len Hall --
re comments from Hill (specifically mentioning Ed Johnson, D.--Colo.) that Pres. is inaccessible to them.

to Sen. Dirksen --
suggesting he pay visits to Clark, Taylor, Rhee, Nehru, etc., on forthcoming trip.

from GEN Bedell Smith --
re receipt of message from Korea, advising Pres. Rhee has released terms to the press: State now proposing to release statement here -- will send draft to Pres. via Jim Hagerty.

to GEN Twining --
re Anthony Eden's serious illness. Asking possibility of MATS bringing him to Boston for special treatment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, May 25, 1953

from General Bedell Smith --
re extracts of message from Prime Minister Churchill.
also re message from GEN Clark about Clark/Murphy talk with Pres. Rhee.
Discussed feasibility of inviting Korean Prime Minister to visit U.S. on his way back from Coronation. Clark currently opposed to this invitation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, May 19, 1953

from Gen W. B. Smith --
re actions by Congressman, referring specifically to McCarthy.

to Len Hall --
re call from Gen. Smith.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, May 18, 1953

from SecDef Wilson --
suggesting apptmts: Collins as Chmn of Standing Group; Fechteler as CINCSOUTH.

Upon next mtg., wants to bring Harold Talbott & Dr. Hanna, to discuss establishment of Air Force Academy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- May 14, 1953

from Secretary Wilson --
re next assignment for Admiral Fechteler.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Telephone calls 5/11/53

To Representative Vinson to thank him for "statesmanlike statement" re defense budget.

To C. E. Wilson to ask that new slate of Joint Chiefs of Staff be released as soon as possible, in view of difficulties of defense budget. M r. Wilson says will be released tomorrow.

General concesus that Collins would be good for Southern Commander.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5/11/53

Telephone calls -

Beedle Smith called the Presiden to report that just before leaving the country, Mr. Dulles had received a cable from the Prime Minister, saying that the P. M., was going to report certain conversations that had been held between the two countries in his speech before the House of Commons today. Beedle Smith replied as ing him not to do this.

There was discussion o eventualiaty that the Pres. might have to ~~ask~~ tell the Prime Minister that if discussions between the two countries were not held completely confidential, they would have to cease.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- May 7, 1953

to Secretary Dulles --
re Greek Prime Minister Papagos
letter -- SecState coming over to see it.

Phone Calls - Feb.-June 1953 (2)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Phone Call, memo, Sen. Bridges & Cong. Taber to DDE (1 pg)		4/2/53	C
2. Memo of telephone call, DDE to Beedle Smith (1 pg)		3/29/53	C
	#1-2, Open on Pol. Rev. RL, 4/18/84		

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 4
Folder: Phone Calls - Feb.-June 1953 (2)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- May 5, 1953

to Secretary Dulles --
re assignment for GEN Valluy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- May 2, 1953

Gov. Adams to Marion Folsom --
on Reorganization No. 5 as regards Export-Import Bank.

Gov Adams to Randy Burgess --
on Reorganization No. 5, inquiring about today's newspaper story. Burgess assured it was checked with Edgerton, who now becomes Managing Director.

To Mrs. Eisenhower --
asking if Aide is required tonight. Answer, no.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- May 1, 1953

To Sig Larmon --
requesting he come visit upon return from Europe, about 3 wks. from now.

To Secretary Dulles --
re ltr to Amb. to Nicaragua -- proposing change in sentence re Dr. Milton's trip to S. America.

From Mr. Summerfield --
advising he's unable to attend Governors' luncheon on Mon. -- & asking if he should cancel prior commitment instead, to which Pres. said "no."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls. 4/30/53.

Mr. Edgar Eisenhower re Car Inlet "deal".

Navy is planning on taking over for an "Accoustical Range" certain area in Tacoma which would seriously interfere with Development Program of Tacoma. A bridge is being built there that would be rendered useless (bonds sold). People would be unable to use boats.

Have two torpedo ranges there that cannot use for this purpose. Loss of investment value to city.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- Apr 28, 1953

To GEN George Horkan --
asking for memo of information about
removal of crosses from graves in Hawaii.

To GENERAL SNYDER, asking him to investigate advertisement of THE UNEDUCATED, which quoted the President's letter about the book.

TO: General Thomas North, asking for clarification of situation re American Battle Monuments Commission and cemetery in Hawaii. General North is to make apt. to come in to see Prs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- April 23, 1953

to Mr. Charles Tompkins
re renovation of Gettysburg farm,
as referred to in ltr to Milton this date.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- April 10, 1953

To SecState Dulles --
advising that he signed paper giving full power for SecState to sign Cultural Agreement with Germany.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- April 7

From Postmaster General --
re Chmnshp, Rep. Natl. Cte.

Shanley to Chmn. Buchanan, Federal Power Commission --
re New York Power Authority application, with question as to whether Canadians (?) were waiting for White House to indicate feelings.

TELEPHONE CALL

4/4/53

to Mr. Brownell. Irving Geist was in the President's office with information about smuggling of narcotics through Alaska. Mr. Geits will go see Mr. Brownell, talk situation over with him.

Also about Leonard Hall. President had seen him. Mr. Brownell spoke of Dewey's approval, thought Taft would go along.

acw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- March 30, 1953

From SecState Dulles -- re Korean repatriation, ref Jas. Lay's report.

From Ralph Cake, Portland, Ore. -- re Wes Roberts' replacement; coming to Wash. on 2-3 Mar. to speak to Pres. re this matter, In meantime, will call Gov. Adams, also.

To Herb Brownell -- re Ralph Cake phone conversation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- April 2, 1953

To SecState Dulles
presumably re conversation with one of this morning's visitors, stating he hopes he didn't blunder.

From Sen. Bridges & Cong. Taber
expressing their Committee's disapproval of Lowrey's recommendation for Mr. Wahles to be AstSecState for Administration.

To SecState Dulles
passing on conversation with Bridges & Taber, & asking that Dulles call them.

To Arthur Summerfield
re Chamnshp., Rep. Natl. Cte., suggesting he call together dinner group (Brownell, Weeks, Taft, Knowland, Saltonstall, Joe --Martin ? --, Charlie Halleck . . . & possibly Nixon) tonight for discussion, & come up with a name.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls 3/29/53.

The President called Karl Mundt to thank him for help on Agricultural Reorganization bill.

Talked to Beedle Smith.

a. about loan of another aircraft carrier to French for use in Indo China. If legal, both approve.

b. re Ambassador to Greece. Moffat vs. present Pleurifoy. Left to discuss with Dulles.

c. re appointment for Bill Donovan. Discuss with Dulles.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- March 28, 1953

To Arthur Summerfield -
as to who would effectively take
Wes Roberts' place, & suggesting
Len Hall. Requested Summerfield
discuss matter with Herb Brownell;
then call back about 6:30 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, March 27, 1953:

To Mr. Brownell -- requesting his approval of proposed public statement regarding Wes Roberts' resignation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls 3/23/53.

1. The Secretary of State. McMcLeod has agreed to drop his argument. The Secretary of State will discuss further with President in afternoon when he comes over. P. M

2. Mr. Brownell - re proposal by Senators Wylie and Smith that Committe consisting of Senator Taft and Senator Sparkman be allowed to look at Bohlen report. The President included to think that because of the peculiar circumstances, this would not establish a precedent and it might be well to let them see it. Mr. Brownell held that it would cause more difficulties -- open up Pandora's box to certain Senators, and demurred. Final agreement was to go back to original offer, ~~xxx~~ namely that a summary (without names) be submitted to the Chairman of Committee if wished.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/21/53.

Talk to General Persons about
tidelands discussion at Legislative meeting
Monday. Brownell to be in on discussion.

Some of people on hill want to split bill
into two; Brownell against.

Telephone calls

3/20

To John Foster Dulles re story in morning Herald. Mr. Dulles thinks Mr. McLeod talked; the President did not find evidence in the article that he had.

Whatever Mr. Dulles' action, the President promised to back him up.

Telephone call

3/19

To John Foster Dulles in preparation for press conference.

Telephone calls 3/18

Talk to George Humprehy

about 1. his feeling about Arthur Flemming. Agrees he would be fine on ODM.

2. will talk further about Durand.

2/18/53

Telephone calls

1. Ralph Reed about arranging passage for Sir Arthur Harris back to England.

2. General Bedell Smith about seeing Ambassador to Brazil.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls:

to J. F. Dulles -- about inviting
ranking members of Committees
to lunch for Mr. Mayer

also about Senate ratification of
certain nomination. C. B.

Telephone calls 3/16.

Foster Dulles - about an unnamed individual - Mr. Dulles said he had consulted with Douglas MacArthur about the story and that it was "absolutely incredible."

The President then told Mr. Dulles about his plan to write Anthony Eden. Mr. Dulles concurred.

Mr. Dulles asked the President for advice on how to answer Mr. Eden's cable about Naguib's protest on American participation in talks.

Telephone calls 3/13.53

Talked with Secretary of State, who wanted to know how the President would feel about attending dinner at French Embassy for the ~~Exex~~ Foreign Minister of France, Mr. Mayer.

President asked the Secretary to explain to his old friend, Ambassador Bonnet, that to do so would establish a precedent he could not possibly live up to.

Telephone call

3/12 53.

5:30 talked to Governor McKay about Felix Wormser.
Suggested name of Robert McConnell.

telephone calls 3/10/53.

Call from Charles Wilson, asking for approval for taking on John Slezak as Assisstant Secretary of Procurement; President approved.

TELEPHONE CALLS

3/9/53. Mr. Brownell re Seantor Taft's statement that he might introduce investigation re Korean War.

To Dr. Milton. Did not listen to conversation as Dr. Milton said he wanted to be sure you were alone.

President talked to General Persons about Mr. Wilson's hearing on Hill; then talked to Mr. Wilson and said he would have to only stay during preliminary statement; that Mr. Stevens would carry burden during hearing itself.

TELEPHONE CALLS 3/7/53

Several calls relative to bridge game; no record kept.

Call to C. E. Wilson asked Mr. Wilson to see General Van Fleet for an hour this morning. Mr. Wilson is going to offer General Van Fleet an advisory job of some kind.

Telephone calls 3/6/53.

Mrs. Eisenhower re house guest, re Van Fleet appt.

Charlie Halleck re golf game broken.

General Collins re borrowing General Hull
for diplomatic and military mission in connection
with Canal Zone.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS

3/5/53. Cliff Roberts re weekend plans.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS

3/2/53 . . . . Mr. Brownell re
consultation with
Congressional leaders

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Feb 26

PHONE CALLS:

SGT Moaney -- re clothing for Ga. trip.

SECRETARY DULLES -- to straighten out with Mr. Maikin (Br. Emb.) the matter about sending a divorded lady to England.

Dulles mentioned his proposed trip to India, Pakistan after 10 May, after NATO Council mtgs.

Mr. Claunch, Usher -- re dinner tomorrow at 6. American white wine to be served.

Congressman Arends -- asking advisability of sending personal check to Green Committee, Burning Tree Club, for upkeep of golf course.

Arthur Fleming -- re job for Phil Young, son of Owen D.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Feb 25

PHONE CALLS:

Secretary Dulles -- re Bricker Resolution
for purpose of mentioning at press conf.

General Bedell Smith -- referring to State
Dept. 2 visitors: GEN Cavell, Mr. McKenna.
(Just back from S. America -- requested
by Pres. to give impressions to State.)

Telephone calls 2/24/53.

To Foster Dulles regarding circumstances surrounding appointment of Robert Johnson.

To Secretary Humphrey

To Secretary of Defense Wilson

Brother, Ed Eisenhower. Ed asked if DDE is coming out in August?
DDE's reply: Haven't even considered it yet.

Dr. Robert Johnson, Temple University

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phone calls

Thursday, the 19th

Secretary Dulles - 3 calls
Secretary Wilson
Mr. Edgar Eisenhower

Friday, the 20th

Secretary Dulles - 3 calls
Secretary Stevens - Army - twice

Saturday, 21st

No calls

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS:

Monday, Feb 16

Mr. Wes Roberts
Dr. Louis ~~Beyer~~ Bauer (Hempstead, L.I.)
Gov. Adams
~~Mrs. Grover C. Dula, Petersburg, Va.~~

Tuesday, Feb 17

Secretary Dulles
General Marshall
Mrs. Eisenhower (3)
~~Miss Maria McCrum (2)~~

Wednesday, Feb 18

Secretary Wilson
Mrs. Hobby
Postmaster General Summerfield
Mr. Luther Hill, Demoines, Iowa

Mrs. W.
Something wrong
I never heard of them
marked X